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ALPHABETICAL
HAND-BOOK
ENGLAND & WALES

John Murray (Firm)
HANDBOOK

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

FOR

THE USE OF TRAVELLERS.

WITH AN OUTLINE MAP.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1878.

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PREFACE.

THE want of a compendious Guide to England and Wales, in *one volume*, has been long felt, and the demand for such a work continues to increase with the increasing facilities for travelling. The main object of the Editor of this volume has been to *select* such information as is likely to be generally useful to all classes of travellers, and, after selection, to condense and arrange this information in a convenient and popular form. Repetition has been carefully avoided, and cross-references are, therefore, comparatively numerous. It is hoped, however, that the strictly alphabetical arrangement of the Guide will render it easy for the traveller or stranger not only to map out his journey, but to obtain such information as he may require in the course of it. In laying the foundation of the following pages, the Editor has, to a very great extent, relied on the results of his own personal experience, travels, and excursions in all parts of this country. At the same time free use has been made, with the permission of the Publisher, of Murray's county Handbooks. But even with the invaluable aid of these Guides, the compilation of the present volume has been a work of no ordinary labour. The utmost pains have been taken to ensure accuracy, and with this important object in view the Editor has visited almost every county, and has travelled over a great deal of ground in

all those most frequented by the tourist. His notices of places which he himself has not explored, have been verified or corrected on the spot by residents and others, to whom he desires to express his grateful acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which they have so obligingly given. He is especially indebted to Mr. Lewin Hill, of the General Post Office, for letters of introduction, and for a great amount of highly valuable information communicated by his friends. The Handbook has been necessarily several years on hand, and in consideration of this and of the fact that it covers so wide a field of travel, embracing, as it does, every county in England and Wales, the Editor considers himself justified in asking for the co-operation and indulgence of the public; and he most earnestly requests readers who detect errors, either of omission or commission, to send notes of the same to the care of Mr. Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, London.

July, 1878.

HANDBOOK

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES.



* * Inns marked with two asterisks (**) are recommended from personal experience. Those marked with a single asterisk (*) have been recommended to the author. The absence of an asterisk does not denote inferiority, but simply the want of information concerning the Inns.

ABBEYDALE, see *Sheffield*.

ABBEY WOOD, see *Erith*.

ABBOTS ANN, see *Andover*.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, see *Rugeley*.

ABBOTSBURY, see *Weymouth*.

ABBOTS KERSWELL, see *Newton Abbot*.

Aber, Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 5 m. W. of Bangor; about same distance from *Penmaenmawr* Stat. and 2 m. from the pretty village of *Llanfairfechan* (see *Conway*). Inn: *Bulkeley Arms*; also two respectable inns in the village, *Cross Keys* and *Prince Llewelyn*. A very pretty village, situated at the foot of a grand amphitheatre of mountains. In the Glen of *Aber-fawr* (about 2½ m. behind *Aber*) is one of the most romantic waterfalls in North Wales, dashing over the rocks at the foot of *Llwydmoor* and *Bera* at a height of 70 ft. Path slippery and even dangerous after rain. *Saxifraga stellaris* grows at foot of fall. About ¼ m. to rt. is another fall well worth visiting. The lofty mountains in the background, at least 3 m. distant, are *Carnedd Dafydd* (3427 ft.) and *Carnedd Llewelyn* (3469 ft.), which may be ascended here, but more easily from the *Conway Valley*, near *Llanrwst*, or from near *Llyn Ogwen* (see *Bangor*). On entering the village, the mound, called the *Mud* (pronc. "Mood"), was the scene of a tragical tale much dwelt on by Welsh historians. *William de Breos*, a powerful and handsome baron, was treacherously hung here by *Llewelyn* (temp.

Hen. III.) on account of alleged intimacy with wife of latter, *Princess Joan*, daughter of *K. John of England*. *Pen-y-Bryn*, now a farmhouse on other side of the river opposite the *Mwd.* is said to have been the residence of *Prince Llewelyn*. The parish *Ch.* has been entirely rebuilt (1878). The old *ch.*, built as far back as 674, was a favourite resort of *Mrs. Hemans*, the poetess. There are charming walks in every direction, and good flyfishing (free) in *Aber Lake*, 4 m. above the village and marked on *Ordnance Map* as *Llyn an Afon*.

ABERBAERON, see *Cardigan*.

ABERBEEG, see *Newport (Mon.)*.

Aberdare (*Glamorg.*)—Stat., *G. W. Rly.*, 201½ m. from *Paddington* (Inns: *Black Lion*; *Boot*)—a flourishing ironwork town, abounding in rich seams of coal. *St. Etvan's Ch.* is a handsome Dec. building with a fine peal of bells. The scenery of the vale of *Cynon* and mountains on l. is charming. The tourist should proceed to *Glyn-Neath Stat.* (35 minutes), and thence, 2 m., to *Pont-Neath-Vaughan* or *Fechan* (*Angel Inn*), a romantic village beautifully situated; thence to *Yttradfellte Falls*, 4 m. N. From here it is about 18 m. N. to *Brecon*. The whole neighbourhood of *Pont-Neath-Fechan* (where a guide may be had) abounds in waterfalls, some of extreme beauty.

Aberdaron (*Caernarvon.*), a remote and unfrequented little village

on the N. coast of Cardigan Bay and very near the most S. extremity of *Lleyn*. *Inn*: Ship, tolerable; but comfortable accommodation may be had at one of the farm-houses. An omnibus runs daily, except Sundays, from *Pull-heli*, 13 m. There is a good beach and the bathing is excellent. Opposite is *Bardsey Island*. Large old church (restored), and the parish contains several antiquities—as *Castell Odo*; the old mansion of *Bodurda* (temp. Chas. I.); and a portion of the ancient chapel of *Eghoy's Vair*. The coast scenery is grand. At *Parwyd*, opposite *Bardsey*, the cliffs descend to the water in a sheer precipice of 600 ft. Visitors to *Bardsey* must beware of a very strong tidal current separating the island from the mainland. At S. end of island, which is about 2 m. in length, is a lighthouse from whence St. David's Head, 62 m., is sometimes visible. The ruins are those of Abbey of St. Mary, founded in 516, by Cadvan, King of N. Wales, and on account of the number of devotees attracted to it the island was called the Isle of Saints.

Aberdovey (Merioneth.), Stat., from Euston-sq., or Paddington, *via* Shrewsbury, a very pretty and quiet little watering-place with fine sands. *Inn*: Dovey H. Excursions to *Aberystwith* (11 m.) by ferry of a little more than a mile across the estuary of the Dovey, which here divides N. and S. Wales, and joining the railway at *Ynys-Las*; or else by going round by *Glan-Dovey* Junc.: to *Llyn Barvog* 3 m.; *Touryn*, 4 m.: and a lovely drive of 5½ m. to the pretty little village of *Pennal*, which is supposed to have been a Roman station. The quiet little watering-place of *Borth* (see also *Aberystwith*), with its beautiful sands, is distant 14½ m., by rail, *via* *Glan-Dovey* Junc. There is a good hotel there, the *Cambrian*, and another, the *Borth Hotel*.

ABEREDW, see *Wye River*.

ABERERCH, see *Criccieth*.

ABERFFRAW, see *Holyhead and Llangefni*.

Abergavenny (Monm.), Stat., midway between Newport and Hereford, 168½ m. (G. W. Rly.) from Pad-

dington. Another route from Euston-square (L. & N. W. Rly.) *via* Shrewsbury and Hereford. *Inns*: **Angel; Greyhound. A market-town beautifully situated in the Vale of Usk, and surrounded on every side by mountains, the chief of these being *Scyrrid Vawr*, or Holy Mountain (1497 ft.), and *Vach* on the rt.; the *Bloreng* (1720 ft. high) on the l.—a mass of old red sandstone; and the *Sugar Loaf* (1852 ft.) at the N. of the town. The view from the summit of the *Scyrrid* is magnificent. The geological structure of this mountain consists of beds of brownstone, capped with quartzose conglomerate. On the lower slopes may be found excellent specimens of Old Red fish. The Church (St. Mary's, Monk-street) contains a number of fine ancient monuments, most of them, however, much mutilated. The only modern public buildings worth notice are the *Lunatic Asylum*, a handsome structure erected in 1850 at a cost of 40,000*l.*, and the *Market-house* (cost 13,000*l.*). Excellent fishing may be obtained in the Usk. The Abergavenny Fishing Association issue season and day tickets (the latter 5*s.* each for salmon and trout, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for trout only), and application for these may be made to Mr. Bigglestone at the Post Office. The landlords of the Angel and Greyhound Hotels have also transferable tickets for the use of their resident visitors. The season for salmon fishing is from 2nd April to 1st Nov.; and for trout from 14th Feb. to 30th Sept. The ruins of the *Castle* are on an eminence near the S. entrance to the town. From the terrace-walks (open to the public) are delightful views of the Vale of Usk.

Excursions.—Ruins of *Llanthony Abbey* (see also *Brecon*), 10 m., a Cistercian priory, erected about the end of 12th cent. There is a tolerable little inn fitted up in the old Prior's house. The road continues up the valley for 4½ m. to mountain village of *Capel-y-Ffin*, near which is a monastery erected by Father Ignatius; *Raglan Castle* (see *Wye tour*), 10 m. by road and 1 hour by rail;

over the Bloreng to *Blaenavon*, 6 m.; *Brynmaur*, a large ironwork town (*Inn*: Griffin), 8 m. by rail, 10 m. by road; *Monmouth* (old road), 14 m. (new road 17 m., and 1½ hr. by rail); *Usk*, 11 by road; the beautiful gardens of *Llanover Court* (Lady Llanover), 4 m., and near this the village of *Llanellen*, a sweet little spot under the slopes of the Bloreng.

Abergele (Denbigh.). Nearly 1 m. from Stat., L. & N. W. Rly.; ¼ hr. by train from *Rhyl*; and about ½ hr. from *Llandudno Junc.* *Inns*: *Bee H.; *Cambrian H.*, close to station (*Pensarn*) and beach. A quiet watering-place, possessing beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood, in which the carboniferous limestone is finely developed. The *Ch.* has square tower and curious old cyclopean doorway, closed up, at W. end of S. aisle. On summit of the hills, 1 m. to S.W., are the British camp and outpost of *Castell Cawr*, and *Gorddyn Mawr*, and 1 m. N. the large and perfect camp of *Castell Mawr*, near to which, at *Coppayr-Wylfa*, are remains of a very strong British fortress; while the hill of *Cefn Ogo*, 2 m. W., is remarkable for a very fine cavern abounding in stalactites.

Excursions.—1. (a) To *Kinnel Park*, 2 m., and, 1 m. beyond, the beautiful church and park at *Bodelwyddan* (see *St. Asaph*).

(b) To the pretty village of *Llandulas*, 2½ m. N.W., passing at about 1½ m. *Gwrych Castle* (R. B. Hesketh, Esq.). At *Llandulas* is a beautiful *Ch.*, built by Mr. Street. *Llyfyaen Hill*, about 2 m. S.W. from *Llandulas* or *Gwrych Castle*, affords magnificent views of mountains around *Conway*. 4 m. W. of *Llandulas* is the pleasant little watering-place of *Colwyn* (see *Conway*).

2. To *Denbigh*. A. Rail. all the way by *Rhyl Junc.* B. For pedestrians, cross-road. At

(a) 4½ m. S.W. is *Bettws Abergele*. 1 m. beyond the roads diverge, the one rt. descending the hills on l. bank of the *Elwy* to *Llangerniow* (about 11 m.), in ch.-yd. of which are two pairs of large upright stones; hence

bridle-road to *Llanrwst* may be followed up the dingle of the *Afondyffryn-gallt*, the total distance from *Abergele* being 17 m., or the tourist may proceed 5 m. S. of *Llangerniow* to secluded little village of *Gwytherin*, in *Ch.* of which are two chests enclosing portion of St. Winifred's coffin; in ch.-yd. are four upright stones, one of which is inscribed.

(b) From *Bettws Abergele*, proceed 7 m. to *Llanfair Talhaiarn* (*Inn*: *Harp*), beautifully situated on the *Elwy*, which explore downwards to *St. Asaph*, or across the hills about 3½ m. to *Llansannan* (*Inn*: *Saracen's Head*), on the *Aled*, in the neighbourhood of which is British amphitheatre of *Bwrdd Arthur*, or *Arthur's Round Table*. 5 m. from *Llansannan* are the two picturesque waterfalls *Llyn-y-r-ogo* and *Rhaiadr Mawr* on the *Aled*. From *Llansannan* it is 9 m. E. to *Denbigh*. N.B.—These excursions should not be undertaken without an Ordnance Map. 3. *St. Asaph* (see).

Abergwili (Caermrthn.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. 2 m. from *Caermarthen*. The village contains the palace and grounds of the Bishop of *St. David's*. There is a pretty *Ch.*, E. E. style. After passing the Palace, a steep road on l. leads to *Merlin's Hill*, celebrated as the residence and place of burial of the renowned sage *Merlin* (Spenser's 'Faery Queen')—commanding an extensive and beautiful view. On the opposite side of the river *Towy* is *Llangunnor Ch.*, a primitive little building, with some fine old yew-trees, and a superb view of the *Towy*. In it is a monument to Sir R. Steele, who composed many of his dramatic pieces at the "White House" in the village (see *Caermarthen*).

ABERMULE, see *Montgomery*.

ABERPORTH, see *Cardigan*.

ABERSOCH, see *Pwllheli*.

Aberystwith (*Cardigan*.), Stat., 9½ hrs. by train from *London*, L. & N. W. and *Cambrian* and *Shrewsbury Rlys.*; may also be reached by G. W. Rly., a very tedious route after leaving *Caermarthen Junc.* *Inns*: **Queen's H., **Bellevue H.,

both facing the sea; Lion H. *Post Office* in New-street. The "Welsh Brighton," prettily situated between the hills at the mouth of the Rheidol, which here unites with the Ystwith. The beach is remarkable for the quantity of pebbles to be found on it—such as cornelians, onyx, &c. On a lofty rock, overlooking the sea, stand the ruins of the *Castle*, founded by Gilbert de Strongbow. The existing remains are probably of the time of Edw. I. Adjoining the Castle grounds is the University College of Wales, and in front of this the promenade pier (900 ft.). Outside the town, on banks of the Rheidol, is *Plas-crug*, a ruined castellated house, said to have been the residence of Owain Glyndwr, who held possession of the castle temp. Hen. IV.—V.

Excursions.—The hill on N. side of town, called *Constitution Hill*, or *Craig-lais*, is traversed by agreeable walks; and there is a path stretching N. along the cliffs as far as Borth sands, 5 m., overlooking estuary of the Dovey, and commanding magnificent views. From *Borth* (see *Aberdovey*), 8 m., the visitor may return by the Machynlleth road, passing the romantic village and church of *Llanvihangel-geneur-glyn*. It is a delightful excursion to the *Devil's Bridge*, 12 m. (*Hotel*: Hafod Arms; large and comfortable), passing 3 m. rt. *Nanteos*, seat of Col. Powell. Coach daily from Queen's Hotel. The bridge is a double one, the lower arch built, it is said, in the 11th or 12th cent. by monks. The arch over this, about 30 ft. span, was built 1753, at a height of 120 ft. above the torrent. The best way to see the bridge is to cross it, and, taking a path to the rt., descend to the water's edge. The waterfalls may be seen by taking another pathway on l. of high road, about 30 yds. beyond the bridge; but the best views are from the grounds of the Hotel Company, who charge 1s. for each visitor. The tourist should return by way of *Ysptyty Cynsfyn*, 1½ m. N., on the Rhayadr road, in the ch.-yd. of which are 3 Druidical stones; and about ¼ m. on l. is the

Parson's Bridge, which should be visited on account of its very wild and picturesque beauty. Beyond (between 3 and 4 m. from Devil's Bridge) is *Pont Erwyd* (*Inn*: Gogerddan Arms). Observe here the falls of the Rheidol, in a wild rocky gorge close to the road. The Coginan lead mines, 5½ m. beyond P. Erwyd, are worth visiting; also *Llanbadarn Vawr Ch.* (St. Padarn's), 12th cent., 6 m. beyond, and 1 m. from Aberystwith. From the Devil's Bridge, the tourist has also the choice of returning by the road along the Ystwith to Llanafan, visiting, *en route*, 4 m., the princely estate of *Hafod*, in the grounds of which are several pretty waterfalls, the most attractive being the romantic *Piran*. The ch., not far from the entrance lodge, contains one of Chantrey's finest sculptures. From the *Lisburne lead mines*, which are near, a private road, open to visitors, leads to *Llanafan*, 10 m. from Aberystwith, where there is much beautiful and romantic scenery: or, on quitting these famous mines, he may proceed to the interesting but neglected ruins of *Strata Florida Abbey* (founded about 1184), situated on l. bank of the Teifi, and now consisting only of a lancet window, and a fine Norm. doorway, which is probably unique in its simple flutings, and six co-ordinate recessed arches. A small parish ch. stands within the precincts of the abbey. From the station here, the train runs to Aberystwith in about 1 hr.

Distances.—*Machynlleth*, 18 m., and about 1 hr. by rail; *Aberaeron*, 16 m. (pleasant and cheap drive by mail car); *Cardigan*, 23 m.; *Aberdovey* (by ferry), 11 m.; *Borth*, 8 m.

Abingdon (Berks.), Stat., on G. W. Rly., 6 m. S. of Oxford. *Inns*: Crown and Thistle H.; Queen's H., near the bridge; Lion; Rising Sun; Nag's Head. At the Abbey here, founded in 7th cent., Henry, son of William I., gained his appellation of "Beauclerc." Very little remains of the once extensive and magnificent conventual buildings. The Perp. gatehouse, converted into station for fire-

engine, gives access to premises, among which some fragments—a fireplace and a remarkable chimney—13th-cent. may be seen. Adjoining gateway is *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a singular square stair-turret attached to N. side of tower. *St. Helen's*, near the river, is a large ch., with 5 aisles, restored at a cost of 7000*l*. The painted ceiling of N. aisle of ch., and some old portraits in the hall of *Christ's Hospital*, which adjoins ch.-yd., are worth inspection. There are also several good portraits in the council chamber adjoining the abbey gateway. The *Market House* and County Hall, a handsome modern Romanesque structure, designed by Inigo Jones (?). There is good fishing (open, except fence months); also good boating in the river.

Radley (Stat. on G. W. Rly., junction for Abingdon), once a manor of the abbey, lies 3 m. N.E. The red-brick mansion is now the residence of the warden of *St. Peter's College*. The village *Ch.*, beyond the park, contains some good painted glass and rich old woodwork. A very short distance to the N.W. is the pretty village of *Sunningwell*. The *Ch.* is supposed to have been rebuilt by Bp. Jewell. Before the altar is the grave, inscribed S. F., of Dean Fell, once rector, who died of grief on hearing of the execution of Charles I. From the tower, Roger Bacon is said to have made his astronomical observations. The road enters *Bagley Wood*, in which Dr. Arnold used to delight to roam (see also *Thames* tour). A delightful excursion may be made to *Nuneham Park*, the seat of Col. E. W. Harcourt, 27 m. by water (see *Oxford*); also to the "Boars' Hill," situate about midway between Abingdon and Oxford, and commanding splendid views of Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

Culham College (Diocesan Training College for Schoolmasters) is about 2 m. from Abingdon, and 1 m. from Culham Stat.

ABINGER, see *Dorking*.

Accrington (Lancsh.), 211 m. from St. Pancras Stat. and 226 m. from King's-cross; about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by

rail from Manchester and Preston, Lanc. and Yorks. Rly. *Inn*: Hargreaves Arms. A busy manufacturing town, possessing large cotton mills, print, machine, and chemical works. The only object of interest is the Peel Institution, a handsome Italian building, erected in 1857 at a cost of 8000*l*.

ACTON BURNELL, see *Shrewsbury*.

ADDERBURY, see *Banbury*.

ADDINGTON, see *Croydon* and *Maidstone*.

ADDLESTONE, see *Weybridge*.

ADEL, see *Leeds*.

Alban's, St.—See ST. ALBAN'S.

Albrighton (Salop), Stat., G. W. Rly., 149 m. from Paddington, and rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Wolverhampton. Inside the *Ch.* obs. E. window (Dec.), window in S. aisle, and fine altar-tomb. 3 m. S. is *Patshull Ch.* (Italian), containing monuments to Astley family (temp. Hen. VIII.); also to the Pigot family. *Patshull Park* is seat of E. of Dartmouth. The scenery is very pretty. 2 m. S.E. is *Pattingham Ch.*, restored by Scott, of mixed dates.

From Albrighton Stat. a most interesting excursion can be made to *Boscobel* (4 m.) and *White Ladies*, passing *Donington*, the ch. of which has some good stained-glass, and *Shakerley* (W. Horton, Esq.). 1 m. beyond is *White Ladies*, the ruins of an ancient convent for Cistercian nuns (founded temp. Rich. I.); and a little beyond is the ancient, though altered mansion of *Boscobel* (see), not shown to visitors after 5 P.M. Portraits of Chas. II. and Cromwell, and in the drawing-room a black marble mantel-piece, having excellently sculptured scenes of the king's escapes. Return either eastwards to Brewood (see) or W. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Tong, passing at foot of Tong Knoll, from which is a fine view over *Weston* (E. of Bradford). The ch. and castle of *Tong* are well worth visiting. The former is a perfect mausoleum of the Vernon family. It is a fine example of E. Perp., and contains some finely-carved woodwork, and a huge bell, 48 cwt. in weight. On the entrance-

gate of the castle is some extraordinary carving. The whole round from Albrighton to Boscobel and back by Tong is about 11 m. There is a fine *Ch.* at *Shiffnal*, 10 min. by rail from Albrighton (*Inn*: Jerningham Arms), and a magnificent view from *Brims-tree Hill*, 1 m. S. of it.

ALBURY, see *Dorking*.

Alcester (Worcester.), Stat. on the branch of the Mid. Rly. from Great Malvern to Birmingham. Also G. W. Rly., Stratford-on-Avon line. *Inn*: Swan. This is the site of an old Roman town, where relics of the Roman period have been frequently discovered. In a recess at E. end of S. aisle of *Ch.*, restored and enlarged 1871, is a handsome cenotaph by *Chantrey* to the 3rd Marquis of Hertford, K G., and an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir Fulke and Lady Greville (d. 1562).

At *Inkberrow*, 5 m. W., is a large *Church* of some interest.

14 m. *Headless Cross* (*Inn*: White Hart). This spot is much frequented for its scenery and extensive views.

The village, situate in 3 parishes, has a lofty *Church*, erected in 1843. Its vaulted roof is painted blue, with gold stars and signs of the Zodiac beneath. The stone altar-table is gorgeously adorned with sacred emblems in Venetian marble by *Salviati*. The population is chiefly employed in needle making.

Redditch, Stat., 7 m. from Alcester (*Inn*: Unicorn), is a clean and thriving town, a principal seat of the needle trade in all its varieties: fish-hooks, pins, bodkins, hooks and eyes, &c., are also manufactured here.

Stratford-on-Avon is about 7½ m. from Alcester.

Aldborough or *Aldeburgh* (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. Eastern Rly. from Saxmundham Junc. *Inns*: White Lion, on the beach; New Inn. A small seaport and fishing station. It has become a place of some resort for sea-bathing, and a number of lodging-houses and a few villas have in consequence sprung up. There is a walk along the beach 2 m. in length; and a terrace on the hill behind the town,

commanding good views. On the beach is the "Moot-hall," a half-timbered building of the 16th cent., restored in 1854. Crabbe, the poet, was born here in 1774, and in the poem of 'The Borough' he has described its more prominent features.

At *Leiston*, Stat. between Saxmundham and Aldborough, are the picturesque ruins (end of 14th cent.) of *Leiston Abbey*, founded 1182. Here also are the very extensive *ironworks* of Messrs. Garrett.

Orford Castle, 7 m., about 5 m. by sea, and *Bulley Priory*, may be visited from Aldborough. (See *Woodbridge*.)

ALDBOROUGH (Yorks.), see *York*.

Aldenham (Herts.), 15 m. from London by road, 2½ m. N. by E. from Bushey Stat., L. & N.W. Rly., through charming lanes, by *Bushey Grove*, *Bushey Mill*, and *Berry Wood*, and about 2 m. S.W. from the Radlett Stat. of the Midland Rly.

The *Church* (St. John the Baptist) is worth visiting. The interior is unusually good. Over the nave is the original and untouched chestnut roof, the tiebeams of which have angels supporting shields, carved and coloured.

The *Monuments* are interesting. In the chancel are 6 small 16th-cent. *brasses* in fair preservation, though the inscriptions are gone. Observe, at the E. end of the S. aisle, an ancient *church-chest*; it is 10 ft. long, hewn out of a single block of oak, and everywhere bound and clamped with iron. In the ch.-yard see the fine group of tall sycamores, and the tomb of Lt.-Gen. Robert Burne, d. 1825, an officer who commanded a brigade of the British army, under Wellington, in the Peninsula, and served with great distinction in India.

Altogether Aldenham is an interesting place to visit. About the cottage doors, in summer, straw-plaiters may be seen plying their nimble fingers. Almost all the lanes are picturesque; and the stranger, if at Aldenham in the early summer, should not fail to stroll through *Berry Wood*, down to the river Colne, which skirts its western boundary. It has wild walks, and

abounds in flowers. A chalk pit in it will reward the geologist with an abundance of sponges, *foraminifera*, and perchance "beautifully preserved *polyzoa*." Along the river there are two or three delightful level reaches.

ALDERBURY, see *Salisbury*.

ALDERLEY EDGE, see *Macclesfield*.

ALDERMASTON, see *Reading*.

ALDERSHOT (Hants).—See FARNBOROUGH.

ALDWORTH, see *Thames*.

Alford (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N. Rly., 130½ m. from London, and 1 hr. by rail from Boston. Inns: White Horse; Windmill. The town is 6 m. W. from the German Ocean, and from it the tourist may visit *Mablethorpe* (*Book-in-hand Hotel*, and good lodging-houses), a small and delightfully situated bathing-place, with excellent sands. There is a spring called *Holy Well*, said to be efficacious in scorbutic complaints, about ¼ m. S. of Alford.

ALFORD (Somerset), see *Castle Cary*.

Alfreton (Derby), Stat., Midl. Rly. (Erewash Valley branch), 1 m. distant, and 2 m. from Wingfield Stat. on the main line. Inn: George. Is a pretty little town with an interesting Church, containing monuments to family of Morewood and brass to John Ormond, 1507. *Alfreton Hall* (P. Morewood, Esq.) has some good pictures.

ALGAKIRK, see *Boston*.

ALLINGTON, see *Maidstone*.

ALLONBY, see *Maryport*.

ALMONDBURY, see *Huddersfield*.

ALNMOUTH, see *Warkworth*.

Alnwick (Northumberland), Stat., nearly midway between Newcastle and Berwick. Inns: *White Swan—a key of the park is kept here for use of visitors; Star, commercial; on leaving station, rt. is the *Plough Inn* (1714). The road next passes under *Bondgate*, the only one remaining of the four ancient gates of the town; after entering which, is curious old house bearing the Percy lion and crescent; further l. is *Pottergate Tower* (1768), on site of old gateway of same name. In modern *Ch. of St. Paul*, in upper part of town,

is very beautiful E. window representing St. Paul preaching at Antioch; in N. aisle is immense altar-tomb of the 3rd Duke of Northumberland. The old parish *Ch. of St. Michael* in lower town is a fine Perp. building; at S.E. angle is quaint beacon turret, coeval with Perp. ch., placed there as a look-out against the Scotch; in the interior the pillars, with rich rope-mouldings, are remarkable; at E. end of ch. are three monumental effigies, and at W. end two curious figures dug up, 1816, in N. aisle; below the ch., in *Walkergate*, are ruins of *St. Mary's Chantry*.

The *Castle* is imposingly situated on S. bank of the Aln. It is entered from the town by a *Gateway* preceded by a picturesque *Barbican* (both c. 1350), which are surmounted by stone figures to give the idea of their being manned; this gateway gives entrance to the *Outer Ward* or *Ballium*; on l. is the picturesque *Abbot's Tower* with stone figures on its parapets; on rt. are the *Corner Tower* and the *Auditor's Tower*, beyond which is the *Middle Gate House*, with projecting circular tower on side next the *Keep*; passing through the gate, on rt. is the *Keep*, forming a polygon with a courtyard in the centre; the tower rt. of the entrance, built c. 1350, contains the prison with its old bolts and rings; in centre of floor is entrance to the dungeon; the gateway is a magnificent Norm. arch, built c. 1145; the two semi-octagonal towers which flank it were built by Henry, 2nd Lord Percy (abt. 1350); rt. is the *Draw-well*, above which is figure of a saint blessing the waters. The castle was first modernised in 1750–1766, by Hugh, 1st Duke of Northumberland; the internal decorations were in the gingerbread Gothic style. In Nov. 1854 the foundation-stone of the Prudhoe tower was laid by the Duchess Eleanor, and the interior altered in the Italian palatial style; the Grand Entrance to the Prudhoe Tower is from a covered drive in the inner court opposite the draw-well; the *Staircase*, twelve ft. wide, is composed

of single stones, the walls are faced with coloured marbles, and the ceiling is in imitation of the Loggia of the Vatican; this leads to a *Vestibule*, the ceiling of which is decorated with subjects from 'Chevy Chase'; hence you enter an *Ante-room*, lined with green satin, the ceiling is carved and has a frieze with groups of boys and flowers; this, with the adjoining rooms, are now filled with pictures chiefly from the *Camuccini Collection*; on l. is the *Library* with some family portraits, &c., and on rt. the *Saloon*, with yellow satin walls, and frieze by *Mantovani*, and fire-place of white marble; this opens into the *Drawing-room*, which has magnificent carved and coloured ceiling, and frieze by *Mantovani*; the white marble chimney-piece is from Rome; a corridor, carried out from main wall upon corbels, leads from the vestibule to the *Dining-room*, which has carved ceiling copied from the Basilica of St. Lorenzo at Rome; the walls are surrounded by family portraits, surmounted by frieze by *Mantovani*; beyond this a passage leads to the state bed-rooms with richly carved and gilded ceilings by *Taccalozzi*; l. of vestibule is approach to gallery of the *Chapel*, which is of great height, with richly groined ceiling, the pavement and walls are adorned with mediæval mosaics, in imitation of those in the old basilicas; rt. of the Middle Gate is entrance to a magnificent vaulted *Kitchen*. The *Middle Ward* has several towers of great interest: first on rt. is the *Gardener's Tower*, with the new *Lion Gate*, leading to the gardens; beyond is the *Recorder's Tower*, in which, in a circular room, is the interesting *Egyptian Museum*; hence a walk leads along top of the outer wall; a seat in a niche formed by the Ravine Tower is called *Hotspur's Chair*; beyond is the picturesque *Constable's Tower* with gabled turret, in upper storey of which is an *Armoury*; last on the wall is the *Postern Tower*, beneath which is a curious vault with well preserved ribbed roof. The upper storey contains the *Museum*, chiefly of *British and Roman Antiqui-*

ties. From terrace below the Postern Tower is very beautiful view of the park, with the winding Aln; the *Gardens* occupy a slope of rising ground to S.E. of the Castle, and have large fountain at their foot. The *Parks*, open to the public Thursdays and Sundays, and almost always to strangers, well deserve a visit; a drive of about 6 m. will embrace all the chief objects of interest; *William the Lion's Monument*, near the Forest Lodge, marks spot where that king was taken prisoner. 1½ m. from Alnwick, turning l. towards the Deer Park, is a *Celtic Cist* consisting of four rude stones for the sides, with another above and below; a beautiful woodland drive of 3 m. leads from the Forest Lodge to a high craggy terrace overlooking Vale of Whittingham to the Cheviots; from *Brislee Tower*, close by, is a splendid view. Hence the *Long Drive* leads to *Hulne Abbey* (3 m. from Alnwick), founded by William de Vesci 1240; it is surrounded by battlemented wall, entered by picturesque gateway. N. is the *Ch.*, notable for its length and narrowness and retaining its sedilia and piscina; on S.E. is vestry; W. are the cloisters, E. of which is the Chapter House; E. was the Refectory, with Dormitory above it; S. the Guest Chamber, bath-house, and detached Chapel; the tower on W., built 1489 by Sir Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, has some fine tapestries from designs by Rubens. In returning, *Alnwick Abbey*, founded 1147, 1 m. from the town, may be visited: only the gate-tower remains, beautifully situated on edge of the park near the river. 1½ m. W., on hill-top, are remains of Norm. *Chapel of St. Leonard* (12th cent.); near is *King Malcolm's Cross*, whence a green road called the *Denwick Drive* leads by model village of *Denwick* to *Ratsheugh Crag*, whence there is beautiful view over valley of the Aln on W., and the sea with its line of castles on E.

Excursions.—25 min. by rail to *Long Houghton*, where the *Ch. of St. Peter* has a Saxon chancel arch and some early Norm. windows; 1 m. N.E. is the

fine Grecian mansion of *Howick* (Earl Grey), containing some interesting pictures. A beautifully wooded *Dene* leads from the house by *Howick Burn* to the sea, where the waves rush through broken picturesque masses of freestone rock; there is a walk along coast towards *Dunstanborough*, passing 1. *Cra'ster Tower*.

(2) To *Embleton* (which see), and *Dunstanborough Castle*, by rail (38 min.) from *Christon Bank Stat.*

(3) To *Chillingham*, &c.; skirting 1. *Hulne Park* is reached, at 7 m., picturesque village of *Eglingham*, below which is *Kin-Mere*, a lake of 10 acres, with excellent pike-fishing; 2 m. further on, on l., is modern Elizabethan mansion of *Harehope*, above which a path to a tiny cascade falling through narrow gorge of rock; 1 m. further up the Burn, by path over brow of the hill, is the precipitous cliff called *Corbie Crag*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. is the *Blaw Weary*, a herdsman's house on pile of rocks in moorland scenery resembling the Roman Campagna; 1 m. beyond *Harehope*, nearly under the Camp Hill at *Old Bewick*, is the very interesting *Chapel of the Holy Trinity*, the apse probably Saxon; the Norm. ch. dates probably from about 1110; after falling into complete ruin, it was restored, 1867; on N. of nave is recumbent figure under a Dec. canopy; a beautiful foliated cross has been partly covered by the porch, which is later than other parts; above the chapel, on *Bewick Hill*, is large double horse-shoe camp, with some incised stones; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. *Haerup Burn* is a smaller semicircular camp; on *Bewick Moor* is the *Cateranes' (robbers') Cave*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Bewick* is *Chillingham* (see *Wooler*).

(4) To *Whittingham* and *Callaly Castle*, &c. (see *Rothbury*, *Wooler*).

(5) To *Rothbury*, about 11 m., passing at 5 m. *Edlingham Castle*, picturesquely situated at head of a narrow valley; it has some interesting chimney-pieces, doorways, &c.; *Ch.* adjacent (*Trans.-Norm.*), has tower fortified for protection from the Scotch.

(6) To bathing village of *Alnmouth*, 15 min. by rail (see *Warkworth*).

(7) To *Warkworth Castle*—very interesting—43 min. by rail.

Distances.—*Belford*, by rail, 43 min.; *Morpeth*, 23 min.

ALRESFORD, see *Winchester*.

ALTHORP PARK, see *Northampton*.

Alton (*Staff.*), *Stat.*, N. *Staff.* Rly. *Inns*: *Shrewsbury Arms*; *White Hart*. A charming little village in a most romantic situation; on one side the deep valley of the *Churnet*, on the other bank of which is *Alton Towers*, the superb seat of the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and *Talbot*. The house and gardens are open to visitors on special occasions; but care should be taken not to go there on excursion days, when the place is a perfect fair. *Alton Towers*, a modern Gothic mansion, was erected by the 16th Earl of *Shrewsbury* (1830?), and stands on a fine rocky plateau overlooking the *Churnet* valley. The principal points are the eastern tower, the armoury, the octagon, the *Talbot* gallery (decorated by *Pugin*), the conservatory, the transept gallery, the chapel, and the great dining-hall. The gardens and conifer plantations, occupying a steep glen, are charming, both naturally and artificially, and the grounds are of great extent, one drive being 5 m. long.

See in the village the Hospital and R. C. Chapel of *St. John*, by *Pugin*; also the beautiful building which was intended for an asylum for priests.

Excursions.—Adjoining *Ellaston*, 4 m. E., is *Calwich Abbey* (temp. *Jas. I.*), only a small fragment of which is preserved. In the library, *Dean of York's*, are many MSS. of *Handel*, who played on the organ here. *Ashbourne* (see) is distant 9 m. from *Alton*; also easily accessible by rail, *via* *Rochester Junc.*

Altrincham (*Cheshire*), pronounced "Altringham." *Stat. Gt. N. Rly.*, 198 m. from *London*, *via* *Manchester*. Frequent trains daily to and from *Manchester*. *Inns*: *Unicorn*; *Stamford Arms*. A clean and cheerful town in close proximity to the beautiful and salubrious *Bowdon Downs*, and the woods of *Dunham Massey*. The *Ch.* at *Bowdon* (*Stat.* 1 m.) is one of the finest in the county. It has

been restored three times, and contains interesting monuments and stained glass windows. The neighbourhood abounds in pleasant walks, such as to (a) *Dunham Massey*, 1 m. (seat of Earl of Stamford and Warrington), the chief beauty of which is the *Park*, famous for its oak trees and avenues of beeches. Outside the park is the beautiful *Ch. of Dunham*, built by the Earl at a cost of 20,000*l.* Adjoining the park on W. is the pretty village of *Bollington*, on the banks of the Bollin. (b) To *Rosethorne*, 3 m., crossing the pretty streams of the *Bollin* and the *Birkin*. The village lies 2 m. W. of *Ashley Stat.*, the latter a good starting point for the valley of the Bollin, a stream dear to the Cheshire angler for the size and flavour of its trout. The tourist should by all means visit here the beautiful *Rosethorne Mere*, also the pretty little *Ch.*, which overlooks the lake, and contains some most interesting and beautiful monuments, especially one by *Westinacott* to a member of the *Egerton* family, who was found dead in her bed, aged 21. *Tatton Park* (Lord *Egerton*) is near the village (gardens only open to visitors at 2 o'clock on Saturdays). From *Rosethorne* the visitor can either return to *Ashley Stat.*, or walk to *Bowdon*, across the *Birkin* and *Bollin* valleys—a charming walk; or proceed to *Knutsford*, 4 m., joining the turnpike road at, 1 m., *Bucklow Hill* (Swan Inn). *Knutsford* (Hotel: **Royal George*) is the seat of the county gaol. Immediately on the outskirts of the town is the lodge-gate of *Tatton*.

ALUM BAY, see *Wight, Isle of*.

ALWINGTON, see *Bideford*.

ALWINTON, see *Rothbury*.

AMBERLEY (Glouc.), see *Minchinhampton*.

Amberley (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. 1 m. E. are the remains of the *Castle* built here by Bp. Rede, temp. Rich. II. The castle formed a parallelogram, having a square tower at each corner, rising above the walls, and two round towers (S.) flanking the gateway. The N. wall is the most perfect. On this side was the chapel, of which there are

still some indications. The present dwelling in the upper or Green Court was built by Bp. Sherborne, 1508. The little *Ch. of Amberley* will be found interesting. It has Norm. and E. E. portions. The S. door is very rich E. E.

Bignor is 3 m. W. of the stat. at Amberley. (See *Chichester*.)

Parham (Lord de la Zouche), 2 m. E. of Amberley, is one of the most interesting places in Sussex, but is closed to public view. The house is Elizabethan, and lies in a fine old chase, full of the most picturesque scenery. The great interest of *Parham*, however, lies in the collections of armour, MSS., early printed books, ancient gold and silver plate and metal work, early enamels, carvings in ivory, &c. These collections are not generally shown, but the rest of the house and its contents are usually made accessible to strangers with great liberality. The various rooms contain portraits of very high interest, and in the *Gallery*, 158 ft. long, is a series of historical family pictures, many of which are curious. At the farther end of the gallery is the chapel. It contains some good wood-carving, and early stained glass.

Storrington, 1½ m. E. of *Parham*, has a good *Inn* (White Horse), which will serve for the tourist's headquarters when exploring the line of the South Downs between *Midhurst W.* and the *Devil's Dyke E.* *Arundel* is 4½ m. distant by rail.

Ambleside (Westmor.). The central position of this town—which was a Roman station—is convenient for making short tours. Inns: *Salutation H.*; *Queen's H.*; *White Lion*. There are also excellent lodging-houses. Omnibuses go frequently every day to head of *Lake*, 1 m., and *Grasmere*, 4 m., and several coaches to *Windermere*, 6 m., and *Keswick*, 17 m.; also daily to *Conistone*, 9 m., and *Patterdale* (Ullswater Lake). The walks are numerous and of great beauty: (a) To the New *Ch.* (St. Mary's) and back by "the Knoll" (Miss Martineau's), 1 m. Leaving the ch., follow the footpath through the fields towards

Loughrigg Brow, the conspicuous mansion formerly occupied by the Rev. C. D. Bell. (b) To *Stock Ghyll Force*, the famed waterfall, a few hundred yards only from the town. (c) Ascend *Wansfell Pike* (about 2 hrs.—4½ m. there and back), commanding magnificent views of Windermere, Conistone, Rydal, Grasmere, and Morecambe Bay. The highest inhabited house in England, at top of Kirkstone Pass, is also distinctly seen. (d) To *Rydal*, 3 m. by Fox How (late Mrs. Arnold's residence, widow of Dr. Arnold of Rugby) and Pelter Bridge, which crosses the Rothay—a charming excursion. The *Lakelet* is one of the gems of the district, and should be seen from its W. bank. Visit the Falls in the grounds of *Rydal Hall* (apply to the gardener, who resides opposite the entrance gate of the Hall). *Rydal Mount*, where the poet Wordsworth lived and died, stands a few yards above the ch. The gate is a little above the entrance to Rydal Hall on the l. The pretty ivy-covered cottage (Nab Cottage) in that part of the road which is close to the water, was once the residence of Hartley Coleridge. (e) Ascent of *Loughrigg Fell*, from either Clappersgate, Fox Gill, or Loughrigg Brow. The route by the last-named, following the path at the rear of the mansion (see Excurs. a), is the most direct. (f) To *Langdale*, a charming drive of about 22 m., passing Clappersgate, 1 m.—notice Brathay Ch. on the opposite bank of the Brathay; *Skelwith Bridge*, 3 m.—here halt at inn and visit with guide *Skelwith Force*. Leaving the bridge, *Elterwater Tarn* is seen, and 1 m. beyond the road to the rt. leads to *Colewith Bridge*. Here, at the Farm House, the visitor should make known his wish to see *Colewith Force*. Little *Langdale* village and Tarn is now soon reached, and beyond the Tarn (which is uninteresting) the road skirts *Lingmoor Fell*, which separates it from the valley of Great *Langdale*, and at the base of which, on W. or opposite side of the road, is

Blea Tarn, 8 m. from Ambleside, the scene of the second book of Wordsworth's 'Excursion.' The seclusion

of this vale is complete: There is still "One bare dwelling: one abode, no more." 2½ m. beyond, N., is *Dungeon Ghyll* (good *Hotel*), and 1 m. higher up the valley *Millbeck* (new *Dungeon Ghyll Hotel*). ½ m. behind the hotel is the *Fall*, which should be visited whilst lunch is being prepared. From this point the excursion should be continued by High Close (the mansion of Wheatley Balme, Esq.) and Red Bank to *Grasmere*, 6 m. The return drive may, however, be shortened about 4 m. by taking the direct road past Loughrigg Tarn. (g) Ascent of *Fairfield* (see Excurs. g, from *Grasmere*.) (h) To *Patterdale* (Ullswater Lake), by Kirkstone Pass, 3 m., thence 7 m. to Ullswater Hotel, on margin of Lake (see *Patterdale*).

Amersham (Bucks.). *Inns*: Griffin; Crown; King's Arms. Pleasantly situate in the valley of the Mischbourne, 26 m. N.W. from London. Two coaches daily, during the summer, run from the Old Bell, Holborn, through Amersham. A railway is projected between Aylesbury and Rickmansworth, passing between Amersham and Chesham, 1½ m. from each town. The *Ch.* has been restored in the interior, and enlarged; the architecture is noble and curious—well worthy inspection. There are some fine monuments in the ch. and mortuary chapel attached.

Attached to the *Ch.* at *Chenies* (a village 4 m. E. of Amersham, on the road to Rickmansworth, where there is a station of the L. & N. W. Rly.) is the *Mortuary Chapel* of the House of Russell. In it are many monuments, memorials of the Russell family (Dukes of Bedford, &c.), especially that of Lady Rachel R., widow of the patriot, Lord Wm. Russell. Near the ch. at *Chenies* is a fine old *Manor-house* in excellent preservation.

From Amersham to Chesham, 3 m. N. (*Inns*: Crown; George), a most picturesque walk in the valley of the Chess—a famous trout stream—by *Latimers* (the seat of Lord Chesham), an Elizabethan house, finely situated. At *Shardeloes*, close to Amersham, the seat of the Drake family, is a fine

pool with good pike fishing. A fine walk may be taken through Sharde-
loes Park, *Missenden*, and Hampden
House (the modernised residence of
the patriot the famous John Hampden,
who is buried in the ch.) to Velvet
Lawn, in the Chiltern Hills, and to
Chequers, containing portraits and
other interesting relics of Oliver
Cromwell and his family. Train from
here *viâ* Risborough to London.

Walk from Amersham to *Coleshill*,
1 m. S., Waller's Oak (Poet Waller),
to *Chalfont St. Giles*, 3 m. See cot-
tage where Milton lived; thence
through *Beaconsfield* to *High Wy-*
combe.

AMESBURY, see *Salisbury*.

Amlwch (Anglesey). 23½ m.
by rail from Bangor. A steamer calls
occasionally from Liverpool and Holy-
head. *Inns*: Castle; Dinorben Arms.
A dirty though busy seaport; a har-
bour has been excavated in the solid
rock, for use of the vessels engaged in
the copper export; a breakwater has
also been added. There is a modern ch.
built by the Mining Companies, and an
excellent library and reading-room. At
1 m. distant is the new little watering-
place of *Bull Bay*, with pure air and
fine beaches, where is good hotel
and bathing establishment.

Excursions:—

2½ m. distant is the *Parys Mountain*,
the highest hill in Anglesey, riddled
and quarried by the works of the
Copper Mines, once the most produc-
tive in Britain, and source of the
prosperity of Amlwch. They are
nearly exhausted, but much copper
is obtained by drawing off the water
saturated with copper, from the moun-
tain, and evaporating it and smelting
the mud which remains. The process
is worth seeing. A beautiful ramble,
comprising the places of interest on E.
coast of Anglesey, may be made to
Beaumaris, about 18 m. (see *Beau-*
maris). To *Llanellian*, 2 m. E. Ad-
joining the ch. by a passage from the
chancel is a small chapel. It appears
to have been built as a cloister to St.
Elián; it is called the "Myvyr," or a
place of meditation. In this "Myvyr"
ere exists an old oaken box fixed to

the wall. The *Well of Elián*, formerly
much visited by pilgrims, is now
nearly dried up; about ¾ m. from the
village is *Point Elianus*, or *Lynas*,
where are lighthouse and signal sta-
tions; hence the tourist may return to
Amlwch, or strike into the Beaumaris
route at *Llanwenllwyo*, 3 m. distant.
A walk affording beautiful coast views,
and abounding in unusual number of
early stones and cromlechs, may be
made to *Cemaes*, about 4 m. W.;
about 1 m. N. of which is *Llanbadrig*
Ch. (said to have been founded by St.
Patrick), on precipitous cliff over-
looking sea; not far from ch. is
Llanlleianau (the Church of the Nuns),
where are slight ruins of a chapel. From
Cemaes it is about 2 m. S. to *Llan-*
fechell, a little village formerly im-
portant from quarrying of a marble,
resembling "verd antique," in its
vicinity. Observe defensive character
of Ch., with its rude Norman font, its
3-light E. windows, and a coffin slab
with floriated 14th-cent. cross, 3 pil-
lars or meini hirion; hence the tourist
may return to Amlwch, about 4 m., by
way of Bodewryd. To *Llanerchymedd*
(see), 6½ m. by rail, 7 m. by road, visit-
ing on the way the *Parys Mountain*
and the *Copper Mines*, about 2½ m. S.
of Amlwch.

Distances.—Holyhead, 20 m.; Llan-
gefni, 13 m. by road, 13 m. rail;
Gaerwen, 17 m. by road, 17½ m.
rail; Menai Bridge, 18 m. by road.

AMPORT, see *Andover*.

Amphill (Beds.), Stat., Mid-
land Rly. There is also a station
(Millbrook) for Amphill on N. W. Rly.
but that is nearly 2 m. from the town.
Inns: White Hart; King's Arms.
This is an old-fashioned market-town.
The points of interest are the ruins
of the house of *Houghton*, and the
very picturesque *Park of Amphill*,
1½ m. from station. Both will introduce
the tourist to some of the pleasantest
scenery in Bedfordshire.

A field-path close below the ch.
leads upwards to the ruins of the *Old*
House of Houghton, built by Inigo
Jones, about 1620, for "Sidney's sister,
Pembroke's mother." The plan is a
parallelogram, with square towers,

rising above the roofs, at the corners. Three of the fronts were richly ornamented; the fourth was plain. The situation of the house is one of great beauty; a long avenue stretches away from the N. front, and the ground slopes rapidly toward the great plain of the Ouse.

Turning W. from the ruins, a path should be followed along the N. edge of the rising ground. This path opens into the public road from Ampthill to Bedford, and the road separates the two parks of Houghton and Ampthill. The first gate leads into the park of *Ampthill*, and near it, on the edge of the road, is a mound with a deep circular entrenchment planted with trees. The park is not large, but is well timbered, and the ground is varied and broken in a very picturesque manner. *Ampthill House* (Lady Wensleydale) stands low, but is large and somewhat imposing. It was built in 1694, by the first Lord Ashburnham; was the residence of Q. Catherine of Arragon from 1531-3, and in 1818 descended to Lord Holland. In the gardens is a very fine avenue of lime trees. Following the principal drive, the site of the old *Castle of Ampthill* will appear l., marked by a cross, erected by Lord Ossory in 1773.

Leaving the park by the lodge, to which the drive which passes the cross leads direct, walk a short distance along the high road (turning l. from the lodge), and passing through a gate opening to a fir plantation, follow the main path, which will bring you out into the road very near the railway station. The Ch. of *Houghton Conquest* is about 4 m. distant from the Ampthill railway station, and deserves a visit.

Haynes or Hawnes Park (Rev. Lord John Thynne), about 4 m. from Ampthill, stands in a park of 800 acres, abounding in fine trees. The house contains much to interest the artist and historian. A pleasant walk through the park leads to the *Church of Haynes*, a small Early Dec. building, which has been entirely restored since 1850, and is well worth seeing. There

is a beautiful mortuary chapel of the Thynne family, designed by *Scott*.

A drive of 2 m. from Haynes, S., brings us to *Clophill* (3½ m. E. from Ampthill), about ¾ m. to E. of which is *Castle Hill*, probably an extensive Norm. fortification. The Ch. of *Maulden*, 2 m., and same distance from the station at Ampthill, is good, and deserves notice. It was rebuilt, with the exception of the W. tower, in 1858-9. In the ch.-yard is a mausoleum erected by E. of Elgin, 1656.

Amwell, Great (Herts.), 19 m. from London by road, and 1½ m. S. by E. from the Ware Stat. of the G. E. Rly. (Hertford Branch). It is best reached, however, from the St. Margaret's Stat., from which it is 1 m. N. This is one of the prettiest villages in Hertfordshire. It stands on the rt. bank of the Lea, but separated from it by the Lea Navigation, the G. E. Rly., and the New River, which here run side by side.

From the bridge a path past the *George IV.*—a country inn with a large ash-tree in front of it—leads to the picturesque ch.-yard, which affords from many points fine views across the valley of the Lea, and over Ware Park, though still finer are obtained from the higher part of the hill.

The residence, *Amwell House*, of John Scott, the Quaker poet, is at *Amwell End*, close to Ware. It is a large, comfortable, 18th-cent. red-brick building. The famous grotto constructed by Scott is, with a very pretty fragment of the garden, rented by a nurseryman, who "provides tea in the grounds," and admits visitors to the grotto on payment of 6d. each. The grotto is really curious in its way, and perhaps the best preserved specimen of its class remaining. It is excavated in the side of a chalk hill, and comprises 7 chambers, connected by subterranean passages, and very skilfully and ingeniously inlaid with flints, shells, spar, and fossils.

Little Amwell (Inns: Townshend Arms; College Arms) is pleasantly situated on high ground, about 1½ m. S.W. of Great Amwell, but has little to attract the stranger. About ¾ m.

S., by *Hertford Heath*, is *Haileybury College*, erected 1806 for the E. India Company, and now a proprietary college.

Andover (Hants). Stat. main line L. & S. W. Rly., nearly 1 m. from the town; also Junc., with station in the town, for Romsey, Redbridge, and Southampton. *Inns*: Star and Garter; White Hart. The town and valley are well seen from *Bury Hill*, about 1½ m. W., crested with an ancient camp of unusual size and importance. Notice the great depth of the fosse. A wide view is obtained N. of borders of Berks and Wilts: N.E., hills about Highclere, Egbury, and Beacon Hill; due W. is seen the remarkable entrenchment on *Quarley Hill*; and S. (marked by a clump of firs), is the great camp of *Danebury*. Under *Bury Hill*, S.W., lies *Abbott's Ann*, the ch. of which formerly belonged to Hyde Abbey. Remains of a Roman villa (now in the British Museum) were discovered at a spot in the parish known as Minster Field. Between the village and Andover is *Balksbury* or *Folksbury*, a large square entrenchment, adjoining the road on the rt., and well defined. The archæologist will also find some distinct vestiges of an ancient boundary to the E. of Andover, called the Devil's Dyke, a defence, probably, of the heights between the rivers Anton and Test. 3 m. W. is *Weyhill*, famous for its ancient fair, for the sale, chiefly, of sheep and hops, commencing annually 10th October. 2 m. beyond is *Thurxton Church*, in which are some interesting monuments, and a very fine brass of Sir John Lisle, especially worthy of notice. A field path leads to *Amport*, 1½ m. S.E. In the Ch. (St. Mary), notice the arches supporting the central tower; also the flamboyant tracery of the chancel side windows. A little farther on is *Grateley Stat.*

ANGLESEA ABBEY, see *Cambridge*.

ANGLESEA (Hants), see *Portsmouth*.

ANSTIS COVE, see *Torquay*.

APETHORPE, see *Oundle*.

Appleby (Westmorland), Stat., Midland Rly., *viâ* Settle and Carlisle line; also 36 minutes by rail

from *Penrith*. *Inns*: ***Tufton Arms*; *King's Head*; *Crown*; *Mitre*. Is beautifully situated on l. bank of the *Eden*. The principal object of interest is the *Castle*, the first mention of which occurs in 1088, and now the property of Sir R. Tufton, Bart. It was one of the principal residences of Ann, Dowager-Countess of Pembroke, who repaired and partially rebuilt it after it was almost entirely demolished by Cromwell. The Great Keep (Norm.), or *Cæsar's Tower* (80 ft. high), is seen on entering the lodge gates. The mansion contains some pictures of historical interest, including one of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke. The Ch. (restored) is in the Perp. style of 14th cent. Observe ancient piscina and fine altar tombs of the Countess of Pembroke and her mother.

2 m. from *Musgrave Stat.* is *Brough* (pronc. Bruff). *Inn*: the *Castle*. The great horse and cattle fair is held, on 30th Sept. and 1st Oct., on a hill 2 m. from the town, which is pleasantly situated under the *Hellbeck Fells*. The *Castle*, ½ m. from the town, is a grand ruin; the walls of the Great Keep are almost perfect. This was also the occasional residence of the C. of Pembroke. In the Ch., erected 1513, are some carved oak pews. The stone pulpit bears date 1624. At *Kirkby-Stephen*, Stat., 3½ m. from *Musgrave* (*Inns*: **King's Head*; *Black Bull*), there is excellent trout fishing in the river *Eden*. The Ch.—a very old one—is well worth a visit. 2 m. S. is *Wharton Hall*, the patrimonial seat of the accomplished and profligate Philip Duke of Wharton (1539), a considerable portion of which remains. The remains of other castles worth visiting are *Lammerside*, ½ m., and *Pendragon*, 3 m. from *Wharton Hall*, both finely situated.

APPLEDORE (Devon), see *Bideford*.

APPLEDORE (Kent), see *Rye*.

ARLESEY, see *Biggleswade*.

Armitage (Staff.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 4½ m. from *Lichfield*, and 12½ m. from *Stafford*. The Ch., overlooking the *Trent*, has a good Norm. doorway with grotesque faces. On opposite bank is the Ch. of *Mavesyn*

Ridware with monuments to Sir Robert Malvoisin and to the Chadwicks. *Excursion*.—3 m. W. to *Beaudesert* Marq. of Anglesey), one of the most broken and picturesque parks in the kingdom. On the Castle Hill is a large British camp. On the return to stat. the archæologist should make a *détour* of about 3 m., to churches at *Farwell* and *Longdon*.

Arnside (Lanc.), Stat. on Furness Rly.: a pretty sheltered village overlooking Morecambe Bay. Two hotels, besides lodging-houses: also small pier. *Arnside Knot* (522 ft.) is on l. with *Arnside Tower*, a border stronghold, both commanding fine views. The district possesses much interest for the geologist and botanist. The bathing and boating are both good. *Howes Tarn*, a small lake to rt. of rly., is said to contain immense quantities of pike. *Excursion*.—*Grange* (see), 2½ m., on opposite side of Kent estuary.

ARRETON, see *Wight, Isle of*.

ARTHINGTON, see *Leeds*.

ARTHOUS, see *Barmouth*.

Arundel (Sussex). Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. Inn: *Norfolk Arms. The town consists of two steep streets, mounting upward from the river Arun to the *Castle* (Duke of Norfolk), which is invested with more than ordinary interest, from its history, its striking position, and its owners, Fitzalans and Howards. The inhabited portion is never shown. The *Keep* is open to the public on Mondays and Fridays, with cards of admission procured at the Norfolk Arms. The great *Park*, with Horne's tower, a belvedere, is always accessible. Visitors to the keep must proceed to the principal entrance lodge at the top of the town. The ramparts are gained by a winding staircase, and from them a good notion may be obtained of the strength and position of the castle, and of the keep itself. The views stretch away on all sides and amply repay the trouble of climbing.

Tourists are supplied at the Norfolk Arms with tickets for seeing the *Dairy*, about ½ m. from the town. It is not worth a special visit. The stran-

ger will do better to devote his time to the *Park*, the scenery, as well as that of the adjoining Downs, being full of beauty and deserving the most careful exploration. A gate opens into it a short distance beyond the dairy, and close to Swanbourne lake. From the higher end of the lake is a fine view of the castle.

The *Parish Church* of St. Nicholas, date 1380, is scarcely less interesting than the castle, which it closely adjoins, with its superb Arundel tombs. But unfortunately the public is no longer admitted to see them. A brick wall built by the D. of Norfolk shuts off the E. end from the rest of the Ch. It was the chapel of a college founded "for a Master and 12 Canons." It is large and lofty, and has evidently been of great magnificence. Here are five interesting Gothic monuments of Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel; many Howards are also buried here. In the nave is an ancient stone pulpit. N. of the college chapel is the Lady chapel, divided from it by three pointed arches. Adjoining the ch.-yd. are some remains of the college buildings, originally a quadrangle, one side of which was formed by the chapel. The principal gateway, at the S.E. angle, remains.

The *Parish Ch.* is surpassed in size and grandeur of design by the modern *Rom. Catholic Ch.*, erected for the Duke of Norfolk in the Dec. Gothic style by Mr. Hansom, inventor of the Hansom cab, at a cost of 100,000*l.* It well deserves a visit—proportions, sculpture, organ, &c., all good.

At the foot of the town are the fragments of the *Maison Dieu*, founded for 20 poor men by the builder of the church and college.

An interesting excursion (about 11 m.) may be made crossing the country by Bignor (see *Chichester*) to *Petworth* (see).

Littlehampton, which has now become a watering-place of some pretensions, lies about 4 m. S. of Arundel. It is accessible by rail *via* Ford June.

Asaph, St.—See ST. ASAPH.

Ascot (Berks.), Stat., L. & S. W.

Rly., 29 m. from Waterloo. Also direct communication by rail with Aldershot (see FARNBOROUGH). *Inn*: Station Hotel. The *Racecourse* is very near the stat. It is circular, and is short of 2 m. by only 66 yds. The last $\frac{1}{2}$ m. is called the Swinley Course. The races take place early in June. *Ascot Heath* (*Royal Hotel*) contains many handsome modern residences, a Ch. in E. E. style, the Royal Kennels, some training establishments, and the extensive *nursery* of Messrs. Standish. To the S.W. are the *Swinley Woods*, containing many ferny glades and fine old oaks. *Swinley Paddocks* are a preserve of deer for Windsor Great Park.

2 m. nearer London, and between Ascot and Virginia Water Stats., is *Sunningdale* (Stat.), which abounds in beautiful scenery. 1 m. W. is *Sunninghill*, where there is a small inn (*Wells Hotel*), once very celebrated for the two chalybeate springs, which still remain in its old-fashioned garden. In the Vicarage garden are three trees, planted by Burke, Chesterfield, and Bolingbroke respectively. At *Sunninghill*, Walter Scott visited Canning's friend George Ellis, and "Mr. and Mrs. Ellis heard the first two or three cantos of the unpublished 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' under an old oak in Windsor Forest." A very little distance N.W. is *Binfield*, the early home of Pope. The Ch. (almost rebuilt) has a handsome carved oak pulpit and a curious hour-glass stand. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the ch. is a grove of beech trees, a very favourite resort of the poet.

ASH, see Farnborough.

Ashbourne (Derby.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly.; 13 m. from Derby; 35 m. from Macclesfield; and 11 m. from Uttoxeter. *Inn*: Green Man. A very prettily-situated town overlooking the valley of, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from, the Dove, and a good place whence to explore *Dovedale* (see). The Ch., built 1190 (E. E., with later additions), is cruciform, and has only a S. aisle. From the centre rises a tower, and fine octagonal spire, 212 ft. high. Of the *Monuments*, notice especially the sculptured figure, by Banks, of Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke

Boothby, and the melancholy inscription. The *Grammar School* is of 16th cent., and the *Alms-houses* of 17th cent. *Ashbourne Hall* (R. Frank, Esq.) was the headquarters of Prince Charles during his visit in 1745. Good trout and grayling fishing here and at *Ilam* (Izaak Walton Hotel), 5 m. *Alton Towers* is 9 m. distant (see *Alton*). *Tissington* village, 4 m. N. of Ashbourne Stat., is noted for its five springs; and the ancient custom of dressing these with flowers on Holy Thursday, called "*Floralia*," or the "*Well Dressing*," still prevails. The *Hall* (Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, Bt.) has a splendid chimney-piece; and the Ch. (Norm.) has monuments to the Fitzherberts.

ASHBURNHAM PLACE, see *Mayfield*.

ASHBURTON, see *Dartmoor*.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Leicester).—Stat., Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: **Royal Hotel*; *Queen's Head*)—is an old and interesting town, dependent on the neighbouring coalfield. The *Castle*, the locale of 'Ivanhoe,' to the S. of the town, was built by Lord Hastings, chamberlain to Edw. IV. The principal parts are the tower, to the E. of which is the courtyard, the roofless chapel, the great hall, and the kitchen tower. There is a triangular building, called the Mount house. The Ch. (Perp.) contains a fine carved screen, separating nave from chancel. *Monuments*—(a) Lady Catherine Hastings, 16th cent.; (b) 2nd E. of Huntingdon and his wife, 1561; (c) a pilgrim, of 15th cent.; (d) bust of Mrs. Margery Wright, 1623, very quaint. See also the finger *pillory*, for those who were disorderly in church. Close to the Royal Hotel are the *Ivanhoe Baths*, supplied from the Moira mines, 3 m. off, with water of high repute in scrofula, dyspepsia, &c. The scene of the tournament in 'Ivanhoe' is a plain 1 m. W. of the town.

Excursions.—2 m. E. to *Coleorton Hall* (Sir G. Beaumont, Bt.). The house contains good paintings (not shown), but the *gardens* are shown between 10 and 5 o'clock, on Monday and Thursday. A gardener must accompany the party, and application

must be made at the head gardener's. There are memorials to Beaumont, the dramatist, and Sir J. Reynolds, and the view from the terrace extends to Belvoir Castle, 30 miles. As there is much to see in the neighbourhood of the turnpike road, the tourist is recommended to drive between Ashby and Leicester (18 m.), passing, after crossing Coleorton Moor, *Whitwick*, 5½ m., where a remarkable bed of whinstone or greenstone intervenes between the coal measures and the new red sandstone. The *Ch.* (restored) is a fine building of various dates. Observe mutilated figure on altar-tomb, said to be in memory of Sir J. Talbot, a man of gigantic stature. 1½ m. N., on Loughboro' road, is *Grace Dieu Manor* (A. L. Philipps de Lisle, Esq.). The B. C. chapel contains 2 beautiful stained glass windows. The scanty but picturesque ruins of the old Nunnery, founded 1236-42, by Lady Roesia de Verdon, and suppressed 1539, are a short distance from the mansion. Here Beaumont, the colleague of Fletcher, was born, 1586. In the *Ch.* at *Belton*, 2 m. N., is the tomb and recumbent effigy of the Lady Roesia. 1 m. E. of Whitwick is the *Abbey of Mount St. Bernard* (see also *Bardon Hill*), the first abbey completed by the Roman Catholics in England since the Reformation. The grounds, &c., are open to all, and are well worth a visit. The *Forest Rock Hotel*, affording fair accommodation for visitors, is close at hand. 1 m. E. of the monastery is Oaks Chapel, commonly known as Waterloo Church. Returning to main road, at 5½ m. from Whitwick, is the site of the famous *Copt Oak* (now marked by a plain modern ch.), where the Forest Courts were held. 1 m. E., away from the high road, are the very picturesque remains of *Ulcerscroft Priory* (see *Leicester*). 3½ m. N. is *Stawnton Harold* (Earl Ferrers). See especially, family portrait by Vanderwerf, and painted ceiling of ball-room; also the old gates. The *Ch.* is remarkable as one of the very few built in the days of the Commonwealth. Notice interior of, and inscription on, the tower; also

carved panelling and military relics in ch. 1½ m. beyond N.E. are the earthworks called *Breedon Bulwarks*. The *Ch.* at Breedon is picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and contains some fine monuments of the Shirleys, and a curious oak pew.

Ashford (Derby.), 2 m. from Bakewell Stat., Midl. Rly. (*Inn*: Devonshire Arms), is a very pretty village, celebrated for its *marble works*. The *Ch.* has on S. wall an effigy of a wolf and wild boar, and an inscription. *Ashford Hall* (Lord George Cavendish).

Excursions.—1½ m. on Tideswell road, where there is a superb and sudden view into *Monsal Dale* and *Cressbrook Dale*, the Wye flowing in a deep ravine under Fin Cop and Brushfield Hough. From Monsal Dale, walk to village of *Taddington* (6 m. from Bakewell), which overlooks a fine reach of Vale of Wye. The archaeologist should turn aside to *Chelmorton Church*, which has a dwarf stone chancel screen. A little farther on is the beautiful valley called *Ashwood Dale*. From Bakewell to *Buxton* (see), along the Wye, is 12 m., a charming excursion.

ASHLEY, see *Altrincham*.

ASHTON, see *Hathersage* and *Sheffield*.

Ashton - under - Lyne (Lancs.)—3 Stats., L. & N. W.; Midl.; and Manch., Sheff. & Linc. Rlys. (Park Parade); Lanc. & York. Rly. (Charlestown); Oldham Branch (Oldham-road). *Inn*: Old Boar's Head. *Post Office* in Market-avenue—is one of the busiest as well as one of the oldest Lancashire towns, having been the manor of the Assheton family since Edw. III. The manor now belongs to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Several curious customs have descended to the present day, such as "riding the black lad" on Easter Monday, in commemoration of Sir Ralph Assheton, who was a noted tyrant. In the *Ch.*, which has been much altered and modernised, are effigies of the Assheton family, some tabernacle work, and old stained glass. Near the ch. is the *Manor Hall* (a residence of E. of Stamford), a low

two-storeyed building, with round towers at the corners, supposed to occupy the site of a fort of the King of Northumbria. Adjoining it is the *Dungeon*, covered with ivy. The field opposite, crossed by the railway, was called the *Gallows Meadow*, and was the place where the lords hung refractory vassals. Cotton spinning is the principal trade of Ashton; and the visitor should see the *Library* and *Baths*, erected by the owners of the Oxford Mills. 1 m. from Ashton, on the Mottram road, is *Staleybridge*, a busy cotton town (*Inn*: Castle).

ASHURST, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

ASHWOOD DALE, see *Ashford* (Derby).

ASKRIGG, see *Northallerton*.

ASPLEY GUISE, see *Woburn*.

ASTON, see *Birmingham*.

ATHELNEY, see *Bridgwater*.

ATHERINGTON, see *Torrington*.

Attleborough (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., 16 m. from *Norwich*. *Inn*: Tillott's, near the stat. This is one of the few places in Norfolk of which the termination (borough, burgh) indicates that the site was at a very early period rendered defensible. A college of the Holy Cross was established here (1387—1405), but none of the collegiate buildings remain. The *Ch.* is fine and interesting, and well deserves notice. The nave is lofty, and the simple and well designed open roof should be remarked. The carved pulpit was brought from a London church. At the W. end of the nave is the fine *rood-screen*, removed from its proper place in 1845. Outside the *ch.* remark the fine composition of the N. porch, with its parvise chamber. At *New Buckenham* (4 m. S.E.) are some remains of a Norm. castle, within two very remarkable earthworks. Outside the mounds is a barn, supposed to be the Norm. chapel of St. Mary, still nearly perfect, and cased with brick. The *Ch.* (Perp.) deserves notice. At *Old Buckenham* (3 m. from Attleborough) are some very scanty traces of an Augustinian priory, founded by William d'Albini, before 1156, on the site of a castle which was destroyed.

On his way (1 m.) to the Bucken-

hams, the visitor will cross *Bunn's Bank*, a bank and ditch which extended across the elevated ground between marshy tracts for nearly 3 m.

AUDLEY END, see *Saffron Walden*.

AVEBURY, see *Marlborough*.

AVENING, see *Minchinghampton*.

AVETON GIFFARD, see *Kingsbridge*.

AVINGTON (Berks.), see *Newbury*.

AWLISCOMBE, see *Honiton*.

Axbridge (Somerset). Stat. G. W. Rly. (Cheddar Valley Branch). *Inn*: Lamb. This is a very ancient little town, still possessing a corporation, and holding charters renewed by different kings from Edward the Confessor to James I. (now lost). It is the central depôt for the agricultural produce of the Cheddar Valley. The *Ch.* is a large handsome cruciform building, with good tower and pierced parapets. A curious wooden roof, adorned with huge pendants, bears date 1636.

Cheddar (Stat. 1½ m.) is famous for its neighbouring cliffs and caverns. (See *Cheddar*.)

AXE EDGE, see *Macclesfield* and *Buxton*.

Axminster (Devon.), Stat., L. and S. W. Rly. (145 m. from London), for *Lyme Regis* (5 m.) and *Charmouth* (see *Lyme Regis*). An omnibus runs three times daily between the station and Lyme Regis and a spring van once daily to Charmouth. The town (*Inns*: George; Old Bell) is seated on an eminence above the river Axe in a very pretty country. Once celebrated for its carpets, but the manufacture is now removed to Wilton. It probably occupies the site of a British stronghold. The *Minster* is the only interesting feature of the town. It was founded partly in the time of Athelstane, but the most ancient part existing is a Norm. arch at E. end of S. aisle. The building now exhibits 3 styles of Pointed architecture. See on each side of chancel a painted effigy, 13th cent. *Excursions* should be made to Ford Abbey (see *Chard*), 7 m.; *Ch.* of *Uplyme*, 4 m. (the omnibus passes it on the road to Lyme Regis), beautifully situated in a land-locked valley, immediately within

the range of cliffs; *Musbury* Ch. and hill, 3 m. S.; thence, 3 m., to *Seaton* or *Azmouth*, see *Lyme Regis*.

AYCLIFFE, see *Darlington*.

Aylesbury (Bucks.), Stat., 42½ m. from Euston Square (change at Cheddington Junc.), and 49½ m. from Paddington. *Inns*: Crown; George. This is usually considered the county town, the assizes and quarter sessions being now held here instead of at Buckingham. It stands on high ground, an outlying mass of oolite, whilst the *Vale of Aylesbury* owes its fertility to the Kimmeridge clay. A large business is done here in straw-plaiting, and in the sale of ducklings, which are reared and sent to London in enormous numbers.

The *Ch. of St. Mary* is a fine E. E. structure (c. 1250), with numerous alterations and additions, and having a beautifully restored chancel and a curious sacristy. A short 2 m. from the town, on the Thame road, is *Hartwell House* (not shown). The museum formed by the late owner (Dr. Lee, d. 1866) contains a fine collection of local fossils, some Egyptian antiquities, old MSS., &c. *Hartwell* was the abode (1810–14) of the exiled Louis XVIII. and the Duchess d'Angoulême, the "Child of the Temple." 1½ m. further W. is *Dinton*. Notice curious sculpture in the tympanum of S. doorway.

Aylsham (Norfolk). *Inns*: Black Boys; Dog. This town stands in a rich, pleasant, and well-wooded country, called the "Garden of Norfolk," about midway between Norwich and Cromer. It is situated on the river Bure. The proportions of the *Ch.* (restored) are unusually good. The font is fine, and has been restored. The pulpit is Jacobean.

An interesting excursion (about 7 m.) may be made to the churches of *Cawston* and *Salle* (pronounced *saul*), returning by *Blickling*.

Cawston Ch. is a very fine Perp. building, on no account to be neglected by the antiquary. A fine Perp. arch opens to the tower, the lowest story of which forms a gallery, open to the church. Some of the old bench-ends

remain, and are very good; but the glory of the nave is its magnificent open roof, one of the finest of its date in England. The scrolls and other patterns painted on the screen deserve notice. On the *exterior*, remark the gurgyles and parapet, the buttresses of panelled flint, the sanctus-bell on the E. gable of the nave, and the massive tower with its fine buttresses.

Salle Ch., standing on high ground, and commanding a wide view, is another fine Norfolk *Ch.*, Perp. throughout. Observe the open wood roof, with bosses, and stalls and misereres, well carved, in the chancel. The *font*, on which are the 7 sacraments, has a lofty and light cover. *Without*, remark the termination of the buttresses, the N. and S. porches, and the lofty tower, with fine portal, and enriched parapet.

Both of these churches are excellent examples of Norfolk Perp., with noble roofs, peculiar tower galleries, and much heraldic stonework.

Blickling Hall (Marquis of Lothian), one of the finest old brick mansions in the country, for the most part dating from the reign of James I. It possesses a special interest as having been anciently the seat of the Boleyns, and, it is supposed, the birthplace of Anne Boleyn. Externally, it preserves its ancient character unchanged. It is moated, and encloses a double quadrangle. There are numerous projecting oriel windows, and pointed gables, with a central porch in the principal front. The hall and grand staircase of oak are of large dimensions. The library, a beautiful room, contains an unusually valuable collection of about 10,000 volumes. The Park, well timbered, with the grounds and gardens, contains 1000 acres, including a sheet of water nearly a mile long, and 400 yards broad.

Distances.—*Cromer*, 10½ m.; *Erpingham Ch.* (worth a visit), 3½ m.; *Gunton Hall* (Lord Suffield), 5 m.; *Barningham Hall*, 5 m., a good example of Early 17-cent. architecture. In the *ch.* are some handsome monuments to the *Palgrave* family; *Norwich*, 12 m.

AYSARTH, see *Northallerton*.

BABBACOMBE, see *Torquay*.

BACTON, see *Walsham, North*.

Bacup (Lanc.)—Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (no good *Inn*)—is a manufacturing town somewhat noted for its co-operative cotton factories in the heart of the district known as *Rosendale Forest*, the open, breezy moors of which are very pleasant. The pedestrian should walk (no conveyance) to *Burnley*, 7 m., passing on hill close to Bacup a large earthwork called *The Dikes*, 1810 ft. long, and supposed to have been Danish. At the head of the valley is the source of the *Irwell*.

BADGER, see *Bridgnorth*.

BADMINTON, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

BADSEY, see *Evesham*.

Bakewell (Derby.), Stat., Mid. Rly., for *Haddon Hall*, 1 m., and *Chatsworth*, 4 m. *Inn*: Rutland Arms H. Excellent fishing for grayling and trout; tickets obtained at the inn. A small town, beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Wye and on slopes of a wooded hill. The Ch. has an octagonal tower and spire, and Norm. details at the W. end, viz., a triple recessed doorway with figures and an arcade with zigzag work. The chancel and S. transept are E.E. *Monuments*: (a) to Sir J. Vernon, 1477; (b) to the Manners family; (c) Sir G. Vernon and his two wives; (d) to his daughter Dorothy and Sir J. Manners, with whom she eloped from Haddon; (e) to Sir G. Manners, their son, 1623; (f) an effigy of Sir T. Wendesley, killed at Shrewsbury 1403; (g) mural monument to Sir G. Foljambe and his wife, 1385.

Excursions.—To *Haddon Hall* 1 m., and *Chatsworth* 4 m. To the source of the *Lathkill*, in a cavern opposite *Parson's Tor*, 5 m.

Bala (Merioneth.), Stat. G. W. Rly. viâ *Ruabon*, on the Branch from *Llangollen* to *Dolgelley*. *Inns*: **Plas-coch H.*; *White Lion H.*; *Bull*. The town, supposed to have been a Roman station, is situated close to the outlet of the Dee from Bala lake—the largest in Wales—about 4 m. by $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the walk round the lake, however, viâ *Llanuwchllyn* Ch. and railway station, is about

12 m. The most beautiful views of the lake are from the *Mallwyd* road, on the E. border; the tourist should also ascend one of the neighbouring mountains for a view of Bala. The geology of the district is very interesting.

Excursions.—To *Dolgelley*, 19 m. ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by railway); at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Llan-y-Cil*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which the river *Llaffar* is crossed at *Glan-y-Llyn*, to rt. of which the *Arenig* towers up to the height of 2809 ft. The ch. tower on other side of the lake is that of *Llan-gower*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, on rt., is *Caer Gai*, supposed to have been a Roman fort; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on, on l., is village of *Llanuwchllyn* (Stat.), in Ch. of which is monument of a knight who had to protect the judges in their assize journeys. From this point the tourist may diverge by road on W. of the lake, which leads to *Dinas Mowddwy* and *Mallwyd* by the mountain pass *Bwlch-y-Groes*, “pass of the Cross,” and through the wild heights of the *Aran* range. From same point may also be easily visited the scanty ruins of *Castell Carn Dochan*, on a hill, with good view, of same name, lower down which is the *Castell Carn Dochan* gold mine. From *Llanuwchllyn* Stat. the railroad gradually ascends valley of the *Dyfrdwy*, which rises near summit of *Aran Benllyn*, which with the still loftier *Aran Mowddwy* rises l. to 2955 ft. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Llanuwchllyn*, after a tedious ascent, the valley of the *Wnion* is entered, and *Cader Idris* is seen in the distance. 8 m. further on, on l., is *Doleran*, and on rt. *Nannau Park*, the beautiful demesne of J. Vaughan, Esq. 2 m. further on is *Dolgelley* (which see).

b. To *Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochant*, about 18 m.

Crossing *Dee* at head of lake, and leaving rt. *Castell Gronu*, an ancient British fort, at 2 m. the *Hirnant* is crossed. From this point the tourist may diverge by a bridle road which traverses the dingle to the head of the *Hirnant* and crosses the watershed to the valley of the *Ffynwi*, passing at 1 m. *Plas Rhiwcaedog*, near which was

fought a battle between the Britons and Saxons. 2 m. beyond this is *Aberhirnant* (H. Richardson, Esq.), above which rises a steep range of precipices called *Craig-moel-y-dinas*. Returning to main route, at 2 m. beyond point where *Hirnant* is crossed, near *Pont Calettur*, the road ascends the wild ranges of the *Berwyns*, passing 2 m. further on road 1. to *Llandrillo* (see *Corwen*)—2 m. beyond which point it enters on the *Miltirgerig*, "the stony mile;" 4 m. further on is reached the beautiful village of *Llangynnog*, in neighbourhood of which are several lead mines. The tourist should not omit to visit from here *Pennant Melangell*, 2½ m. distant, in the singular *Ch.* of which is carved wood-work representing legend of *St. Monacella*. From *Llangynnog* the road follows rt. bank of the *Tanat.* and passing at 2 m. a picturesque defile, soon after crosses river at *Penybont*, whence it is about 3 m. to *Llanrhiaadr*.

To *Dinas Mowddwy*, about 16 m., through wild and magnificent country. At about 3 m. S.W. is *Llangower*, on E. shore of *Bala lake*; close by is an erect stone. The road soon after enters valley of the *Twrch*, and passing on rt. *Aran Benllyn* and *Aran Mowddwy*, proceeds by *Llan-y-Mowddwy* and valley of the *Dyfi* to *Dinas Mowddwy* (which see). The excursion may be continued 2 m. further to pretty village of *Mallwyd*.

To the *Arenigs* and *Arenig Llŷns*. At about 7 m. N.W. is reached *Rhydy-fen*, where is small roadside public-house. Immediately overhanging road is the lofty *Arenig Vach*; under the precipices of the N. escarpment lies *Llyn Arenig Vach*, which, with a slight breeze, affords very fine sport. 2 m. S. of *Rhydy-fen* is *Arenig Fawr* (2809 ft.), which with the *Arenig Vach* forms one of the finest groups in Wales. From summit is magnificent view of *Bala district* and hills around *Dinas Mowddwy* and *Mallwyd*. At N.W. foot of the mountain lies *Llyn Arenig Fawr*, a deep pool with fine trout but very shy; from the inn the tourist may also take a mountain road

to *Llyn Tryweryn* (fishing pool), or continue by road, 13 m., to *Ffestiniog*, 3 m. beyond which again is *Tan-y-bwlch*. To *Corwen*, by direct road 12 m., or by *Vale of Edeyrnion*, 13 m.

Distances.—*Corwen*, by rail, ½ hr; *Llangollen*, 1 hr. To *Ffestiniog*, 21 m.

Bamborough (Northumberland), 2½ m. N.E. of *Lucker*, on N. E. Rly., 4 m. E. of *Belford*, and about equidistant from *Berwick* and *Alnwick*. Inns: **Crewe Arms*; *Castle*. E. of the village is *Bamborough Castle*, dating originally from 550, splendidly situated on triangular rock overlooking sea. The main entrance is a gateway, flanked by two towers. On N. side of the inner bailey is the *Keep*, a massive square tower probably begun temp. *Rufus*; inside is the mouth of the very ancient draw-well, 145 ft. deep in the solid rock; a room on the 1st floor, called the *Court-room*, has some tapestry, portraits, and curious old prints; in adjoining apartment are preserved some weapons; on 2nd floor is the library founded by *Archdeacon Sharp*, 1778, containing interesting pamphlets and curiosities; the passages in upper part of the keep are in the thickness of the wall; from the windows is wide and remarkable view. At S.E. angle of the outworks are remains of *St. Peter's Chapel*, discovered 1773; the chancel, 36 ft. long and 20 broad, ends in semicircular apse, in centre of which stood the altar. Rt. of the *Castle Garden* is the *Ch.*, dedicated to *St. Aidan*, a fine cruciform edifice, with W. tower opening on nave and aisle by 3 arches; a monument by *Chantry* commemorates the *Sharp* family; the E. E. chancel is of unusual length and beauty, and is surrounded by arcade of lancet arches, with trefoiled stained-glass windows; on either side altar is a piscina; there are also 3 sedilia and cross-legged effigy called *Sir Lancelot du Lake*; in S. wall is a remarkable hagiocope; in the chancel, fitted up with oak stall-work, is monument erected by *Lady Crewe* to her brothers; beneath is an E. E. crypt, consisting of 2 chambers, the

first highly finished with groined roof, and 2 pointed windows at E. end; on a rude stone shelf are coffins of the Forster family; in *ch.-yd.* should be noticed the beautiful monument to Grace Darling. Near entrance of the village from Belford traces of the Augustine Friary may be seen in a ruined wall. A pleasant walk may be taken N.W. of the village, by ascending the wild and rocky *Budle Hills*, whence there is fine view of the castle, with the *Farne Islands* behind; beyond the hills are *Warnham Flats*, or *Budle Bay*, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland. Descending to the shore, the pedestrian may return to the village by the *North Rocks*, along the sandhills, obtaining a splendid view of the castle. 3 m. S.W. of Bamborough, near a farm called "*Glower o'er him*," are the beautiful *Spindleston Hills*; on hill top are remains both of a Roman and Danish camp. About 3 m. S.W. of the hill is *Twizell House* (P. I. Selby, Esq.), where is fine ornithological collection, especially rich in the local sea-birds; in the grounds the little river *Waren* flows through a beautiful miniature but rocky dene.

Excursions may also be made from Bamborough (1) to the *Farne Islands* (2) to *Holy Island*. (1) The excursion may be made either from *North Sunderland*, about 4 m. S.E. of Bamborough, or from *Monkshouse* (halfway between Bamborough and N. Sunderland), an inn much frequented by artists and fishermen. To visit all the islands, a pass must be procured at the castle; a boat thither costs 10s., and the boatmen expect to be fed during the day. The excursion should only be made in settled weather, or visitors may be detained on the islands. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the mainland, and separated from it by the *Fairway*, is the largest island, called *House Island*, containing about 16 acres; on the E. it has precipitous basalt cliffs; on W. it is open to the sea; the landing-place is in a small bay on N.E. of the island; close by are a chapel, a tower, and a few scattered gravestones, with a stone coffin. The rude and primi-

tive *Chapel* is said to occupy site of the oratory of St. Cuthbert; it is probably 700 years old; the interior was fitted up by Archdeacon Thorpe, 1848. The square building close by it is called *Prior Castell's Tower* (15th cent.); beyond is a chasm in the rock called *St. Cuthbert's Gut*, and further still the *Churn*, through which the sea sometimes roars up 90 ft. There are 2 lighthouses on this island. The plant called "*Witches Thimbles*" (*Silene maritima*) appears to be the sole living thing which flourishes. Just beyond the *House Island* are the *East and West Wide-opens*, and the *Noxes*, which again are separated by *Staple Sound* (1 m. wide) from the *Staples*; the passage is dangerous from the rocks called *Ox Scars*, on N., and the *Crumstone* (inhabited only by seals) on S. The chief of the group, called *Staple Island*, is walled in by basaltic cliffs; the *Pinnacles*, isolated rocks 40 ft. high, and 12 ft. from shore, are covered with sea-birds, for which these islands are famous. The bird-keeper lives on *Brownsman's Island*, where is an old tower. Further N. are the *Wawmses*, where the eider-duck chiefly breeds. Most seaward of all the islands, except the sunken rock called *Navestone*, is the *Longstone Rock*, which is only 4 ft. above high-water mark. The tall red lighthouse on it is worth ascending for remarkable view of the islands; it is also interesting as having been the home of Grace Darling. (2) At *Budle Bay* (see above), the little river *Waren* enters the sea. This may be forded by carriages at low water, and the drive continued to the point opposite *Holy Island*, called the *Old Law*. From this point *Holy Island* is reached by boat. The island is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N. to S. The village is on the S.W., and has 2 tolerable inns, the *Northumberland Arms* and the *Selby Arms*. In cliffs near the sea-shore are several caves; the landing-place is a little cove girdled in by yellow rocks; on one side are the ruins of the *Priory Ch.* (which is not identical with, but built on the ruins of the ancient cathedral

of *Lindisfarne*, in 1093); it is built of red sandstone, and is a perfect model of Durham Cathedral on a small scale. It is entered from W. by zigzag moulded doorway; the tower is gone, but suspended across entrance of choir remains one of the ribs of the roof, known as the "Rainbow." On rt. are *ruins of the monastery*. A huge kitchen-chimney remains. Near the ruins, on the *pedestal of St. Cuthbert's Cross*, is a stone copy of the original cross. W. of the ruins, and of almost equal antiquity, is the present E. E. *Ch.*, restored 1862. Many of the tombstones are curious. Beyond the *Port* of the village, on curious, conical rock, is the *Castle* (1500), approached by road round edge of the cliff. From the castle platform is fine view over the desolate island, which ends E. in a point called *Emanuel Head*.

BAMPTON, see *Dulverton*.

BAMPTON-IN-THE-BUSH, see *Witney*.

Banbury (Oxon.), Stat., Gt. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys.; also junction for Northampton *via* Blisworth. *Inns*: Red Lion; White Lion. A clean and well-built town on the Cherwell, containing several good old houses, dating from 1570 to 1648. At a short distance on the Chipping Norton road is a supposed Roman amphitheatre, known now by the name of the *Bear Garden*. 2½ m. S.W. is *Broughton Castle* (Lord Saye and Sele), a considerable portion of which dates from 1301 to 1307, and is well deserving of careful study. The hall, containing interesting portraits; the secret staircase, leading to a chamber in which meetings were held to organise resistance to Chas. I.; the "old Barrack room," where some Parliamentary soldiers were quartered before battle of Edgehill; and the chapel, are the more interesting portions. The 3 different periods of the castle are the 14th cent. of the De Broughtons; the 15th of the Wykehams, and the 16th of the Fienneses. Close to the gatehouse is the *Ch.*, which contains a fine stone chancel-screen, and an interesting series of tombs. 1 m. S.W. is *Tadmarton*, and 1 m. W. of

Tadmarton is *Swalcliffe, Madmarston Camp* being close to the latter. 3 m. N.W. is *Wroxton Abbey* (Lt.-Col. North), the interior of which contains much beautiful carving brought from Flanders, and many curious portraits. A bed used by Chas. I.; also a bed of Mary Q. of Scots, and a quilt beautifully worked by her, together with many other objects of great interest, may be seen. There are fine pike to be taken in the moat surrounding Broughton Castle, and in the ponds of Wroxton Abbey. 2 m. further N.W. is *Alkerton Church*; and half-way between Banbury and Wroxton, a road of 1 m. rt. leads to remains of *Hanwell Castle*. 3 m. N. of Banbury is the village of *Bourton Magna*, remarkable for its desecrated *Ch.*, the nave of which is a dwelling-house, and the chancel a school-room. At *Adderbury*, 4 m. S., is a fine *Ch.*, with a richly ornamented sedilia and piscina, and a good brass, date 1460. A very beautiful *Ch.* is at *Bloxham*, 1 m. nearer Banbury. Its spire is 195 ft. in height. The tower (14th cent.) is very fine. The western doorway is a rich specimen of the Dec. style, with curious sculptures representing the Day of Judgment.

Another most interesting *Ch.* is at *King's Sutton*, a village 5 m. S.E. of Banbury. Its tower (Early Perp.) is extremely beautiful. It is surmounted by an elegant and lofty spire, having graceful pinnacles and flying buttresses at the angles.

2 m. E. of Banbury stands the interesting *Ch.* (13th cent.) of *Warkworth*. It contains a beautiful altar-tomb of the early part of the 14th cent. This monument is of Caen stone, of the most exquisite workmanship. The wood sittings are enriched with some beautiful carvings of the 15th cent.

7 m. N. of Banbury is the Edgehill—the scene of the drawn battle between Charles I. and the Parliamentary troops under the Earl of Essex, 1642—which forms the extreme boundary of the table-land of Oxfordshire. The tourist may obtain from this place a magnificent survey of the great plain

of Warwickshire. The views from the Dasset Hills are very striking. *Burton Dasset Ch.* (Trans.-Norm. and E. E.) is worth a visit. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it is the *beacon*, a curious 15th-cent. tower, on which a signal fire was lighted after the battle.

11 m. S.W. of Banbury, on the summit of a lofty ridge, known as the Rollwright Hill, is a remarkable circle of Druidical stones.

4 m. nearer Banbury is *Great Tew*, a village of picturesque beauty.

Good fishing may be had in certain parts of the Cherwell, near Heyford and Steeple Aston in particular, permission being obtained from a Mr. Dormer of Rousham.

Bangor (Caernarvon.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 226 m. from London; 1 hr. 34 min. from Chester; 23 min. by rail from Caernarvon; and 35 min. from Conway. *Inns*: **Penrhyn Arms, more than a mile from stat., very good: the view from its pleasant garden over the Menai Strait is the prettiest in Bangor; **George, near the Menai Bridge and Stat., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bangor Stat.; *British, near the station; Castle; Belle Vue.

This is one of the most convenient and most attractive halting-places for tourists visiting N. Wales. In the town itself, the *Cathedral*, which dates from 6th cent., is the only building worth visiting, though not larger than many parish churches. Up to 1870, the greater portion of the ch. was 16th-cent. Perp. work, with fragments of 13th cent.; the W. tower (60 ft. high), and nave, were built by Bp. Skeyvngton in 1532; the late Perp. work and traces of the earlier Norm. ch. were brought to light by Sir G. G. Scott, to whom was entrusted its restoration. The nave is 114 ft. long; in each aisle are six windows of three lights, those of N. aisle Perp., those of the S. Dec. Passing to the transepts, the visitor comes on the re-discovered portions, E. Dec. having replaced the Perp. work; most noticeable are the N. and S. windows, and the re-erected piers and arches of the *great crossing*, now the central tower.

The choir, erected by Bp. Deane,

1496, has been restored as it stood; there is a rich vaulted roof, and some elaborate wall painting round E. window; on either side the choir are two 14th-cent. tombs of Dec. work; in the library is collection of state pamphlets and black-letter books.

On rt. of High-street is the *Free Museum*, and in upper part of it the Public News Room.

On a hill at back of the city are very slight traces of a castle (temp. Will. II.); near it is an ancient camp, and there is another on Garth Point.

Excursions. — To *Penrhyn Castle* (Lord Penrhyn), 2 m. from station, on road to Penrhyn Slate Quarries. Admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., when the family are from home, and on Tuesdays only when at home. Tickets may be obtained at the principal hotels, 2s. for one person, and 1s. for each additional person. One half of the proceeds of the sale of tickets being devoted to the Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary, and the other half given to the attendants showing the castle. The building is in Norm. style, the only part of the exterior which claims admiration being the square donjon tower, five storeys high. The extensive park is intersected by the Ogwen; close to the great gateway are the *ch.* and model village of *Llandegai*. From here proceed to (2) the celebrated *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, 6 m. beyond, a most interesting sight. The quarymen and their families reside at *Bethesda*, adjoining—now a considerable town,—where a large population has sprung up. The *Douglas Arms Hotel* is comfortable, and the landlord has, for the accommodation of his visitors, boats on Llyn Ogwen, about 3 m. further up the valley, and one of the best fishing lakes in Wales. To reach the lake, the tourist will pass through the beautiful vale of Nant Ffrancon (see *Capel Curig*). (3) 5 m. E. from Bangor, or $\frac{1}{4}$ -hr. by rail, is the very beautiful village of *Aber* (see). (4) An interesting excursion over a bad road may be made by *Pentir* and

the little *Ch. of Llanddeiniolen*, to the head of the vale of the Cegid, and the fortified post of *Dinas Dinorwig*, 7½ m.; in its vicinity are a rocking-stone, a Druidical circle and cyttiau (see also *Llanberis*); the tourist should look for a fine view of Snowdon from hence.

(5) To *Menai Bridge*, 2 m., and *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, 3 m. To view the stupendous *Menai Suspension Bridge*, which stretches 579 ft. from pier to pier, the bank on the *Anglesea side* should be descended, whence it is easy to approach the piers and pass under the arches; by applying at the bridge-house on same side, admission may also be obtained to see the manner in which the chains pass through the rock and are made fast to it; from the bridge, the excursion may be continued (a) 5 m. N.E. to *Beaumaris*, which can also be reached in 3 m. direct from Bangor by *Garth Ferry* (see *Beaumaris*). (6) The *Britannia Tubular Bridge* is close to the *Menai Bridge Stat.*; it is supported on three towers, one on each side, and the *Britannia* tower in centre, and consists of two enormous tubes placed side by side; the entire length is 1833 ft. (7) To *Llanberis*, 16 m., by rail, but by old road through *Pentir*, 10 m. Leaving Bangor by 9 A.M. train, the tourist will arrive at *Llanberis* at 10.10, and will have ample time to ascend *Snowdon* and return by the last train to Bangor. (8) The high road to *Caernarvon*, 9 m., commands beautiful views of the *Menai* and *Anglesey*. (9) A coach runs to and from *Bettws-y-Coed* daily in summer time, by *Bethesda* and *Nant Ffrancon*.

Distances (by rail).—*Llanberis*, 1 hr. 10 min.; *Holyhead*, 53 min.; *Llangefni*, 48 min.; *Penmaenmawr*, 30 min.

Excursions are made by a steamer during the summer months—(a) Round the *Isle of Anglesey*, and (b) To *Bardsey Island*, 3 m. W. of *Aberdaron*. Both are accomplished in a day. It is also a pleasant trip to *Puffin Island*, 7 m. Boats may be hired at *Garth Point*.

BANGOR ISCOED, see *Ruabon*.

Banstead (Surrey), 15 m.

from London by road; 3¼ m. E. of *Epsom*; and a station of the *Banstead and Epsom Downs* branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. This is a clean and neat village, delightfully situated on the *Surrey Downs*, at a height of 556 ft. above the sea level. *Inn*: **Woolpack*.

Banstead Downs (about 1400 acres) have always been famous for their fine views and pure air. From the nearest height, just over the railway bridge, ½ m. W. of *Banstead Ch.*, the eye embraces a wide panorama.

Besides the open downs, there are charming walks on all sides of *Banstead*. One of the pleasantest is by the lane or footpath beyond the *ch. to Chipstead* (about 6 m.), by way of *Banstead village* (3 m.), past the *White Hart Inn*, *Yew Pond Farm*, and *Shabdon*. 1 m. E. of the Downs is *Lambert's Oaks*, which gave name to the "Oaks" stakes at *Epsom* races (established 1779).

BARBOURNE, see *Worcester*.

Bardon Hill (*Leicester.*), *Stat. Mid. Rly.* (14½ m. from *Leicester* and 6 m. from *Ashby Stats.*), is a good point whence to ascend the hill, 1 m. N.E. It is private property, but free access is given twice a week. Inquire at any of the inns at *Ashby*. Although only 852 ft., it commands a wonderful view. Not far off, on the skirts of *Charnwood forest*, is the *Cistercian* monastery of *Mount St. Bernard*, by *Pugin* the elder, the first abbey completed by the *Roman Catholics* in England since the *Reformation*. Ladies are not admitted to the interior, but can see the museums, the grounds, and the *Calvary*. Male visitors may see the refectory and dormitories between 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. There is also a *Reformatory School* in connection with the monastery. *Distances* by road—*Leicester*, 10 m. S.E.; *Loughborough*, 6 m. N.E.

BARDSEY ISLAND, see *Bangor*.

BARDWELL, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

BARFRETON, see *Canterbury*.

Barmouth (*Merioneth.*), *Stat. Gt. W. Rly.*, via *Shrewsbury*, *Ruabon*, *Llangollen*, *Bala*, and *Dolgelly*; also *Cambrian* and *Welsh Coast Rly.* *Inns*;

Corsygedol Arms; Barmouth; Lion. A picturesque and rapidly increasing little watering-place, situated at the mouth of the Maw. The bathing is excellent, and for magnificent scenery and healthy mountain air, the place is not to be surpassed in all Wales. There are also first-rate sea and river boating and fishing. The estuary may be crossed by ferry or by the railway viaduct, thus bringing within easy reach the many attractive places on the coast S. The road to *Dolgelley* (9½ m.) is formed out of the solid rock, and overhangs the glorious vale of the Mawddach. On opposite bank of the Maw is *Cader Idris* (2914 ft.). At its base, and a few minutes' walk from *Arthog Stat.*, is the *Arthog Hall Hotel* (excellent), which may be reached from Barmouth by crossing the rly. bridge and continuing along the line to the stat. Guides may be obtained here for the ascent of Cader.

2 m. N. of Barmouth is the small sea-side *Ch.* (E.E. 13th cent.) of *Llanaber*, beautifully restored. Notice particularly exquisite S. doorway. 8 m. further N. is *Harlech* (see). *Barmouth Junct.* is the tourist's starting-point for *Towyn*, 12½ m.; *Aberdovey* and *Machynlleth*.

BARNACK, see *Stamford*.

Barnard Castle (Durham), Stat., 249 m. from King's-cross; 275 m. from St. Pancras, *via* Leicester and York; 35 min. by rail from Darlington, and 1 hr. 20 min. from Durham.

Inn: King's Head H., opposite which is "Master Humphrey's Clock," the original now in possession of Mr. W. Humphrey, of Hartlepool. The town is very picturesquely situated on high rocky bank of the Tees; the *Ch. of St. Mary* of mixed styles, well restored 1870, has octagonal font of Tees marble, behind which is effigy of Robert of Mortham; observe curious altar-tomb of Humphrey Hopper, 1725; an E. E. stone coffin-lid is built into exterior of chancel wall, and a fine Norm. arch, formerly bricked up, has been opened out and restored; it is in S. wall of nave; in a street opposite Market-street is a *sculpture of a boar*, relic of Richard III. as lord of the manor;

and in *Thorngate-street* is a very picturesque old house, with "Ricardus" inscribed in old English letters, and on a door inside the arms of Brunskill. The *ruins of the Castle*, built 1112-32, by Bernard Baliol, are approached through King's Head Inn yard; a small oriel window, overlooking the Tees, still bears the "Boar of Richard III." carved within, which corroborates tradition of his residence here. In the great tower called *Baliol's Tower*, note the very flat stone vaulting of the first floor, 30 ft. in diameter, and the staircase winding half round the tower; the view from the windows of the castle is most beautiful. N. and E. of the castle are the *Flatts*, where winding walks afford beautiful views of the river, bridge, and ruined towers overhanging the precipice.

On the outskirts of the castle, a huge handsome building, in French Renaissance style, has been erected for a *Museum and Picture Gallery*. Most of the valuable pictures from *Streatham* (excepting family portraits and pictures) will be removed to it, and a large collection of antiquities, historical relics, sculpture, old china, &c., collected by the late John Bowes, Esq., and his wife, the Countess of Montalbo, will be deposited in the building.

Excursions.—(a) To *Streatham and Raby Castles, and Staindrop*. 2 m. N.E. is *Streatham Castle* (Bowes family); situated in picturesque park, abounding in deer. It has interesting collection of paintings. There is fine view from top of the castle. 2½ m. N.E. of *Streatham* is *Staindrop*—*Inn*: *Queen's Arms* (see also *Darlington*)—celebrated for its *Ch. of St. Mary* (restored 1849), said to have been founded temp. Canute, and still retaining much of its ancient character; the nave is about 1200; the arches Norm.; the circular columns E.E.; the upper part of the tower (1360) is of very singular design. On entering, on l. is magnificent alabaster altar-tomb of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland (d. 1425), and his two wives; at N.W. corner of ch. is splendid wooden tomb of Henry 5th, Earl of Westmorland (d. 1563) and his three wives; in the

niches are figures of his eight children, and at foot an inscription; the chancel retains some very beautiful sedilia; N. of ch.-yd. is *Mausoleum* of the Cleveland family; close by is the entrance to *Raby Castle*, built 1379, the magnificent old seat of the Nevilles, now belonging to Duke of Cleveland. Carriages conveying visitors set down in the great arched hall, supported in centre by eight octagonal pillars; above the hall is the *Baron's Hall*, containing family portraits and other pictures; in the Octagon Room stands famous statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Power. The Chapel has two fine *Murillos*. (b) To *Eglestone* (see below) 6 m., returning by another road past *Cotherstone* and *Marwood*; from *Cotherstone*, which is 3 m. N.W. of Barnard Castle, a beautiful view of the latter with the castle is obtained. (c) To *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (10 m.), the *High Force* (16½ m.), and *Caldron Snout* (21 m.). There is now a railway from Barnard Castle to *Middleton-in-Teesdale*, where a gig and horse may be obtained at the Post-office, Mrs. Beadle's, for the *High Force* and *Langdon Beck* (for *Caldron Snout*), costing, with guide, 10s. for the day; or carriage may be taken whole way from Barnard Castle to the *High Force* inn, 16½ m. Crossing bridge of Barnard Castle, the road turns l. along high ridge of country with fine view of Yorkshire and Westmorland Hills, and at 6 m. l. crosses ancient bridge over the Tees, and ascends through the deep ferny glades of *Eglestone Hall* (T. Hutchinson, Esq.); 4 m. beyond is *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (Inns: Rose and Crown, best; Cross Keys). The Ch. has a detached bell-tower. 2 m. further on, the *Bowlees Beck* is crossed by a bridge, on which is found the fern *Cystopteris dentata*. At 1 m. further on, no tourist should omit turning off l., near the sycamore trees called the *Five Brothers*, across two fields, and through a fir plantation to *Wynch Bridge*, where a slight suspension bridge crosses a chasm in the rock; the path beyond the bridge leads through a wild valley to Holywick, an alpine-looking village, pictur-

esquely situated under Holywick Scar; 3 m. beyond the *Five Brothers* is the *High Force Hotel*, which has fine view across the woods to the fall. ¼ m. beyond the hotel is the *High Force*, the finest waterfall (50 ft.) in E. of England. A carriage may be taken 2 m. beyond the *High Force*, to a little Inn at *Langdon Beck*, whence are two ways for pedestrians to *Caldron Snout*: both are difficult to find, and very fatiguing, and require a guide; in ascending, it is best to clamber along rt. bank of the Tees, just after passing junction of which with the *Maizebeck*, the river is seen rushing 200 ft. down a declivity in the basalt, into the curious and extremely wild cataract called *Caldron Snout*. Above, the river is crossed by wooden bridge at point where it emerges from the *Weeld*, a ghastly serpent-like lake, 1½ m. long, backed by *Harwood Fall*. The return to *Langdon* may be made across the Fells; but there is no track, and the streams and bogs are frequent. In returning to Barnard Castle, the excursion may be varied by taking a wild moorland road of 6 m. from *Newbiggen* (about 3 m. short of *Middleton-in-Teesdale*), to *St. John's* in *Wear-dale*, 5 m. E. of which the *Wear Valley Rly.* may be joined at *Stanhope*.

To *Eglestone Abbey* (1 m.), and *Rokeby* (4 m.); crossing the Tees Bridge, with its two groined arches, and turning l. are the ruins of *Eglestone Abbey* (temp. Hen. II.), beautifully situated on junction of the *Thorsgill* with the Tees; close by is the *Abbey Bridge*, from the wild rocks below which is striking view of the abbey; 3 m. further on, and 4 m. S.E. of Barnard Castle, is *Rokeby* (Col. Morritt), house shown only in absence of family; grounds always open to public. Guides may be had at the Inn (Morritt Arms) at *Greta Bridge*. The excursion may be lengthened by crossing *Whorleton Bridge* (7 m. from Barnard Castle), which is close to *Wycliffe*, where is another beautiful view up the Tees, though inferior to that from the *Abbey Bridge*. To *Winston*, with its picturesque ch., 5 m. E.

Distances.—Darlington by rail, 35

min.; *Middleton-in-Teesdale*, 25 min.; *Bishop Auckland*, 40 min.; *Stanhope*, 1 hr. 38 min.; *Durham*, 1 hr. 15 min.; *Bowes*, 15 min., the scene of *Dothboys Hall*, near Greta Bridge.

Barnet, Chipping Barnet, or **High Barnet** (Herts.). A market town situated on the great North Road, 11 m. from London. High Barnet Stat., Gt. N. Rly (Edgware and High Barnet branch) is at the London end of the town (see the fine view S. on reaching the road from the Stat.); the Barnet Stat. of the Gt. N. Rly. (main line) is at New Barnet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of High Barnet. *Inns*: Red Lion; Old Salisbury Arms. The *Great Fair* (cattle and horses) is held Sept. 4th to 6th.

The *Battle of Barnet* was fought on Easter Sunday, April 14, 1471, between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, commanded respectively by the King, Edward IV., and the King-maker, Warwick, when the latter was slain and his army defeated. The battle-field is believed to have been the heath, now called *Hadley Green*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the town. The site is marked by an obelisk erected 1740 by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, which originally stood 30 yds. S., close to the *Two Brewers*. It was removed to where it now stands about 1840. Some antiquaries are of opinion that the battle was fought on Gladmore Heath, or Monkey Mead Plain, more to the E.

At *Barnet Common*, nearly a mile to the W. of the town, is a medicinal spring, once in great repute as *Barnet Wells*. The well is now covered over, and the water is obtained from it by a small iron pump. It is quite open to every one, and is still occasionally resorted to by invalids.

The stranger at Barnet should not fail to visit *Hadley* (on the rt. of the green where stands the battle obelisk, locally known as *Hadley High Stone*) for the sake of the interesting old ch. and the green beyond it—a goodly avenue on one side and a picturesque fragment of wild wood on the other. A path from the bottom of the wood leads direct to the Barnet Rly. Stat.

of the Gt. N. main line. The district about the Stat. is known as *New Barnet*.

East Barnet is a pleasant village 2 m. S.E. from Barnet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Barnet Stat. of the Gt. N. Rly. *Inn*: The Cat.

Barnsley (Yorks.), Stat. Midl.; M. S. & L.; and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. 1 hr. from Leeds and Sheffield; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Wakefield.

Inns: King's Head, in the town, and noted for the excellence of its mutton-chops; Queen's, adjoining rly. stat. A busy manufacturing town, one of the chief seats of the linen (damasks, &c.) manufacture. It is also essentially a coal district. Very pleasant walks may be taken to (a) picturesque village of *Cawthorne*, 4 m. W. (*Inn*: Stanhope Arms); thence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *Hoyland Ch.*, for sake of views from it. (b) 2 m. N.E. are remains of *Monk Bretton Priory*, founded 1157. The gate-house (Perp.) is perfect. (c) 3 m. S.W., *Wentworth Castle*, prettily situated, and containing some good portraits. (d) To *Coningsborough Stat.* and *Castle* (see *Doncaster*).

Barnstaple (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (211 m.) *via* Exeter; and G. W. Rly. (205 m.) *via* Taunton. *Inns*: Golden Lion, see old ceiling in room on 1st floor; Fortescue Arms. Is pleasantly situated on river Taw, and in a rich vale. The port of Barnstaple was of importance at least as early as reign of Edward III. *Queen Anne's Walk* on the town quay is a colonnade, and the *North Walk*, a little lower on the same side, is a promenade by the river's side. It is 6 m. to the mouth of the river. Good views of the town are to be obtained from *Coddon Hill* (623 ft.), and from the Bideford road. In *Pilton Ch.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., observe stand for hour-glass affixed to pulpit, and inscription over porch. At *Marwood*, 3 m. N., there is a fine Perp. Ch. with much excellent carved work, also a good E. E. piscina. The *Ch.* of Swimbridge (Stat.), 5 m., contains a beautiful screen (Perp.). *Excursions* may also be made to *Bideford*, 9 m. by rly.; *Instow Quay*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *Bideford*); and *Ilfracombe*, about 50 min.

by rail, and 11 m. by road, or 12½ m. by road *viâ* Braunton. Four-horse covered waggonettes run three times daily between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, in connection with the G. W. Rly. trains. 10 m. E. is *South Molton* (Stat.).—*Inns*: George H.; White Hart—where the *Ch.* is a remarkably fine building. Within is a very fine stone pulpit. A charming drive may be taken in summer from S. Molton to *Lynton*, over Exmoor (20 m.), *viâ* N. Molton, Simonsbath, Brendon, Watersmeet, Valley of the Lyn, and Lynmouth. N. Molton, 3½ m. N. by E., has also a fine *Perp. Ch.*, with good screen, oak pulpit, and *Perp.* font. 3 m. on the Barnstaple road is *Castle Hill*, the seat of Earl Fortescue.

BARNWELL, see *Oundle*.

BARRASFORD, see *Hexham*.

Barrow - in - Furness (Lanc.), Stat. Furness Rly. *Inn*: Royal, opposite Stat., very second rate (the visitor should sleep at *Furness Abbey Hotel*). This thriving and busy town has now an estimated population of between 30,000 and 40,000. In 1840 it was a small fishing village with about 200 inhabitants. The discovery of vast deposits of pure hæmatite ore led to the construction of the railway, magnificent docks, and the erection of immense iron and steel works. There are a large timber trade and extensive shipbuilding yards. The *Jute Works*, situated in the main thoroughfare running parallel with the Docks, are the largest in the world. These, as well as the Bessemer Steel Works, are well worth visiting, and may be seen by permission of the resident managers. A statue has been recently erected by public subscription to Sir James Ramsden, Bart., the first mayor of the town. The magnificent *Docks* are formed by enclosing at each end the channel dividing Barrow island from the main land, thus ingeniously converting it into a huge basin, in which vessels of the largest draught might float at all times of the tide. The outer island, *Walney*, 10 m. long, serves as a natural breakwater. The town is distant 10 minutes by train from *Furness Abbey* (see), and ¼ hr.

from *Ulverston*. *Piel Island*, 2 m. S., can be reached in a few minutes by boat from Piel, which is in direct railway communication with Barrow. The Castle, called the *Pile of Foudry*, was once a very strong fortress, but the inroads of the sea have made it a mere shell. Steamers run daily throughout the year to Belfast, and in the summer to Fleetwood and Douglas (Isle of Man).

Barrow-on-Soar (Leic.), Stat. Mid. Rly. Pleasantly situated on E. bank of navigable river Soar, and celebrated for its lias *Quarries* and its fossils. The geologist should ask to see Mr. Fewkes or Mr. Lee's collections. Nearly 3 m. W. is *Woodhouse Chapel* with beautiful stained glass (see also *Mount Sorrel*). On the other side of the railway, 1 m. S.W., are the village and hall of *Quorndon*, where are also the kennels of the famous Quorn Hunt.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, see *Hull*.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, see *Kettering*.

BASINGWERK ABBEY, see *Holywell*.

BASLOW, see *Sheffield*.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE, see *Keswick*.

BATCOMBE, see *Bruton*.

Bath (Somerset.). Stations—(a) Gt. W. Rly. (106¾ m. from Paddington) near the Avon, to London, Bristol, Exeter. (b) Midland, Stat. in Charles-street, ¼ m. from Milsom-street, with ramifications on E. to Salisbury, Southampton, and Portsmouth, *viâ* Trowbridge and Westbury; on S. to Yeovil, Dorchester, and Weymouth (G. W. Rly.); on S.W. to Burnham, Taunton, and Exeter; and on N. to Gloucester, Worcester, and Birmingham. Between the last-named place and Bournemouth (Hants coast), there is now direct communication without change of carriage (Midland and Som. and Dorset Rly.). *Inns*: **Grand Pump Room—opposite the Abbey Church and 5 minutes' walk from either G. W. or Mid. Stats.; sumptuous baths in the house;—York; White Lion; Castle; Royal, adjoining G. W. Station. Pop. 69,591. "The Queen of all the Spas in the World," as this city has been styled, is situated in the beautiful Valley of the Avon, and

on the sides of surrounding hills. The buildings, many of them very handsome, are built of the white great-oolite called "Bath Stone." The Abbey and the busiest streets lie in the valley, while above, on the Northern slope, rise terraces and crescents, tier upon tier, to a height of nearly 800 ft., the Royal and Lansdown Crescents being the most conspicuous. From an insignificant place, Bath rose to the highest pitch of architectural magnificence and popularity as a fashionable resort by the genius of two men, Wood the Architect, and Nash the Master of the Ceremonies.

Milsom-street, the Bond-street of Bath, contains some of the best shops, and is the afternoon resort and promenade.

The chief things to be seen are the *Abbey* and the *Pump Room* and *Baths* close to it, both not $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station. A good view of the city is obtained by walking up to *Camden-crescent* and *Lansdown-crescent*. Descend through the *Royal-crescent*, *Circus*, and *Queen's-square*, the three finest architectural bits in Bath. The finest view is from *Beechen Cliff*, the steep eminence overhanging the railway on the S., 400 ft. above the Avon.

The *Abbey Church*, at the S. extremity of High-street, is one of the latest specimens of Perp. Gothic in the kingdom, commenced 1499 by Prior Birde and Bp. Oliver King, restored by G. G. Scott, 1874. The plan of the Ch. is a simple cross, with a tower at the intersection. The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets carved with winged angels ascending and descending, but now headless. The tower, 162 ft. high, is of good composition, flanked by octagonal turrets. The Ch. is 210 ft. long, and its stone-vaulted, fan-tracery roof is 78 ft. high. The walls are crowded with *monuments*, among them those of Beau Nash; Quin, the actor (epitaph by Garrick); Malthus (Population); Sibthorp the botanist, by *Flaxman*.

The best and handsomest modern ecclesiastical building is the *Roman Catholic Church* on the S. Parade.

The *Pump Room*, close to the

Abbey, is a classical structure, with an attached Corinthian portico, 1796, bearing on its front the motto—*APIX-TON MEN TACOP*—"Water best of elements." The interior is a spacious saloon, 60 ft. in length, by 34 ft. in height. A band plays three times a week during the season. Here is a marble statue of *Beau Nash*. The water tumbles continually into a *Serpentine Vase* for drinking. The Bath waters are the hottest in Britain, reaching a temperature of 120° Fahr.

Adjoining the Pump Room are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*. See the open bath for public bathing in former times. The *Private Baths* are accessible from Stall-street, as well as from the Pump Room, and contain every requirement for the invalid.

The *Royal Literary and Scientific Institution* is on the N. Parade, 200 yds. from the Abbey. It possesses a reading room, well stored library, and *museum* of Roman antiquities discovered in and near the city, with numerous other objects. The Museum is free to the public between 11 and 4, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when a small charge is made. The Great Hall contains a fine geological collection deposited by C. Moore, Esq., F.G.S.

The *Athenæum*, in the Orange Grove, adjoining the Abbey, has a reading room and library.

The *Guildhall* is a noble looking building in High-street.

The *Markets* adjoin the Guildhall.

The *Assembly Rooms* are close to the Circus, between Alfred-street and Bennet-street.

The *Wesleyan* or *New Kingswood College* occupies a commanding site on the ascent of Lansdown.

The *Royal School for Daughters of Officers in the Army* is on the opposite side of the Lansdown-road, a little nearer the city.

The *Victoria Park*, containing a good collection of English trees, is immediately W. of the Royal Crescent and Circus, and is approached through the *Royal Avenue*. It is situated on a gentle declivity, and is laid out in beautiful walks, drives, and shrub-

berries, and should without fail be visited by the stranger. The *Sydney Gardens* at the end of Pulteney-street afford a delightful recreation ground, with retired walks shaded by fine trees. A *Band* plays daily either here or in the Victoria Park.

Beckford's Tower, erected by the eccentric author of 'Vathek' on the top of Lansdown Hill, stands in Lansdown Cemetery; it is 150 ft. high, and commands extensive views. Near to it is Beckford's tomb, of granite.

The *Walks*, *Drives*, and *Bridle roads* around Bath may be almost infinitely varied, and derive a peculiar charm from the wood and rock in the vales, and the height of the hills. Amongst many others may be mentioned—

(a) To *Prior Park* and *Combe Down* (2 m.), through Widcombe. Prior Park is a handsome structure, originally the residence of Ralph Allen, the friend of Fielding, Pope, and Warburton, 400 ft. above the river, and commands a beautiful view. It is a Roman Catholic College. Combe Down is 550 ft. above the sea.

(b) To *Lansdown Hill*. Site of a battle, 1643, in which Sir William Waller defeated the forces of Charles I. From a spot on Upper Lansdown (4 m.), called *Prospect Style*, may be seen both Bristol and Bath, the Avon and Severn, the Welsh mountains and the Mendip Hills.

(c) To *Monument* of Sir Beville Grenville, who fell in the battle of Lansdown, returning by the pretty road from *Chapel Farn* to *Langridge*, and by Swainswick.

(d) To *Batheaston* (2 m.) and *St. Catherine* (4½ m.).

(e) To *Hampton Down* and *Claverton* (3 m.). The scenery in this neighbourhood is most picturesque.

(f) To the ruins of *Hinton Abbey* (5 m. and 1 m. from Freshford rly. stat.) and *Farleigh Castle*, 2 m. beyond. (See *Bradford on Avon*.)

Longleat, the princely domain of the Thynne family, is 17 m. from Bath.

BATSFORD, see *Moreton-in-the-Marsh*.

Battle (Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly.

Inns: *Railway Hotel*; *George*. The remains of the *Abbey*, built to commemorate the great battle of Hastings, and the associations of the place, make this one of the most interesting sites in England. The abbey ruins are open to the public on *Tuesdays* from 12 to 4; a ticket of admission must be obtained from the stationer's shop just opposite. The house is not shown except in the absence of the family (Duke of Cleveland), but the gardens and ruins in them are well worth seeing.

The *Gatehouse*, fronting the street, is for the most part late Dec.

The Dec. part is very beautiful, and one of the best specimens of the time. The long range of building, rt., was for some time used as the town hall, but has been allowed to fall into ruin. The house nearest the gateway W. was the ancient hospital for pilgrims, and is still called the *Almonry*. Passing within the gateway, the visitor finds himself in front of the present dwelling-house, which includes parts of the abbey, and a good Gothic addition of the year 1860. The garden front of the building includes part of the side of the old cloisters. The flower garden, which abounds in old yews and cedars, occupies the site of the *Ch.* of the monastery, of which the foundations of the E. end, or rather of the undercroft, were laid open in 1817. They still remain uncovered, and show the apse of the crypt, with bases of its massive columns. This spot, the site of the high altar, is the most interesting within the abbey walls, for it is exactly that where the Saxon standard was erected, and on which Harold himself fell.

S. of the ch. is the *Refectory*, E. E., well preserved, with lancet windows and strongly buttressed walls; beneath it are crypts or vaulted rooms.

Following the line of the lofty enclosure wall of the abbey, which towards the road has some Norm. buttresses, you come to the *Parish Ch.*, which is Trans., with some Dec. windows of the same (Trans.) period. In the chancel is the stately tomb of Sir

Anthony Browne, the first lay Lord of Battle.

S.W. of the town lie the great powder mills of Battle, and the walk to them through the woods is very picturesque. *Whittington*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Battle, has a fine (restored) church, with good painted glass.

A pleasant walk to or from *Hastings* (7 m.) may be taken; and an interesting drive by *Ashburnham* and *Hurst-mon-ceaux* (see *Hailsham*). The scenery round Battle is so pleasing, that the stranger will do well to explore it. There is much woodland, and the neighbourhood is famous for its wild flowers.

BATTLEFIELD, see *Shrewsbury*.

BAYFORDBURY, see *Hertford*.

BAYHAM ABBEY, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

BEAMINSTER, see *Bridport*.

BEARWOOD, see *Wokingham*.

BEASANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

BEAUCHIEFF, see *Dronfield* and *Sheffield*.

BEAUDESERT, see *Armitage* and *Stratford-on-Avon*.

BEAULIEU, see *Southampton*.

Beaumaris (Anglesey), 3 m., by Garth Ferry, 8 m. by road from Bangor (which is $226\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Euston-square, *via* Crewe). Inns: *Williams-Bulkeley Arms H., facing the sea, excellent but expensive; Sportsman; Liverpool Arms. A clean and well-built watering-place, noted for its fine air and glorious views; the walks and rides around are numerous and interesting. There is a handsome terrace overlooking the green, close to the pier, from which there is a very extensive view. At the N. end of the town, near the green, are the magnificent ruins of the *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.), built in the low situation of the "Beau Marais" (from which the place is named); close to entrance, and running towards the sea, is the Gunner's Wall, intended to protect entrance of supplies. The quadrangle within, including the state apartments, is 190 ft. long, and is defended by ten drum towers; on N.W. side is the hall, with five large windows fronting inner court; and on

E. are the remains of a beautiful chapel, in form of an apse; the sides ornamented with Gothic arches, and the roof supported by ribs, springing from pilasters, between each of which is a narrow window, and behind some are small closets, gained out of the thickness of the wall, probably allotted to officers or persons of rank. To this chapel was an ascent by some steps, now demolished or taken away; the park-like meadows round the castle are open to the public by Sir R. M. Williams Bulkeley for cricket matches.

St. Mary's Ch., on eminence in middle of the town, is chiefly 13th cent., the chancel being 16th cent., and roof of nave 15th cent.; the tracery in side window of the aisles is observed in parish ch. of *Llanbellig*, near *Caernarvon*. Observe heads terminating the drip of the chancel arch, and those on carved woodwork and sedilia; also monuments by *Ternouth* and *Westmacott* to sundry members of the *Bulkeley* family; and an alabaster altar-tomb, in vestry, of 15th cent.; there is also a mural monument on S. side of chancel to five knights connected with the Irish government in 16th cent., and a good brass, temp. Hen. VIII., to a member of the *Bulkeley* family. On a wooded height overlooking the town is *Baron Hill*, the seat of Sir R. M. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., Constable of *Beaumaris Castle*; in the beautiful grounds, abounding in fine conifers, commanding lovely views (shown to the public), are the coffin-lid and bust of the *Princess Joan* (13th cent.), brought from adjacent priory of *Llanfaes*.

Excursions.—To *Penmon Priory*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1 m. l. on the *Penmon* road, which skirts sea greater part of way, is the *Friars*, a house belonging to Sir R. W. Bulkeley, near which are remains of *Llanfaes Friary*; in what seems to have been the conventual ch., now used as a barn, are lancet windows of 13th cent.; from the cellars of the mansion a curious subterranean passage, of masonry, and remarkably clean, runs towards the shore; a little above

the Friars is *Henllys*, "the old palace" (Major Hampton Lewis), where are a collection of pictures, Owen Tudor's bed, and other antiquities: 1 m. further rt., near the shore, is *Tre'r Castell*, where dwelt the renowned Sir Tudor ap Gronwy: 1 m. further l. is *Tros-yr-Afon* (R. Williams, Esq.), and on summit of densely overgrown bank opposite is *Castle Lleiniog*, or *Castell Aberlleinawg* (Capt. Mitchell), a small square fort, with the remains of a round tower at each corner; a foss surrounds the whole, and a hollow way is carried quite to the shore, at the extremity of which is a large mound of earth to cover the landing. Hence a rather bad road of 1½ m. runs close to water's edge, through limestone quarries to *Penmon Priory*, which is noted for its beautiful situation and interesting architecture (by following coast the pedestrian will cut off a mile). Here Augustine monks were settled as early as 6th cent., by Einion Frenhin; the conventual ch. (restored 1854) is cruciform, and chiefly Norm. in style. Observe Norm. arcades in transept, those on W. side being on higher elevation than those on E.; also the deeply recessed windows of nave, and beautifully sculptured arch, with Norm. moulding; over the ch. door is figure of a dragon, similar to that on one of pinnacles of Holyhead Ch.; at rt. angles to the ch. is a farmhouse, formerly the prior's residence, to which are attached ruins of the refectory; on bank opposite ch. is the pigeon-house, with curious domical roof of time of Hen. VIII. Observe on hill above, the singular cross, whose compartments represent mockery of our Saviour by the soldiers, who are depicted with heads of beasts. Crossing down on rt. the tourist will descend opposite the *Lighthouse* (erected 1838), which is approached from shore by an iron bridge, and is said to contain more courses of masonry under water than even the Eddystone; he may then visit in a few minutes by row boat, *Puffin Island*, otherwise *Ynys Seiriol*, and *Priestholm*, a favourite spot for picnic parties, and where good fishing may be had;

here is a rude oblong tower, 40 ft. long, with low conical roof, similar to that at Penmon, which is said to be as early as 680 A.D., and was probably used as monastery before Penmon was built; there are also fragments of buildings and fissures in the limestone, which served as places of burial. The tourist may agreeably extend the walk to E. side of *Redwharf Bay*, returning to Beaumaris inland; the road skirts an elevated range of hill, passing villages of *Llangoed* and *Llanvhiangel* to *Bwrdd Arthur*, or Arthur's Round Table (called also *Dinas Sylwy*), the largest camp in Anglesey; just under E. slope lies the very small ch. of *Llanvhiangel*, which has curious movable pulpit; the road now descends hill to *Llandonna*, beautifully situated above Bay of Redwharf or Traeth Coch; 1½ m. S. is *Llanicaty*, in E. Perp. ch. of which is a 12th-cent. font, and a 14th-cent. slab; hence road runs over high ground behind woods of Baron Hill, and leaving on rt. the small lake of Bodgolched, to Beaumaris. This excursion is altogether about 13 m.

To *Amlwch* (see), about 18 m., the best route for visiting E. coast of Anglesey; 1 m. rt. is *Union House*; at 2½ m. a road l. leads to *Llandegfan* (about 3 m. from Beaumaris, of which it is the mother ch.; it is noted for its large S. chapel), and a second road continues to *Llansadwrn*; 1 m. further on, at Trevor, is a cromlech on l. of road, and on rt., at intervals, are *Meini-heirion*, or erect stones; further on is reached *Mynydd Llwydiarth*, a rugged chain of hills skirting N. promontory as far as Penmon; on the S. slope is the small Lyn of the same name; at 5 m., on a rivulet which empties itself 1 m. N. into Redwharf Bay, is pretty village of *Pentraeth* (Inn: Pantons Arms); a little S. is *Plasgwyn* (Lord Vivian). Redwharf Bay is said to furnish some very rare shells; the cliffs are quarried for limestone, which is shipped at *Porthllong-ddu* (about 2 m. N. of Pentraeth), where is small inn; from Pentraeth, the tourist may (1) diverge ½ m. l. to *Llandyfnan*; over S. door of Ch. of

which is sculpture of the Crucifixion; a large menhir stands in adjoining field; or (2) about 10 m. to *Llanerchymedd*; continuing the *Amlwch* route, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of *Pentraeth* is *Llanbedr Goch*, 2 m. beyond which, on rt., is *Llanfair-mathafarn-eithaf*, the birthplace of famous Welsh poet *Goronwy Owen*; in ch.-yd. is a mutilated cross; 1 m. further on is *Llaneugrad*, where are ancient manor-house and park, with curious Elizabethan pigeon-house; the fine modern mansion here, called *Parcian*, is residence of *Wm. Williams, Esq.*; 1 m. further, on rt., is rude little ch. of *Llanallgo*, said to be of 7th cent.; here, and in neighbouring ch. of *Penrhos Llugwy* (which also has in its ch.-yd. a rude inscribed stone of doubtful origin), were buried the bodies of those drowned in the "Royal Charter," 26 Oct. 1859. Near *Moelfre*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, is fine cromlech, placed on seven supports. 2 m. further on, the river *Dulas* is crossed, the limestone rocks give place to the *Llandeilo* formation; the igneous rocks of the *Parys* Mountains form notable feature in landscape; 1 m. further on is *Llysdufas* (*Sir Arundell* and *Lady Neave*); from grounds, which slope to the water, are magnificent sea views; a little further N., the restored ch. of *Llanwenillyfo* contains an elaborate brass of 17th cent. 1 m. further, at *Pensarn*, the road crosses high ground between the *Parys* and *Llanellian* Mountains, whence it descends to 17 m. *Amlwch*.

To *Pennynydd*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m., the walk or drive may be continued to *Llangefni*, 4 m. further on (which see), returning to *Beaumaris* by different road, by picturesque ch. of *Llanfynan*. To *Menai Bridge*, *Llanfair*, *Llanidan*, &c., the road passes close to the strait, the banks of which are well wooded, and covered by an almost endless succession of villas; at about 3 m., on hills on rt., is *Llandegefvan* (*suprà*). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is *Menai Bridge*, close to which is village of *Llandysilio*, a little N.W. of which, and on rt. of turnpike-road, is the eminence of *Craig-y-dinas*, on which stands the *Anglesey Column* (100 ft. high), crowned by colossal

bronze statue of the late *Marquis of Anglesey*, by *Noble*; the rock, 260 ft., should be ascended for one of the finest views in *Wales*, comprising the *Straits*, the *Welsh Alps* from *Penmaenmawr*, on extreme l., to *Snowdon* on rt.; also the pass of *Nant Ffrancon* (see *Capel Curig*). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Menai Bridge* is reached the *Britannia Tubular Bridge* (see *Bangor*). Close to *Llanfair Ch.* is *Plas Llanfair* (*Lord Clarence Paget*); from *Llanfair* the excursion may be continued about 3 m. to *Llanedwen Ch.*, passing the beautiful *Plas Newydd*, the Elizabethan mansion of *Plas Coch*; from *Llanedwen* the tourist may cross ferry at *Moel-y-don* (where *Edw. I.*'s army was defeated by the *Welsh*) to the little port of *Dinorwic*, on opposite bank, where the slates from *Mr. Assheton Smith's* great slate quarries are shipped to all parts of the world; a little below *Moel-y-don* is *Porthamel*, scene of a conflict between *Roman* army and the *Druids*. About 1 m. below *Llanedwen* is *Llanidan*, in parish of which is the celebrated *Maen Mordwydd*, or thigh-stone, said to always return to the place whence it was moved. Within little more than a mile radius of *Llanidan* are a wonderful number of early remains. In about 3 m. from *Llanidan* the tourist can reach the *Tal-y-foel* ferry, and cross the *Menai Straits*, in a small steamer, to *Caernarvon*.

Distances.—*Conway*, 18 m.; *Caernarvon*, 12 m.; *Holyhead*, 27 m. (or rail from *Llanfair Stat.*, 27 m.); *Snowdon*, 16 m. by road, and 19 m. by rail from *Bangor Stat.* *Liverpool* by steamer in summer, 60 m.

BEAUVALE ABBEY, see *Hucknall Torkard*.

Beccles (*Suffolk*), *Stat.*, *Gt. E. Rly.* (*Waveney Valley*). *Inn*: *King's Head H.*; *White Lion H.* One of the most pleasantly-situated towns in *Suffolk*. The view from the ch.-yd. is worth seeking. The *Ch. of St. Michael* is the chief point of interest. It is entirely *Perp.* The bell tower stands detached, on the S. side of the ch., near its E. end. It was begun in 1500, and was never finished, probably owing

to the dissolution of Bury Abbey. The nave is of unusual width, the view of which from the W. door is very striking. The S. porch deserves special notice. It is in two storeys, greatly enriched with niches, tabernacle work, and pinnacles. There are windows E. and W. in both storeys. A projecting octagonal staircase leads to the upper chamber, from which a window opened to the interior of the ch. In this ch. the poet Crabbe was married in 1783.

Beccles Fen, on the N. side of the railway station, is the common ground of the town; much of it has been laid out with broad walks, and planted.

Distances.—20 min. by railway to *Lowestoft*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Yarmouth*.

BECKLEY, see *Oxford* (Excursions).

BEDALE, see *Northallerton*.

Beddgelert (Caernarvon.), 13 m. from Caernarvon, and 7 m. from Tremadoc; 6 m. from summit of Snowdon.

Inn: *Royal and Goat H., a little way out of the village; Prince Llewellyn, a small roadside inn, in the village.

This "gem of Welsh villages" lies deeply secluded near the junction of the rivers Colwyn and Gllaallyn, and guarded by the towering heights of Moel Hebog, Yr Aran, and the precipitous ridge of Craig-y-Llan; the small *Ch.*, originally conventual, and belonging to a priory of Augustines, is Early Pointed, and temp. Edward I., but is quite plain and without character. Observe the coffin-plates with names of deceased parishioners hung over their pews; in field close to the *Ch.* is said to exist the tomb of Gelert, the hound of Llewellyn, the well-known story of whose death has invested the place with some interest, and gives its name (Gelert's Grave).

A pleasant walk along the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., brings you to *Pont Aberglasllyn*, a bridge in the grand and romantic pass of that name, which crosses the Glasllyn, and unites Caernarvon and Merioneth; precipitous rocks on either side, those on rt. being about 800 ft. high, close in the road, which is cut from the solid rock, barely leaving

room for the impetuous river, here of a singular beryl-green colour. The bridge is one-arched, and beautifully clothed with ivy. The tourist should view the scenery, which is equally striking in storm or sunshine, from about 100 yds. down the Tremadoc road, and should then walk leisurely through the pass for about $\frac{1}{4}$ m.—a carriage would hurry him past too soon. The geologist should look out for striations and glacier-groovings, a notice of which, in the late Dr. Buckland's own writing, is to be seen at the Goat Hotel.

Excursions.—Ascent of *Snowdon*; the tourist may either (1) follow the Nant Gwynant road as far as the turn to the Cwynllan quarries, follow the quarry road as far as it goes, and then climb straight up to the summit; this ascent may be made without difficulty; or (2) he may follow the uphill Caernarvon turnpike-road for 3 m. to Pitt's Head, 3 m. from the summit; the charge for guide is 7s., but to descend on other side, 10s.; turn rt. at the farmhouse of *Ffridd Uchaf*, through which the track leads over rough but not steep ground; about 1 m. from farmhouse is a cairn in memory of Mr. Cox, a tourist, who lost his life in the descent in 1859; the way soon becomes steep up the *Llechog*, and the grand scenery opens out; in front are Moel Hebog, Mynydd Mawr, Llyn Cwellyn, and Moel Eilio, while through the pass of Nantlle, the sun shines on the sea at Clynngog; to the rt. Anglesey and Caernarvon are visible, and to the l. the eye wanders over Tremadoc and the coast of Harlech; at the top of Llechog, the tourist suddenly emerges on the very narrow and prolonged ridge of *Bwlch-y-maen*, or Clawdd Coch, the most exposed and danger-suggesting point in the ascent of Snowdon, there being no fence or holding on either hand; it is about 8 ft. in breadth and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and divides Cwm Clogwyn and Cwm Llan, the cliffs of which descend on each side in fearful precipices; the path is, however, quite safe, and ladies may ride along it. Hence it is a steep but short pull to the summit, where is

an inn affording fair accommodation. A 3rd ascent, but the least striking of all, may also be made by proceeding along the Caernarvon road to *Llyn Cwellyn*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; here is a small but comfortable inn, "the Snowdon Ranger," where guides may be had for the ascent ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), and boats may be hired for fishing in the lake, which contains char and trout. In rough weather tourists should be careful as to the violent squalls to which this lake is subject; the path, a former copper-mine track, leads over some extent of rather swampy ground, along S. slope of Moel-y-Cynghorion (Hill of Council); hence it gradually ascends to Bwlch-cwm-Brwynog, and gains summit of the cliffs of Clogwyn du'r Arddu, not far from the summit. (N.B., for the ascent see also *Llanberis* and *Capel Curig*.) Moel Hebog (2850 ft.), one of the Snowdonian hills, composed of Caradoc formations, may also be ascended immediately from behind the Goat Hotel. The ascent, though steep and rough, presents no difficulties. The tourist should steer for 2 farms at the foot, and thence climb the Shoulder. There is a very fine *cwm* on N.E. side, but without the Alpine glens characteristic of the district; from the summit there is a magnificent view extending E. to Penygwryd with Llyn Gwynant and Dinas, and on W. and S., over the peninsula of Llein, the Bay of Cardigan, down to St. David's Head; the descent may be made on the S. side to Penmorfa and Criccieth. Moel Hebog is held by the guides an unerring barometer for ascent of Snowdon, the latter being impracticable when the former is covered with clouds.

To *Tan-y-bwlch*, by carriage-road 10 m.; by Tremadoc, 15 m. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Pont Aberglaslyn is *Dolfrïog* (Mrs. Jackson); thence a hilly carriage-road by Penrhyn (Stat. Ffestiniog Rly.) leads to *Tan-y-Bwlch*.

Another (pedestrian) excursion may be made from Pont Aberglaslyn by taking, at 2 m. on the old road to *Tan-y-Bwlch*, a bridle-road l., which runs up the vale of Nanty-y-Mor, at bend of

which turn rt., and breast the slopes of the hill above Cwm Celli Jago, whence a sharp climb will lead to head of the cone at summit of *Cynicht*, 2372 ft., an ascent rarely made, but worth while for the magnificent view, which comprises to N. Snowdon and its ranges, and to E. the mighty jagged mountain of Moelwyn, separated only by the deep Cwm Croesor. From summit of *Cynicht*, the tourist may extend the excursion along ridge of *Craig-y-llyn-Llgi*, visit the lakes of *Llyn Lgi*, *Llyn-yr-Adar*, *Llyn-Edno*, and some smaller ones (see *Capel Curig—Pen-y-gwryd*), and then descend either l. into Nant Gwynant, or rt. over the *Lledr* to *Dolwyddelan* (see *Bettws*). (c) The tourist may also, by proceeding 4 m. from Pont Aberglaslyn on the old *Tan-y-bwlch* road, take a road l. to Cwm Croesor, and make an easy ascent to Moelwin; the most convenient ascent to which, however, is from *Tan-y-bwlch*. To *Capel Curig*, a lovely walk through the vale of Nant Gwynant leads by Dinas Emrys, *Llyn Dinas*, and *Llyn Gwynant* (where is trout fishing) to Penygwryd, 8 m. Hence it is 4 m. by vale of *Nant-y-gwryd* to *Capel Curig*; whence the excursion may be extended 5 m. to *Bettws-y-Coed*, passing the Falls of *Rhataadr-y-Wenol*. (a) From Penygwryd the tourist may also diverge l., 4 m., through the wonderful pass of *Llanberis* to *Llanberis*. To *Caernarvon*, 13 m., passing N.W. through a beautifully-wooded vale of the Colwyn; at about 3 m., at top of the watershed, on l. is a large boulder-stone called *Pitt's Head*, from a singular resemblance to the profile of that statesman; and a little beyond, l. in a wild barren table-land, is *Llyn-y-gader*, a small lake, where small trout can be caught in numbers from boats, of which there is one belonging to the hotel at Beddgelert; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is turnpike of *Pontrhyd-ddu*; hence the tourist may diverge l. passing the little *Llyn Dyowarchen*, with its "floating island," through the lovely pass of *Drws-y-coed* to the *Nantle* lakes, 9 m. by rail from Caernarvon (which see). Continuing on Caernarvon road, 2 m. beyond Pont-rhyd-ddu, is reached *Llyn*

Cwellyn (ante), a very fine sheet of water about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, lying in an elongated basin between the spurs of Moel Goch and Moel-y-Cynghorion on l., and Mynydd Mawr, 2300 ft. At its N.W. end, the cliffs of Craig-cwn-bychan descend precipitously to the water's edge, and on one isolated rock are faint traces of *Castell Cidwm*, "the wolf's castle," an early British fortress. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further is *Nant Mill*, on the banks of the Gwrfai, one of the most picturesque "bits" in Wales; whence it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Caernarvon.

Coaches during the season run between Portmadoc, Beddgelert (Royal and Goat Hotel), and Llanberis.

Distances.—Llanwrst, 22 m.; Cricieth, 11 m.; Pwllheli, 20 m.

Bedford (Beds.), Stat., Midland Rly., on the N. side of the town, 50 m. from London. The Stat. for the L. & N. W. Rly. and the Gt. N. Rly. is at the opposite end of the town, beyond the bridge. *Inns*: The Swan, very pleasantly situated near the river, with a large and pretty garden, in which stands the *Castle Mound* (see *post*); George (see *post*); Red Lion. The town lies for the most part on the rt. bank of the Ouse. Very important charities were established in and for the town by Sir Wm. Harpur (d. 1574) and his wife Alice. Out of them has arisen the Grammar School, one of the best and most important in this part of England. To strangers the chief places of interest in and around Bedford are those connected with its great "celebrity," John Bunyan. The *Castle*, or rather its site, is approached through the Swan Inn, where leave should be asked to visit it. The principal work is an artificial circular mound, about 15 ft. high, and 150 ft. in diameter across the summit, which is level, and has long served as a bowling-green. Bedford is distinguished by the number and importance of its dissenting chapels. The *Congregational Chapel* should be visited. It represents and occupies the site of the first congregational meeting in Bedford, that in which John Bunyan preached. Against the wall of the chapel is a tablet recording Bunyan's connection with it,

and the fact of his long detention in Bedford Gaol. In the vestry is preserved his *chair*, which there is little doubt really belonged to him. In the library of the *Literary and Scientific Institution*, Harpur-street, is a copy of Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments,' 3 vols. fol., 1641, with the autograph of John Bunyan, and several verses written on the margin at different periods of his life.

The *Bedford Rooms* in Harpur-street contain a good concert and ball room, a reading room, the *Bedford General Library*, and the Library and Museum of the *Bedford Archaeological Society*. Opposite this building are the several buildings of the *Bedford Schools*. Of the many *Almshouses* of Bedford, "Dame Alice-street" contains 46; and in Conduit-street there are 20. Two only of the few relics of ancient Bedford call for notice—the old hostelry of the George in High-street, and the remains of the Grey Friars house in Priory-street.

The *George* lies on the l. in descending the High-street. Passing down the yard a Perp. archway will be seen crossing it, and having above and along the sides a range of windows. The remains of the *Grey Friars*, now partly converted into a farmhouse, are considerable.

The great modern sight of Bedford is the *Britannia Ironworks* (chiefly for manufacture of agricultural implements) of Messrs. Howard. They adjoin the Midland Rly. Stat., and a visitor arriving at that station may be conducted to them at once on application to the station-master. From the town the works are to be reached through Caldwell-street, on the S. side of the bridge.

From the *Cemetery*, situated on a low hilly ridge on the N. side of the town, a fine view may be obtained across Bedford to the heights of Ampt-hill, and beyond again to the Woburn range. From the top of the hill above the cemetery a still finer view is obtained.

Elstow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., has a remarkable *Ch.*, formerly attached to the abbey, and is famous as the birthplace of

John Bunyan. The 3 eastern piers and arches of the Ch. are early Norm. The 2 western piers and arches and W. front are E.E. Notice rude sculptures over Norm. portal in N. aisle. Inside Ch. notice richly-foliaged capitals and knots of foliage at intersections of arches; also 2 interesting *brasses*. One brass displays the finest existing effigy of a Benedictine Abbeſs (Elizabeth Hervey, d. 1524). In a line with this W. front, but entirely detached from the ch., is the campanile or *bell-tower*, very massive and late Perp., in which Bunyan used to indulge his favourite amusement of bell-ringing. It has 5 bells (dates 1604-55), and tradition asserts that the fourth bell was that which Bunyan used to ring. It was on the village green that Bunyan saw his vision, and received his conversion whilst playing at tip-cat on a Sunday. On the rt. side of the village street (entering from Bedford) is a low cottage with 2 gables, standing alone. This is where he lived after his marriage. The pedestrian returning to Bedford may cross by a field path to the high road, close to which stands the *Bedfordshire Middle Class School*, a large and imposing Tudor building. The Ch. of *Clapham*, 1½ m. from Bedford, is noticeable for its very massive tower, the lower part of which no doubt dates before the Conquest; the uppermost stage is Norm. The tower has no external door and no window-opening for a considerable height, and was evidently intended for defence and protection.

The churches and villages of *Biddenham* and *Bromham* may be the objects of another and longer walk. Biddenham lies about 2 m. W. The village with its scattered houses is very pretty, and the Ch. (of various dates) has some interest. Notice curious hagioscope on N. side of chancel arch; and monuments with inscriptions to the Botelers (d. 1601-21), and to children of a former vicar (Grimshawe).

The Ch. of *Bromham* stands on the N. side of *Bromham Park* (Hon. Eleanor Mary Rice Trevor), 3 m. N.W.

of Bedford. The park, through which there is a footpath, is pleasant and well wooded—the Ch. has a Dec. arcade and N. aisle with a modern chancel. The tower is good Perp. The *house* stands close to the river surrounded by noble trees. *Goldington*, 2 m. N.E. of Bedford, is worth a visit. The houses are grouped picturesquely round the green. *Turvey Ch.*, rich in monuments of Mordaunts, and *Abbey* (C. L. Higgins, Esq.) are 6 m. by rail. The next station is *Olney*, 4½ m. (*Inn*: Bull), where Cowper lived. The poet's house, at the corner of the marketplace, and garden remain, and the house in which he kept his hares, and the greenhouse, his "summer seat," are still shown. The railway continues past Horton to, 11 m., *Northampton*.

7½ m. from Bedford by rail is *Sharnbrook*. In the neighbourhood are several churches worth visiting, and some interesting excursions may be made:

(a) To *Felmarsham*, 2½ m., Ch. (E. E.) very fine, with remarkable Perp. rood screen; thence, 2 m., to *Odell Ch.*, which has some good stained glass and a rich Jacobean pulpit; thence, 1½ m., to *Harold*; and thence, crossing the bridge over the Ouse, to (about 4½ m.) *Turvey* (*suprà*).

(b) To, 2 m. N. W., *Souldrop*, thence across the fields to, 2½ m., the Ch. of *Wymington* (late Dec.), one of the best examples in the county. Observe exterior of tower and spire.

BEDGEBURY PARK, see *Cranbrook*.

BEER, see *Seaton*.

BEER ALSTON, see *Tavistock*.

BEER FERRERS, see *Tavistock*.

BEESTON, see *Cromer*.

BELEIGH ABBEY, see *Maldon*.

Belford (Northumberland), Stat. about midway between Berwick and Alnwick, being 37 min. by rail from former, and 43 min. from latter. *Inn*: *Bell. Near the town, on the *Chapel Hill*, are ruins of an old chapel; the wild pink (*Dianthus deltoides*) is found here; 1 m. S.E. at *Outchester* are remains of square Roman camp, with wide fosse and double rampart. *Excursions* may be made (1) to *Chillingham*, 9 m. from Belford Stat.

(see *Wooler*); from the hills behind Belford is fine view over moorland to the Cheviots; (2) *Bamborough*, 4 m. rt., and the *Farne Islands*, by a pleasant drive skirting *Warren Bay* and descending on the castle by the *Budle Hills*; (3) to *Holy Island* and the ruined abbey of *Lindisfarne* (see *Bamborough*), 5 m. from *Beal Stat.* Hire conveyance at Belford and drive direct, *via Beal*. The boat hire is 1s. each passenger each way. Another route is through the village of *Elwick*, but this is not available for horses or carriages, which must go by way of *Ross*. About 3 m. E. of Belford are the *Spindlestone Hills* (see *Bamborough*), and on W. are the *Kyloe Hills*, remarkable for their rare plants; the view from them extends as far as the *Bass Rock*.

Bellingham (Northumberland), Stat., 1 hr. 40 min. by rail from Newcastle. *Inn*: Railway Hotel. The *Ch. of St. Cuthbert*, dating from 13th cent., has massive stone roof upon ribbed arches (restored 1865); 1 m. N., crossing hillside to head of a plantation in a long rift of the hill, is *Hareshaw Linn*, a waterfall 30 ft. high; the district abounds in square camps, of which may be mentioned those at *Garret Holt*, *Reedswood*, and *Nook Hill*. W. of Bellingham a drive of 8 m. may be taken by *Charlton* and *Greystead Bower* to *Falstone*, beautifully situated in wooded valley surrounded by moors, returning by rail if needful; a further excursion W. may be made to *Kielder* (40 min. by rail), whence an excursion may be made up the valley to a shooting-lodge called the *Castle* (Duke of Northumberland), beautifully situated on a hill called *Humphrey's Knowe* and backed by the moorlands of *Peel Fell*; it is approached by picturesque birch wood, at end of which the *Kielder Burn* falls into the Tyne. S. of Bellingham may be visited *Wark* (*Inn*, close to station, patronised by anglers)—16 min. by rail. 4 m. W. is the picturesque village of *Roses Bower*, on the crags above *Warks Burn*; square camps abound in this neighbourhood. About 2 m. S.E. of Wark is the beautiful

and interesting *Chipchase Castle* (H. Taylor, Esq.), built in 13th cent. by Peter de Insula. 1 m. S.W. of *Chipchase* is *Nunwick*, in beautifully wooded park on W. bank of the Tyne. A little S.W. of *Nunwick* is *Simonburn*. From here the tourist can proceed to *Chollerton Stat.*, about 3 m.; thence to *Hexham*, the scenery the whole way highly picturesque.

Distances.—Morpeth by rail, 2½ hrs.; Hexham, 50 min.

Belper (Derby.), Stat., Midland Rly. *Inn*: Lion. Principally employed in Messrs. Strutt's *Cotton Mills*, built in 1776, the *Hosiery Mills* of Ward and Co., and *Brettile and Co.*, almost the largest in the kingdom, and in nail-making. John of Gaunt was a benefactor of the town. The country to W. is full of beautiful scenery. It is a delightful walk of 1½ m. to *Depth O'Lumb*, a romantic glen. Return through *Hazlewood* to *Milford*, a ramble of about 6 m. To *Wirksworth*, 6 m., keeping along the high ground at back of *Alderwasley*.

Distances.—½ hr. by rail from Derby, and 7 min. from *Ambergate Junction*.

Belsay (Northumb.), not quite half-way (about 13 m.) on the turnpike road from Newcastle to Otterburn (see). *Inn*: Castle. *Belsay Hall* (Sir A. Monck Middleton, Bart.) is a Doric mansion. In the park is the large and very picturesque peel-tower called *Belsay Castle*. The portion used as the steward's residence is temp. Jas. I. The old tower, temp. Hen. V., is very perfect, and the largest in Northumberland.

Excursions.—(1) 4 m. S. is *Stamfordham*, on the green of which is picturesque *Market House*, of date 1785. The *Ch. of St. Mary* has monument of J. Swinburne, 1623; in S. aisle is curious sculpture of the Crucifixion; in chancel are preserved 2 effigies of Fenwick family and 1 of a priest. (2) 2 m. N.W. of Belsay is a grey battlemented peel-tower called *Shortflat Tower* (W. Dent, Esq.); 2 m. N.W. of this, at *Bolam*, on site of the ancient castle, is *Bolam House* (Lord Decies), guarded by oval double vallum and ditch on S.W. and N.,

and single one on the E. The *Ch.* is partly Norm. The "Shortflat Porch" has 2 sepulchral crosses, and half-length effigy of knight in armour. There is a camp at *Huckhoe*, 80 yds. by 70, and another of same size on *Old Slate Hill*. About 3 m. N. of Bolam is *Hartburn* (see *Morpeth*). (3) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Belsay is *Harnham*, situated on a height. At back of the present mansion are considerable remains of the ancient fortress. In a garden beneath a terrace, curiously adorned with two-faced stone busts, is a cave, where was buried the celebrated beauty "Madam Katherine Babington," d. 1670; the spot commands a wide view. On N. side of Harnham Moor, E. of a hill called Humber Dodd, are the antiquities known as the *Poind and his Man*, consisting of a rude pillar, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and nearly 5 ft. square; a large barrow, in which a coffin was found, and traces of a smaller barrow. This excursion may be continued about 2 m. W. to *Capheaton*; returning $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to high road, are passed the wild and picturesque *Shaftoe Crags*, a favourite picnic resort; an isolated fragment is called *The Devil's Punch-bowl*, from the singular basin on its summit; the hollow beneath is called "Shaftoe Hall." S. of the crags, an ash called "the Chapel Tree" marks site of an ancient chapel. A remarkable incised tombstone, found here in 1831, is built into wall of an outbuilding of the neighbouring farmhouse (East Shaftoe). In this neighbourhood many remarkable plants may be found. A lane 1. from high road, called *Silver Lane*, leads $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to picturesque village of *Capheaton*, with pleasant view on to a lake of 90 acres in the park. At E. end of village some very curious ancient gates lead to *Capheaton Hall* (Capt. Sir I. Swinburne, Bt., R.N.), rebuilt 1668. The N. front is entirely modernised. The interesting S. front retains its ancient windows, richly ornamented cornices and sun-dials. The original doorway in centre (now blocked up) has emblematic figures of the master receiving a poor stranger. On E. front are the arms of the Swin-

burnes. *Capheaton* has valuable library, chiefly French, and is also very rich in topographical works. 2 m. W. is *Bavington Hall* (W. H. Shaftoe, Esq.), with lake in front; hence the return to Belsay may be made by another road, by *Kirkheaton*. At 6 m. from Belsay, and 2 m. beyond the turning to *Capheaton*, is *Harle Tower* (T. Anderson, Esq.); the W. tower is the oldest part (prior to 1542). A battlemented 13th-cent. tower has been added on N.E. (1866). The house contains two of the finest existing specimens of *Canaletti*; on l. of road is *Kirkharle Park* (T. Anderson, Esq.). The tiny *Ch. of St. Wilfrid* is of good form and proportions, though much mutilated; in chancel is tomb of Richard Lorraine, d. 1738. 3 m. further on is beautiful village of *Kirk Whelpington*, on cliff above river *Wansbeck*; the tower is the most interesting part of the *Ch.* The road now gradually ascends to, 3 m. further on, *Ottercups Hill*, a bleak moor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is passed *Monkridge*, an old hall of the De Lisles; hence, it is about 2 m. through the wild moorland district of *Redesdale* to *Otterburn*. (4) An excursion may also be made to *Morpeth*, 11 m., passing at 3 m. *Ogle Castle*.

BELSTONE, see *Dartmoor*.

BELTON, see *Grantham*.

BELVEDERE, see *Erith*.

Belvoir Castle, pronounced "Beever" (Leices.), 4 m. S. of *Bottesford Stat.*, *Midland Rly.*—a car can be obtained at the *Rutland Arms*, *Bottesford*—is the noble seat of the Duke of Rutland, proudly situated on a beautifully wooded hill, overlooking a large expanse of country. The *entrance hall* contains figures in armour, and the *staircase* portraits of Earls of Rutland, by *Kneller* and *Vandyck*. In the *Regent's Gallery* are tapestry scenes from *Don Quixote*; also portraits by *Lely*, and the Death of Lord Manners, by *Stothard*. In the chapel is altar-piece by *Murillo*. The Library has 2 portraits of Chas. II., by *Vandyck* and *Vosterman*. The *drawing-room* is in Louis Quatorze style, and has painted ceiling and a series of miniatures in

compartments. *Dining-room*: see the marble table and white cloth, by Wyatt. *Picture Gallery*: Observe especially the 7 Sacraments, *N. Poussin*. Presentation, *Murillo*. The Proverbs, by *Teniers*. Crucifixion, *Vandyck*. Shepherd and Shepherdess, *Rubens*. See the magnificent view from these rooms, including Lincoln Cathedral and Nottingham Castle. The keep of Belvoir is called the Staunton Tower. In the grounds is the *Mausoleum* (special permission required), with beautiful effigy of the late Duchess of Rutland. Part of the site of the Priory is occupied by a comfortable little *Inn*.

BEMBRIDGE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BEMERTON, see *Salisbury*.

BENGEO, see *Hertford*.

BEN RHYDDING, see *Ilkley*.

BENTHALL EDGE, see *Broseley*.

BERESFORD DALE, see *Dovedale*.

BERGHOLT, EAST, see *Manningtree*.

Berkeley (Gloucester), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Berkeley Road Stat., Midland Rly. *Inn*: Berkeley Arms. The Castle (Lord Fitzhardinge) is one of the few baronial fortresses still inhabited. Shown on Tuesdays and Fridays between 12 and 4, except the private apartments. Here King Edward II. was murdered, 1327. It is an irregular building, nearly circular, with a moat. The keep, erected 1093, had additions to it in the 12th and 14th cents. The warder's walk at the top is perfect. The dungeon in which Edward II. was murdered, is over a gatehouse leading into the Keep. A tall tower contains the oubliette into which prisoners were let down from above. The hall has a large chimney-place (Edw. III.). There are many family and other portraits by *Lely*, *Jansen*, &c. The Chapel is thoroughly mediæval, with a sacristy of 2 storeys. The W. part is divided by a floor into 2 chambers, each with a fireplace and separate entrances, the lower from the hall for retainers, the upper or oriel, from the dining-room, for family and guests. The Ch. (restored by *Scott*) is good E. E. with detached tower. *Monuments*: (a) between nave and S. aisle, alabaster effigies of Lord B. and wife, 14th cent.;

(b) in S. aisle, their children. S. of the chancel is an elaborate burial chapel (Hen. VI.), embellished with the arms and epigrams of the B. family. A beautifully carved stone screen separates the chancel and nave.

BERRIEW, see *Welshpool*.

BERRYNARBOR, see *Lynton*.

BERRY POMEROY, see *Torquay and Totnes*.

Berwick - on - Tweed (Northumb.). By rail from Alnwick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Inns*: **King's Arms; *Red Lion. The station occupies courtyard of the ancient castle. On N., in a green field away from the town, are ruins of Lord Soulis' Tower, and a fine pentagonal building called the Bell Tower, from the alarm-bell being hung in it. There is a fine view over the Tweed to Holy Island and Bamborough Castle; a pleasant walk is afforded by the ancient ramparts (temp. Elizabeth). The Ch. of *Holy Trinity*, of debased Gothic, built 1652, was restored, and chancel added in 1855; it has stained glass windows, by *Wailes*. The pulpit in this Ch. is said to be the identical one from which John Knox preached. Close by is the handsome Gothic *Presbyterian Ch.*

20 min. walk on the N. road is *Halidon Hill*, the scene of Edw. III.'s engagement, 1333. Connected with Berwick by a bridge, and the *Colossal* railway *Viaduct* over the Tweed, 2160 ft. long, is the suburb of *Tweedmouth*, 1 m. E. of which is the bathing place of *Spittal*. This rly. viaduct (the "Royal Border Bridge") was opened by Queen Victoria in 1850. It has 28 arches, each $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in span, and is 129 ft. high in the centre. Its cost was 207,000l.

Excursions.—(1) *Holy Island*, 9 m., may be reached by the sands at low water (see *Bamborough*). (2) To *Norham* (20 min. by rail). The Castle, dating from 1121, was restored by Bp. Pudsey, who built the great tower in 1154; little now remains but the great keep tower, 70 ft. high, and the double gateway which led to the bridge over moat. In the village the Ch. of *St. Cuthbert*, modernised 1852,

is Norm., but the E. end, which has figure of a knight, is E. Dec. It has massive tower, with Norm. zigzag arches; the nave has Norm. arcade of 5 bays; the stained glass is by *Ballantine*. A pleasant walk may be taken by the river-side, on opposite banks of which are the woods of Lady-kirk. 2 m. (by rail) S. of Norham, on E. bank of the Till, are the gaunt ruins of *Twizel Castle*, begun 1770, and never finished; from the terrace is seen another (inhabited) castle (Mrs. S. Blake). In the hollow is the picturesque 16th-cent. *Twizel Bridge*, leading to *Flodden* (see *Wooler*), a little below which is *St. Helen's Well*, a petrifying spring. A little N.W. of Twizel is *Tillmouth*, with the insignificant ruins of *St. Cuthbert's Chapel*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is the square encampment called *Holy Chesters*. The antiquarian should visit the old castle of *Edrington*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Berwick.

BETHEDA, see *Bangor*.

BETTWS CEDEWEN, see *Montgomery*.

Bettws-y-Coed (Caernarvon.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 40 min. by rail from Conway or Llandudno Junc. Inns: *Royal Oak; Waterloo; Gwider H. A favourite station for the artist and angler, and an admirable centre whence to explore the E. side of Snowdon and valleys of the Lledr and Machno. For hints as to fishing, and for tickets (7s. 6d. a day, or 30s. a week), apply to landlord of Eagle Hotel, *Lanrust*.

Excursions.—(a) Up the valley of the Lledr, Dolwyddelan, &c. Rly. in progress to Ffestiniog, through a long tunnel. The tourist must take the road on opposite side of the stream to the Pentrevoelas road, as far as junction of the Lledr with the Conway, 2 m.; hence it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. of wild and lovely valley, with grand view of *Moel Siabod*, to *Dolwyddelan* (stat.), a village of slate quarriers (Inn: *Elen's Castle*), whence there is an easy N.W. ascent to *Moel Siabod*. 1 m. beyond the village are remains of *Dolwyddelan Castle*, a solitary tower on a steep overhanging the pass. At the village the valley of the Lledr is crossed by

the Roman road of *Sarn Helen*, which may be plainly traced ascending *Pennmaen* and crossing the hills to S. From *Dolwyddelan* the pedestrian, by help of map and compass, may proceed (a) to *Nant Gwynant*, and thence to *Beddgelert*, 12 m.; (b) to the slate quarries of *Ffestiniog*, 5 m., coach twice daily, until rly. is open; (c) under E. escarpment of *Moel Siabod* to *Capel Curig*, 5 m.; (b) one of the pleasantest walks, of about 2 hrs., is to *Capel Garmon*, a hill top commanding one of the best views of the Snowdonian range. Crossing the *Waterloo Bridge* on the road to *Corwen*, a stile and narrow path between 2 walls leads up the hill by a well marked path. (c) By keeping the lower road after crossing the *Waterloo Bridge* you may reach, 1 m. S., a deep ravine called *Fors Noddyn*, through which the *Conway* runs. (d) Ascending the *Corwen* road from the *Waterloo Bridge*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, at junction of the *Ffestiniog* road, a footpath leads through field on the rt. to the *Falls of the Conway*. A small fee is charged for admission. From a rock above the falls is good view of the wonderful ravine of the *Conway*, and the junction of the two streams; the tourist should then return to the road by the bridge, and walk down the *Conway*, to a point right opposite that above the falls, for a noble view of headlands and hills. From this point the ravine of the *Machno* may be followed to the falls of that stream, of which the best view is from gardens of *Pandy Mill*. There are stepping-stones above the river, a little way above the falls. The road from *Pandy Mill* to the *Lledr Bridge* affords many opportunities of getting down to brink of the ravine, where striking views of cascade, rapid, and hill will repay the explorer. From the *Conway Falls* the tourist may proceed— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., to *Pentrevoelas*; thence to *Corwen*, 20 m. from *Bettws*; or— $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., by banks of the *Machno*, to *Penmachno*, a good fishing station for *Llyn Conway*, about 4 m. to the S. (e) $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Bettws y-Coed*, following the *Capel Curig* road, is the

picturesque *Rhaiadr Wenol* waterfall (see Capel Curig and Llanrwst). (f) To *Llanrwst*, 4 m. by road, or 10 min. by rail.

Beverley (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly. Inns: *Beverley Arms; Holderness. This is an old-fashioned town of considerable antiquity, 8 m. from *Hull*, and 1½ hr. by rail from York. England does not possess a more beautiful Gothic Ch. than *Beverley Minster* (restored by *Scott*). The whole building eastward of the nave (with one or two exceptions) is E. E., dating from the first half of the 13th cent. The nave is late Dec., and dates from about the year 1350. The N. porch and great W. front are Perp. of later date. The eastern portion of the Ch. should be first visited, since it is the earliest in date, and its general design has been followed in the nave.

The choir-screen is of good modern work. Within the *Choir*, the visitor should remark the singular piers at the intersection of the lesser or eastern transept, which differ in design from those of every other part of building. The stalls of the choir deserve careful attention. The lower portion, with the misereres, are probably earlier than the superb mass of tabernacle work.

Filling the arch between the choir and the N.E. transept is the famous *Percy Shrine*, one of the most beautiful compositions of the Dec. period remaining in England, and (although the monumental effigy has disappeared) wonderfully perfect in all its details.

The *Lady Chapel* projects eastward beyond the eastern transepts, and the beauty of its E.-E. work deserves special notice.

On the exterior the fine composition of the N. and S. fronts of the great transept should be observed. The great features, however, are the North Porch, and the W. front with its towers. Both of these are Perp. The North Porch, which is especially graceful, rises higher than the aisle, the upper part forming a parvise. The West Front is a fine example of a Perp. composition. From the sum-

mit of the towers there is a magnificent view over the rich level district through which the Hull river flows.

St. Mary's Church (opposite the "Beverley Arms") is a magnificent structure (restored by *Scott*). It is cruciform, with a central tower, and is Dec. (chancel, arches, and aisles) and Perp. (nave and tower), although it retains some portions of earlier character. Notice on pillar near pulpit figures of minstrels; also font (date 1530). On the exterior remark the West Front, dating late in the reign of Edw. III., and a very fine example of transition from Dec. to Perp. The window is true Perp. with a parapet above it. The central tower is massive Perp. with a panelled parapet, and numerous small pinnacles.

The rich and remarkable sculpture throughout this ch. calls for especial notice, and should be compared with that of the Minster.

Of the ancient gateways, *North Bar* alone remains, and is perhaps temp. Edw. III.

The visitor who has time should pass out of Beverley by this gate, remarking, in the road beyond it, 1. the *East Riding Sessions House* and *House of Correction*, built 1805-9; and the *East York Militia Depot*, a castellated, white brick building. Turning 1., beyond the *Union Workhouse*, is a common pasture of 504 acres called *Westwood*, given to the town by Abp. Neville in 1380. A portion of it, called *Burton Bushes*, is very pleasant; and there are fine views of Beverley and the Minster.

2½ m. N. of Beverley is the site of *Leconfield Castle*, a residence of the Percys, of which the moat alone remains. The castle gives a title to Col. Wyndham, Lord *Leconfield*, of *Petworth* in Sussex, one of the representatives of the Percys. The village is very picturesque.

Some interesting churches, especially the new ch. of *Dalton Holme*, and those of *Baynton* and *Kirkburne*, may be visited in a drive on the old high road to *Malton*. The noble Ch. of *Dalton Holme* (completed 1861) was

erected at a cost of 26,000*l.*, entirely defrayed by the late Lord Hotham. The beautiful tower and spire, together 200 ft. high, are very striking.

Bewdley (Worc.), Stat. Sev. Vall. Rly. junc. with Tenbury Br. Gt. W. Rly. (*Inn*: George), is an important town on the Severn, with beautiful scenery in the vicinity, and the Forest of Wyre. The rare British moth *Straussus fagi* is found in this forest.

BICKLEIGH, see *Plymouth*.

BICKLEY, see *Chislehurst*.

BICTON, see *Sidmouth*.

BIDDENHAM, see *Bedford*.

BIDDESTON, see *Corsham*.

Bideford (Devon.), Stat. 9 m. from Barnstaple; 48½ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: New Inn; Tanton's family Hotel; Commercial Inn. Steamers run during the summer to Ilfracombe and occasionally to Lundy Island; also to Bristol, throughout the year, calling at Ilfracombe. The town is prettily placed on a hillside shelving to the river Torridge, and has been well described in 'Westward Ho.' The bridge, 677 ft. in length, and the Quay adjoining it, are favourite promenades. *Chudleigh Fort*, opposite, built at the breaking out of the Rebellion, commands a fine view of the town. Pleasant walks may be taken to *Orleigh Court*, 5 m., where there is a remarkable outlying patch of greensand; and along the bank of the river to *Wear Gifford*, 4 m., where there are an ancient (15th cent.) house (Earl Fortescue's) and interesting *Ch.* 1½ m. beyond is *Torrington* (see). The small but rising watering-place of *Instow Quay* (Stat.), 2½ m. N., is situated at junction of the Taw and Torridge, where good boating and sea-fishing may be had. There is a ferry to *Appledore*, whence it is 2½ m. walk across Northam Burrows to *Westward Ho*, which may be also reached by omnibus, 3 m., from Bideford. The advantages of *Westward Ho* are quiet, a singularly pure and bracing air, a long reach of sands, and facilities for visiting some of the most beautiful coast scenery in N. Devon. On the Northam Burrows is the playing-ground of one of the

best golf-links in the kingdom, and the visitor may also enjoy capital bathing, fishing, and rabbit shooting. Besides the *Westward Ho Hotel*, which is comfortable and well-managed, there are the *Pebble Ridge Hotel*, at N. end of village; a large boarding house called the *villa* (in connection with the *Westward Ho Hotel*); and numerous lodging-houses. From here the pedestrian may cross from Appledore to Braunton, and thence proceed (8 m.) along the coast by Morte Bay to *Ilfracombe*; or if his object be to gain the N. coast of Cornwall, he may proceed by *Clovelly* to Hartland (4 m.), and thence by way of Morwenstow (where there is a splendid old church) and *Bude*. The distance to *Clovelly* from Bideford is 11 m. W. On the road to it is passed, 4 m., the highly picturesque *Ch.* of *Alwington*, with a fine Perp. tower; 3 m. beyond, on rt., *Buckish Mill*, a fishing village, and 1½ m. turn into the *Hobby* (carriage 1*s.*, pedestrian 6*d.*), which continues 3½ m. to the romantic village of *Clovelly*. (*Inn*: New Inn.) Having explored this, the stranger should next proceed to *Clovelly Court* (Lady Mary Williams); charge for admission 6*d.* each person. *Clovelly* is the nearest port to *Lundy Island*, 18 m. distant. During the summer small steamers occasionally run from Bideford to Lundy, calling at *Clovelly*. The island is about 3½ m. long and very irregular in breadth, averaging about ½ m. The visitor should by all means ascend the tower of the *lighthouse*, in the centre of the island, which commands a fine view. 4 m. from *Clovelly*, W., is *Hartland Town* (*Inn*: King's Arms), a retired place about 2 m. from the sea, at the head of wooded vale of *Hartland Abbey* (Sir! G. Stucley, Bart.). The *Ch.*, called the *Ch.* of *Stoke-Nectan*, is an exceedingly interesting building. The tower (111 ft.), screen, pulpit, font, and some old monuments, deserve special notice. From the *Ch.* walk to *Hartland Quay* and descend upon the rocks beyond.

BIDSTON, see *Birkenhead*.
BIBURY, see *Kingsbr. dge.*

Biggleswade (Beds.), Stat., Gt. N. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; White Swan. This town is situated on the river Ivel, and is the largest in the county except Bedford. The *Ch.* at *Arlesey* (Arlesey & Shefford Road Station), 10 min. by rail, is of much interest. It is Dec. (nave and aisles) with a Tudor chapel added to the end of the S. aisle, and portions of E. E. work in the chancel. The roofs are original and good. The octagonal font has niches at the sides of the basin containing remarkable figures. Round the stem are figures of priests. The whole is much mutilated.

BIGHTON, see *Winchester*.

BIGNOR, see *Chichester*.

Billericay (Essex). *Inn*: Red Lion. Omnibus daily from *Brentwood* Stat. G. E. Rly. A small market town in the parish of Great Burstead, situated on an eminence, commanding fine views of the Thames and over the Kentish hills.

5 m. S. are the Langdon Hills, commanding a beautiful view of the Thames and of the Medway.

BILLEDSON, see *Melton Mowbray*.

BILLINGHAM, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

BINDON ABBEY, see *Wareham*.

BINFIELD, see *Ascot*.

Bingham (Notts.)—Stat. Gt. N. Rly. *Inn*: Chesterfield Arms—has a fine cruciform *Ch.* of E. E. and Dec. dates, with beautiful carving on the capitals of the N. aisle. Monuments to R. de Bingham (temp. Rich. II.). The Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe was born at the rectory. Abp. Cranmer was born at, and for some years held the living of, *Aslockton*, 2 m. E.

BINHAM ABBEY, see *Wells* (Norfolk).

BINSEY, see *Oxford* (Exc.)

BINSTAD, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BIRCHINGTON, see *Margate*.

BIRDCLIP, see *Gloucester*.

Birkenhead (Cheshire), 194 m. from Euston-square, L. & N. W. Rly., and 15 m. by rail from Chester. Essentially a place of modern growth. It is situated on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, under which a tunnel (1 m. long) is in progress. The Terminus is reached at *Monk's Ferry*, where a railway boat crosses to St. George's Pier

(Liverpool) on the arrival of each train. Those who wish to see the docks and town should proceed to *Gough's Hotel* (good), immediately fronting *Woodside Ferry*, a very short distance to l. of Monk's Ferry, whence there is a continual stream of passengers crossing the river; steamers every ten minutes. The *Docks*, opened in 1847, through the enterprise of the late Mr. Laird, cover a total area of about 497 acres. The principal are *Wallasey Pool*, or *Great Float*, and, connected with it, the *Eastern Float*. The *Park* lies to N.W. of the town, and is beautifully laid out from designs by the late Sir Joseph Paxton. The numerous trains afford a cheap and convenient means of reaching the park; *Oxton*, 1½ m.; *Claughton*, where is *St. Aidan's College*, a handsome Tudor building; and suburbs generally. At *Bidston Hill*, 3½ m. W., is the Liverpool Observatory. From the *Lighthouse* a most extensive view may be obtained. The village of Bidston is described in 'Christopher Tadpole,' and the Ring of Bells Inn is still in existence. 1½ m. on the sea-coast is the curious structure of *Leasowes Castle* (Gen. Sir Ed. Cust), and some 3½ m. further on, and 8 m. from Birkenhead, is *Hoylelake* (Stat.), a favourite sea-side residence of Liverpool merchants, situated at the mouth of the Dee. (*Hotel*: Royal.) Between Wallasey Pool and *New Brighton*, 5 m., are rows of pretty villas. After leaving the swing bridge near the Eastern Float is *Seacombe*, whence there is a steam ferry every ½ hr. to Prince's landing stage. *New Brighton* is a very favourite watering-place (*Hotel*: Victoria), and commands beautiful views of the Channel, Welsh mountains, and the mouth of the busy Mersey. Steamers run every ½ hr. to Liverpool, 6 m.

BIRKLAND, see *Ollerton*.

Birmingham (Warwick.). The fine railway station in Stephenson-place (called "New-street Station") is for the accommodation of the traffic of the L. & N. W. and Midl. Rly. Cos. The principal lines of the former are to London *via* Coventry and Rugby; to the North *via* Stafford, Crewe, &c.;

to Dudley and Wolverhampton; also (South Staffs. Rly.) to Walsall, Lichfield, Burton, and Derby. The Midl. Rly. trains run to London *via* Leicester, &c.; to Derby, Sheffield, &c.; to Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, and Bristol; also to Weymouth and Bournemouth (Somerset and Dorset line). Lavatories have been erected at each end of the up platform, with attendance, &c. There is also a very good refreshment-room served by the Queen's Hotel, which adjoins.

The Gt. W. Rly. Stat. is at *Snow Hill*, a little N. of the Central Stat. Trains to London *via* Warwick, Leamington, and Oxford. Also communication with Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, and S. Wales. It is a very comfortable and convenient station, with lavatories, &c., and a large Hotel adjoining. The shortest and quickest route from London is by L. & N.W. Rly. from Euston-square, 113 m., in about 3 hrs. *Inns*: **Queen's, Stephenson-place, adjoining New-street Stat.; **Great Western, Snow-hill; Midland, New-street; Hen and Chickens, New-street; Plough and Harrow, a favourite hotel at Edgbaston, 1½ m. from Stephenson-place. Birmingham is the capital town of the Midland Counties, and the seat of the hardware, glass, gun, steel-pen, and silver plate manufactures. A visit to the principal manufacturing establishments, and excursions in the neighbourhood of the town, are the sole attractions for the tourist. The *Town Hall*, at the top of New-street, is a very handsome building in the style of a Grecian temple. In it is held the celebrated Triennial Musical Festival. A performance on the magnificent organ (cost between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.*) which it contains may be heard on any Thursday between 1 and 2 p.m. The Hall is open to visitors (free) any day except Sunday. In it is a fine marble bust of Mendelssohn. Opposite, in New-street, is the General Post Office. The parish *Ch.* of St. Martin's (rebuilt at a cost of 36,000*l.*), in Bull Ring, S. of Central Stat., is now one of the finest parish churches in the kingdom. It con-

tains some ancient monuments (13th cent.) of the de Birmingham, and a very interesting recumbent effigy of an ecclesiastic, on an alabaster altar-tomb. *St. Philip's* (re-decorated), situated between New-street and Snow-hill Stats., is a fair example of the time of Queen Anne. The *Birmingham and Midland Institute* adjoins the Town Hall, and contains a School of Science and Art, Museum, and Free Library.

Manufactories.—These are numerous and varied, and most of them may be visited with an introduction from any respectable hotel. Those best worth visiting are: (a) *Electro-plate*, Elkington & Co., Newhall-street. (b) *Glass* (chandeliers and table-glass), Osler, Broad-street. (c) *Metal-works*, Winfield & Co., Cambridge-street. (d) *Papier-mâché*, McCallum & Hodgson, Summer-row. (e) *Ecclesiastical Metal-work*, Hardman, Newhall-hill. At all these the show-rooms are always open. (f) *Steel-pens*, J. Gillott, Graham-street, generally open. At a short distance are: *Messrs. Chance's Glass-works* (plate-glass, lighthouses, &c.), Sponlane (a station on N.W. line to Wolverhampton). *Small-arms Factory*, Smallheath (station on Gt. W. Rly. to London). Every part of the process of gun-making may be seen here—from the rough shaping of the stocks to the beautiful finish of the barrels. *Metropolitan Carriage-works*, Saltley. In order to visit these establishments, time must be allowed to obtain order from respective directors.

Excursions.—(a) *Aston Hall and Park*, 2½ m. N. *Inns*: Queen's Hotel; Holt Hotel. Take omnibus from High-street, or train from New-street Stat., to Aston Junc. The Hall, a fine example of later Elizabethan style, was built, in 1635, by Sir Thos. Holt, who entertained Chas. I. here for two nights before the battle of Edge Hill. It is now converted into a public museum and, together with the grounds adjoining, was opened by the Queen in person for the benefit of the town in 1858. (b) To Edgbaston, the "West End" of Birmingham. In the Park are the Church and Hall. Adjoining is village of *Harborne*. The Church has late

Perp. tower, and the ch.-yard commands a very fine view of the Clent Hills, &c. (c) To *Sutton Park*, 7 m. N. Take train at New-street Stat. to *Sutton Coldfield*. Close to that station is a large hotel. From the Park, a pleasant walk of about 8 m. may be taken to *Lichfield*, passing Shenstone. (d) To *Dudley*, 8½ m. N.W.

Distances (by rail).—Warwick Castle, ¾ hr.; *Stafford*, 1 hr.; *Derby*, 1½ hr.; *Coventry*, ½ hr.; *Kenilworth* (via Coventry), about 1 hr.; *Stratford-on-Avon*, about 1½ hr.; *Wolverhampton*, ¾ hr.

BISHAM, see *Thames*.

Bishop Auckland (Durham). Rly. Stat. nearly equidistant (35 min.) from Durham and Darlington. *Hotel*: *Talbot.

The Wear is here crossed by Newton Cap Bridge, built by Bp. Skirlaw, 1388, on site of former bridge, of one arch, supposed to have been Roman.

In the market-place is new Gothic *Chapel* from designs of *Salvin*. On E. of market-place is approach to *Auckland Castle*, one of the manorial residences of ancient bishops of Durham; its well-wooded lawns sloping down to the Gaunless. The park is entered from the town by an ugly Gothic gatehouse (1760); the chapel at N.E. angle of the palace, named after Beck, and the remains of the old fortifications are 13th cent.; the rest is later. Charles I. was received here both as king and afterwards as prisoner. The chief feature of exterior is the chapel, and on l. of entrance a fine bay window of the dining-room, ornamented with arms of Bishop Tunstall. The dining-room (60 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, 27 ft. high) has fine full-lengths of Jacob and the twelve patriarchs, by *Zurbaran* (except Benjamin, which is a copy by *Pond*); also the Latin fathers, by *Bloomart*; the four Evangelists (over the doors), *Lafranc*; and the Cornaro family, *Titian*; the Housekeeper's Room has curious oak panelling emblazoned with coats of arms; the *Chapel*, 84½ ft. long, 48 ft. wide, consists of nave and side aisles divided by clustered marble pillars; in centre of pavement is huge slab of black marble, inscribed with immense letters;

this covers the grave of Bp. Cosin (d. 1672); rt. of entrance is marble monument by *Nollekens*, to Bp. Trevor; the *Castle and Chapel* are shown on application. The *Park* is open to the public.

About 1 m. N.E. of the castle is the site of *Binchester Hall*, once owned by the family of Wren, and near it is a Roman hypocaust, which is entered from a trap-door in the middle of a field. A few steps below the surface of the ground is a chamber about 22 ft. by 24 ft., the roof being originally supported by no less than eighty-eight small square brick pillars, eighty-two of which are still standing.

Excursions.—To *Barnard Castle*, by *St. Andrew Auckland*, *St. Helen Auckland*, *Raby Castle*, *Staindrop*, and *Streatham Castle*.

1½ m. S.E. is *St. Andrew Auckland* (1300), a complete and very fine specimen of an E. E. cruciform Ch.; among the broken brasses is that of *Fridesmonda*, 1st wife of Bp. Barnes, 1581; a fine cross-legged figure in wood, of knight in chain-armour, is supposed to be one of the Pollard family.

About 2 m. S.W. of *St. Andrew Auckland* is *St. Helen Auckland*; the Ch. of which is late Norm.; the chancel walls and windows are E. E.; observe the high pews (1600), with open balustraded tops. About 5 m. S.W. is *Raby Castle*, a little S. of which is *Staindrop*, with its interesting ch.; whence it is about 6 m. W. to *Barnard Castle*, passing midway *Streatham Castle*; return to Bishop Auckland by rail (40 min.) from *Barnard Castle*. To *Windleston Hall*, *Merrington*, &c.; about 3½ m. E. is *Windleston Hall* (Sir W. Eden, Bart.); about 3 m. N. of *Windleston* is *Merrington Ch.*, rebuilt 1854; the screen of black oak is temp. Charles I. From *Merrington*, return by direct road about 3½ m.

To *Brancepeth*, *Brandon Ch.*, and *Butterby*. Take rail (20 min.) to *Brancepeth*, 5 min. walk from which is the ancient *Castle of the Nevilles*, and close to this again, the remarkable Ch. of *St. Brandon*; the tumulus on *Brandon Hill* may also be visited from hence; the excursion may be continued to the *Moated Grange* at *But-*

terby, about 3 m. N.E. of Brancepeth; from Brancepeth return to Bishop Auckland either by rail, or walk (or drive) to Merrington, about 6 m. S.E., passing at 4 m. *Whitworth Park*. To *Sedgefield*, *Hardwicke Park*, and *Bishop Middleham*. Take rail to Bradbury Stat. (1 hr.), whence it is 2 m. to Hardwicke Hall (C. Bramwell, Esq.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of this *Sedgefield*, with its handsome restored ch.; about 2 m. N.W. of Sedgefield is *Bishop Middleham*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of which is *Mainsforth Hall* (Mrs. Surtees); the oak-tree at end of its terrace was planted by Sir Walter Scott (all the above described under Durham).

Distances (by rail).—Middleton-in-Teesdale, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Hartlepool, 2 hrs.; Castle Eden, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Stockton, 1 hr. 20 min.; Middlesborough, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Bishop's Castle (Salop). Stat. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Craven Arms Junc., L. & N.W. Rly. Inn: Castle. There are interesting early remains in the neighbourhood. (a) 3 m. S. at *Bury Ditches*, a remarkable Sax. camp, elliptical and enclosing four acres (3 m. beyond is *Clun*). The view is fine towards the Longwynd. (b) Early circles and upright stones on Corndon Mount, about 5 m. N.

BISHOP'S FROOME, see *Ledbury*.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD, see *Taunton*.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, see *Winchester*.

BISHOPSTONE, see *Newhaven*.

Bishop Stortford (Herts.). Stat. Gt. E. Rly. Inns: *George; Chequers. Situated on the Stort, which is navigable to this place. It was granted by William the Conqueror to the Bps. of London, hence its name. The *Ch.*, a Perp. structure, has a figure of its patron, St. Michael, over the N. door. In the chancel are some stalls, and various monuments to the Dennys and others. Here also is an old library. There is a pleasant walk to *Hallingbury Place*, a stately mansion in a well-wooded park, 2 m. S.E.—Hatfield Forest, in the same direction, 3 m. E., affords some charming sylvan views. *Hatfield "Broad Oak"* still exists; the forest is entirely enclosed. *Stanstead Hall* (W. Fuller Maitland, Esq.) is 3 m. N.E.; and

Dunmow is $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from Bp. Stortford.

BISHOPTON, see *Stockton*.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH, see *Sunderland*.

BISLEY, see *Stroud*.

Blackburn (Lanc.). Stat. Lanc. & Y. Rly. (Inns: *Old Bull; White Bull.) Pop. 80,000. Post-office, Newmarket-street. One of the largest and best built of the Lancashire manufacturing towns, and situated in a valley between two ranges of steep hills. The first Sir R. Peel was born here. *Hargreaves*, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was also a native. There is a handsome *Ch.* with very good traceried windows; and the E. window, of ten compartments of stained glass, was brought by Dr. Whitaker from Cologne. The public buildings of Blackburn are on a fine scale, especially the *Town Hall*, *Exchange*, *Market Hall*, and the *Library and Museum*.

Excursions.—To *Samlesbury Hall* (W. Harrison, Esq.), 4 m. on Upper Preston-road (no conveyance), a beautiful specimen of timber and plaster (1548), ornamented with carved heads externally. The interior is not shown. On same road, 1 m. from rly. stat., is the *Corporation Park*, 50 acres on the side of Revidge Hill. (See also *Whalley*.)

BLACKGANG CHINE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Blackheath (Kent), Stat. S. E. Rly. (N. Kent line). The station is at Tranquil Vale, S. of the Heath.

Blackheath, 6 m. from London by road, lies S. of *Greenwich* (see) *Park*. The heath, 267 acres, is dry and healthy, and there are some extensive prospects from it. At the S. W. corner by Blackheath Hill, Roman remains have been found, and near the summit of the hill, at a spot called the *Point*, is a *cavern*, cut in the chalk, by some ascribed to the Danes, and by others to the Saxons. It extends 127 ft. and consists of 4 chambers, connected by narrow passages. In the farthest is a well 27 ft. deep. It may be seen by payment of a small fee.

The town lies about *Tranquil Vale*, between the S. E. corner of the heath and the railway station. At the oppo-

site end of the heath, by *Blackheath Hill* (Stat. London, Chatham, and Dover Rly.), is the principal Inn, the *Green Man*, well known to holiday-makers.

BLACKPOOL (Devon.), see *Dartmouth*.

Blackpool (Lanc.), Stat. Lanc. & Yorks. Rly., 1 hr. from *Preston*. Inns: Imperial; Bailey's; Lane Ends,—all good and pleasantly situated; Clifton Arms; Royal; Albion; Victoria; Beach. There are also numerous lodging-houses facing the promenade and sea. This rapidly increasing town is the chosen Arcadia of manufacturing Lancashire. In summer time and on holidays, excursionists pour in in countless numbers and render the promenade and streets almost impassable. The situation of the town is good and very healthy. There is, at low water, a fine stretch of hard sands, and on the rising ground above them, and immediately in front of the well-built houses and large hotels, are an excellent promenade and drive, extending from South Shore to Claremont, a distance of 3 m. Two long piers have been built affording pleasant promenades; and steamers frequently during the day make pleasure trips, lasting about 1 hour, at a charge of 1s. per head. An aquarium was opened in 1875; there are two pleasure gardens—Raikes Hall and Belle Vue; and the town is unusually well supplied with carriages of various descriptions for hire. A Sea Water Company supplies houses with seawater, and there are good public baths.

Excursions.—To *Gynn*, 1½ m. N., and *Cleveleys*, 5 m. beyond. *Lytham*, 20 min. by rail; a steamer also plies during summer months between Southport and Barrow-in-Furness for Furness Abbey and the Lake District, calling at Blackpool. Fleetwood, about 20 min. by rail. *St. Anne's-on-the-Sea* (**St. Anne's Hotel*) is a new watering-place situated equidistant (3½ m.) from Blackpool and Lytham.

BLAKENEX, see *Holt*.

BLANCHLAND, see *Hexham* and *Stanhope*.

Blandford (Dorset.), Stat.

Somerset and Dorset Rly. Inn: **Crown.

Bryanston House (Lord Portman) is not accessible to strangers. The park is more than 1 m. in length, and watered by the Stour, in which good pike and perch fishing may be had. Several fine earthworks are within a ride of Blandford, viz. rt. of the Sturminster road, *Hod Hill*, 3 m.; and *Hambledon Hill*, 4 m. N.W.; on the old road to Wimborne, *Buzbury*, 2½ m. E.; and *Badbury Rings* (see *Wimborne*), 6½ m. S.E.; and on the lower road to Wimborne, *Spetisbury Ring*, or *Crauford Castle*, 3½ m.

Milton Abbey (Baron Hambro), 8 m., is a very interesting place. The *Abbey Ch.* is a truly noble specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

BLenheim, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

BLICKLING HALL, see *Ayleham*.

BLORE HEATH, see *Market Drayton*.

BLOXHAM, see *Banbury*.

BLUE ANCHOR, see *Bridgwater*, *Lynton*, and *Taunton*.

Blyth (Notts), 2 m. W. of Ranskill Stat., Gt. N. Rly. Here is a very fine *Ch.*, occupying the site of a Benedictine monastery, of the 11th cent. The conventual and parish chs. were under one roof, each possessing its own chancel; the present chancel is at the end of the S. aisle, the N. one having been taken by the former owners of Blyth Hall, which adjoins. The nave, triforium, and clerestory are early Norm. There are *Monuments* to the Mellishes and a good screen with painted figures of saints. *Excursions*.—3 m. W. to ruins of *Roche Abbey* (Yorkshire), founded in 1147 for Cistercian monks, very picturesquely placed at the junction of 2 limestone glens. A Dec. gateway at the W. side was probably part of the Norm. Hospitium. The fish-pond and corn-mill still exist. The ruins are kept in nice order. *Tickhill* railway station, on road to Doncaster, is distant 4 m.

BLYTHBURGH, see *Lowestoft*.

BOCONNOC, see *St. Austell*.

BODEDERN, see *Holyhead*.

BODELWYDDAN, see *Abergele*, *Rhyl*, and *St. Asaph*.

BODIAM, see *Hastings*.

Bodmin (Cornwall), 4 m. from *Bodmin Road Stat.* (omnibus meets every train), situated at *Glynn Bridge*, and about half-way between Plymouth and Truro. *Inns*: Sandoe's Royal; Gatty's Town Arms. On entering the town from the station is seen the Priory (the residence of Col. Gilbert, Chief Constable of the county), which stands on the site of the Augustinian Priory of St. Mary and St. Petroc, said to have been founded by King Athelstane in 936. In the ch.-yd. opposite the Priory are the ruins of the chapel of St. Thomas, containing stone sedilia and a stoup at S. of the altar—beneath is a vaulted and ribbed crypt. On the Mountfolly stood the Franciscan convent of St. Nicholas—the site, however, now being occupied by the Corn Market and Assize Courts. The *Ch.*, in course (1876) of restoration, is the largest in Cornwall, and has an excellent peal of bells and chimes. Observe specially fine Norman font and the tomb of Prior Vivian (d. 1533) at end of N. aisle. About half-way between Bodmin and Launceston is the *Jamaica Inn*, from which the tourist may visit the hills of Brown Willy and Roughtor; the romantic valleys of Hanter-Gantick and Hannon; and Dozmare Pool (see *Launceston*). 1½ m. from the Inn on the Bodmin road is the very ancient monument—the *Four-hole-cross*. The *Perp. Ch.* at *Lanivet*, which is said to be the centre of the county, 2½ m. S.W. of Bodmin, contains a remarkable 14th-cent. stoup, and in the ch.-yd. are 2 ancient stone crosses. Beyond (5 m.) are the Roche rocks, &c. (see *Liskeard*). A good view of the town of Bodmin and neighbourhood is obtained from Beacon Hill, S. of the town. *Excursions* should be made to *Glynn Valley*, 4 m.; *Lanhydrock* (see *St. Austell*), and 3½ m. N., *Pencarrow Woods*. S. of the Park (Dowager Lady Molesworth) are Dunmeer Wood and Dunmeer Castle, the latter an irregular oval with a single vallum and ditch. Beyond *Pencarrow (N.)* is *Wadebridge*, 7 m. from Bodmin by rail.

BODORGAN, see *Llangefni*.

BODUAN, see *Poillheli*.

Bognor (Sussex). Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Branch from Barnham Junc., 3½ m.) *Inns*: Norfolk H.; Sussex H.; Claremont H.; Bedford H. This is a dull watering-place, although some advance has been made and an Esplanade and Pier formed. The climate is as mild as that of Worthing. The country round is perfectly flat, but the S. Downs are in sight. There are some interesting points for visitors on their breezy slopes, and Goodwood, Boxgrove Priory, Chichester Cathedral, Pagham, the Hushing Well, and Selsey Ch. may be visited from here. (See *Chichester*.)

At *Felpham* (about 1 m. N.E.) is a villa in which the poet Hayley resided. The *Ch.* has portions of various dates, and in it is a marble tablet for Hayley, who was buried here.

BOLDON, see *Sunderland*.

BOLLINGTON, see *Altrincham*.

Bolsover (Derby.), 6 m. from Chesterfield Stat. Midland Rly. (*Inn*: Swan), is a small town on a high plateau of ground overlooking a wide expanse of Derbyshire, and possessing some very fine *Quarries* of magnesian limestone, from which the Houses of Parliament were built. The *Castle* (Mrs. Hamilton Gray), in an important situation, was begun by Bess of Hardwick, and finished in 1613 by her son, Sir C. Cavendish. Visitors are allowed to inspect the grounds, but the interior of the castle is private, except on special application. The *ruins* on the terrace are those of a house begun by a Duke of Newcastle on a splendid scale, but never finished. *Bolsover Ch.* has sculptures (the Nativity) of the 14th cent. and (the Crucifixion) of 13th cent.; also some elaborate *monuments* to the Cavendish family. It is a pleasant excursion to *Hardwick Hall* and *Mansfield* (see), about 8 m.

Bolton (Lancs.). Stat. L. & N. W. and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. *Inns*: Swan; Lever Arms; Victoria. *Post-office*, Bradshaw-gate. This is one of the most prosperous and progressive of Lancashire manufacturing towns, famous for its cotton yarns, "Bolton counts," shirtings, quiltings, cambrics,

muslins, engineering and machine-making establishments, and its bleaching works. The parish *Ch.* is a modern erection, in geometric Gothic style of 14th cent., containing many fine examples of stained glass. The old ch., dating from about 1450, and occupying the site of one of about the 12th cent., was pulled down, and the present one (consecrated in 1871) erected at a cost of from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*, at the sole expense of Peter Ormerod, Esq., of Halliwell Hall. The town has an excellent *Free Public Library and Museum*, established in 1852. The *Market Hall* (cost 83,000*l.*) is one of the finest of the kind in the kingdom. The *Town Hall* is also another noble structure, erected at a cost of 175,000*l.* It was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1873. An organ has been added at a cost of 4000*l.* In Nelson-square is a statue of *Crompton*, the inventor of the *Mule*, to which the spinning-trade owes its immense development, and in *Town Hall-square* is a statue of Dr. Chadwick, to commemorate his gift of an *Orphanage* and *Model Dwellings*.

Bolton is celebrated for the siege which it underwent during the Civil War by the Earl of Derby, who was afterwards taken at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in Bolton, opposite the *Man and Scythe Inn*, in Churchgate, on the 15th Oct., 1651.

The specialties of Bolton best worth visiting, in addition to the Cotton Mills, are the *Engine Works* of Messrs. Hick, Soho Ironworks; the *Machine Works* of Dobson and Barlow, Kay-street; the *Chatwood Company's Patent Safe and Lock Works*, &c. *Excursions* (a) 2 m. on Sharples road, to *Hall's Wood*, an old half-timbered mulioned house (1648), where S. Crompton lived, and concealed his mule in the attics during the machine riots. (b) 3 m. N.W., to *Smithill's Hall* (R. H. Ainsworth, Esq.), permission given on application by letter, a characteristic Lancashire mansion, with courtyard and side chapel. The interior is fitted up with carved oak, and in a passage is shown the *impress* of the foot of Geo. Marsh, the Bolton martyr,

who was brought up here for examination before Sir Roger Barton. Marsh was burnt at Chester in 1555. It is a fine walk from Bolton to *Rivington Pike*, about 5 m., at the foot of which are the great reservoirs, or *Liverpool Waterworks*, commonly called the *South Lancashire Lakes*. (See *Rivington*.)

Distances (by rail).—*Manchester*, 11 m.; *Bury*, 6 m.; *Wigan*, 11 m.; *Blackburn*, 14½ m.

BOLTON CASTLE, see *Northallerton*.

BOLTON PRIORY, see *Ilkley*.

Bolton-le-Sands (Lanca.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., is a quiet little village near *Morecambe Bay* (see *Lancaster*), in the neighbourhood of charming scenery. *Excursion*, 2 m. S., to *Dunald Mill Hole*, a cavern into which a river flows, and emerges again at *Carnforth*, 2½ m.

BONCHURCH, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BONSALL, see *Cromford* and *Matlock Bath*.

BOREHAM, see *Chelmsford*.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, see *York*.

BOROUGH GREEN, see *Newmarket*.

BORROWDALE, see *Kewick*.

BORTH, see *Aberdovey* and *Aberystwith*.

BOSBURY, see *Ledbury*.

BOSCASTLE, see *Launceston*.

Boscobel (Salop), 4 m. N.W. of *Codsall Stat.* or N. of *Albrighton* (see) Stat., Gt. W. Rly., is a charming old-fashioned house, and the hiding-place of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1651. It is shown every day till 5 P.M. There is a portrait of the king in the drawing-room, and the mantelpiece is sculptured with scenes from his escapes. In the garret is a hollow chest where he was hid, and a chamber in the thickness of the chimney communicates with the garden. The famous *oak* is gone, but its descendant remains. Between Boscobel and Albrighton are the ruins of *White Ladies* convent for Cistercian nuns, founded temp. Richd. I., consisting of a wall and some Norm. arches.

BOSPHERENNIS, see *Penzance*.

BOSTALL HEATH, see *Erith*.

Boston (Lincoln.), Stat., G. N.

Rly., 107½ m. from London, and junction of the lines to Lincoln and Grantham. *Inn*: Peacock. A clean and healthy town, and an ancient seaport, situated on the navigable river Witham, 14 m. from the entrance to Boston Deep. At spring-tides the quays are accessible to vessels of 400 tons burden. A large number of boats are engaged in the Boston fishery. There is an Angling Association for preserving the fishery of the river Witham: also a Yacht Club.

The *Church* (St. Botolph), restored 1853, stands on the W. side of the market-place. It is a magnificent structure in the Dec. Eng. style. It has a square tower, in the later Perp. style, 300 ft. high, and a splendid set of chimes. Notice the ceilings of tower and nave; pulpit and font; also ancient chancel-stalls. Near the ch. is a handsome marble statue to the memory of the late Herbert Ingram, Esq., a native of Boston, and the founder of the 'Illustrated London News.'

A line of splendid *churches* will be found between Boston and Lynn:—*Algakirk*, 6 m. from Boston, and ½ hr. by train, a fine cruciform building in Norm. E.-E. and Dec. styles; *Pinchbeck* (E.-E.), 5 m. N. of Spalding; *Spalding*; *Weston*; *Moulton*; *Whaplode*; *Holbeach*; *Fleet*; *Long Sutton*; all about 2 m. apart, and having railway stations at each (*vide* publication called "Marshland Churches").

BOSWORTH FIELD, see *Hinchley*.

BOTALLACK MINE, see *Penzance*.

BOTHAL, see *Morpeth*.

Bottesford (Leices.), Stat., Gt. N. Rly., 7 m. from Grantham and 16 m. from Nottingham. *Inns*: Rutland Arms; Black Bull. The Ch. (14th cent.), with very pretty octagonal spire, has *Monuments*: (a) Robt. de Todener, the reputed founder of Belvoir; (b) of Barons de Ros; (c) several of the Earls of Rutland, including two boys of the Manners family, who died from witchcraft in the 17th cent.

Carriages for drive to *Belvoir Castle* (see), 4 m., may be hired at the Black Bull Inn.

BOTTISHAM, see *Cambridge*.

BOUGHTON, see *Kettering*.

BOULBY, see *Whitby*.

BOURNE END, see *Thames*.

Bournemouth (Hants.), Stats., on N.E. side (Holdenhurst-road), L. & S. W. Rly., 3½ hrs. from London, leaving main line at Ringwood Junc.: and on W. side (Queen's-road), communicating directly with Poole and Wimborne; also through communication from latter (Queen's-road) Stat. with Birmingham and Bath, by Somerset & Dorset Rly. *Inns*: Bath H., on E. cliff; Belle Vue H., facing the Pier; Stewart's H., Richmond-hill; Lansdowne H., at junction of Christchurch and Holdenhurst roads; Exeter Park (or Newlyn's) H., Exeter-road; Pembroke H., near West Cliff; Boscombe Spa H., East Cliff; High Cliffe Mansions, West Cliff (*pension* from 7s. 6d. a day), Pop. 5906, an increase of 4000 since 1861. *Post-office* in the Arcade, between Old Christchurch and Westover roads.

This is one of the healthiest, though far from being most beautiful watering-places on the English coast. The houses are no longer confined to the pine-clad valley, but numberless villas and many fine mansions have been erected on all sides, on the more bracing uplands of monotonous sandy heath, varied only by pine clumps. On account of its favoured position and dry and sheltered climate, the place, which until 1838 consisted of only a few fishermen's huts and a coastguard station, has risen to its present dimensions and importance. Between the pine woods and the edges of the cliffs are pleasant walks, exposed to the bracing breezes of the Channel; whilst at the base of the cliffs are soft sands, extending for miles E. and W., and completely sheltered from the N. winds. There is every facility for bathing; a Library, Reading-room, &c., will be found close to the Pier. On the opposite side of the Pier is the *Club*, to which visitors, on the nomination of a member, are admitted for short periods. *Churches*: *St. Peter's*, Hin-

ton-road, a beautiful building (E. Dec.), with rich and costly interior decorations. The altar-piece is a beautifully carved reredos, and above it is a fine alabaster canopy, studded with bosses of Derbyshire spar. The colouring on the walls, the enamelled tiles, and the rich alabaster screens in chancel are worth inspection. The pulpit is a most elaborate and beautiful piece of work. The floral carvings on the capitals and soffits, also those in the tympanum over vestry door, all by Earp, should be noticed. At the E. end of the nave, above the chancel arch, is a well-executed fresco, illustrative of the Crucifixion. The windows are well filled with modern stained glass; that in the large S. window illustrating the Te Deum, as well as that at the E. end of the S. chancel aisle, illustrating Our Lord's Resurrection, are to the memory of the author of the 'Christian Year,' who worshipped here during the last few months of his lifetime. The ch. also possesses a fine peal of 8 bells, and the ch.-yd. is exceptionally picturesque. *Holy Trinity*, Old Christchurch-road (Lombardo Gothic style); one-third of sittings free. *St. Michael's*, West-hill, a handsome church; a large proportion of the seats free. *St. Clement's*, Boscombe, about 1½ m. from centre of Bournemouth, a beautiful and costly edifice, erected and endowed at the sole expense of Mr. Edmund Christy. Notice especially the carved oak choir-stalls, fine rood-screen of stone, and painted windows in side chapel. A good organ, by Gray and Davison, was presented by a brother of the founder. Other churches are: *St. Andrew's Presbyterian*, overlooking the Westover Pleasure Grounds; *Congregational*, near Richmond-terrace; *Wesleyan*, in the centre of the town; *Roman Catholic*, Richmond-hill. The "Chines," in the sand cliffs on the W. of the valley, are worth notice. Of these *Alum Chine* is the most extensive; *Branksome Chine*, the most picturesque. Beyond are the Sugar Loaf and Flag Head Chines, both picturesque dells. On a portion of the

Alum Cliff Estate is the *Herbert Home*, opened in 1868 for convalescent patients, in memory of the late Lord Herbert of Lea; and in the Sanatorium-road, beyond the N. extremity of the Westover Pleasure Gardens, is the large building founded in 1855 as a *National Sanatorium* for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Off the Exeter road are the *Cranborne Gardens* and *Archery Grounds*, which at all seasons of the year offer attractions to the visitor. The *Tedworth Conservatory*, formerly belonging to the late Assheton Smith, Esq., which has been re-erected on the South Bourne Estate, to the N.E. of the town, distant 3½ m. from the bridge, is open to the public for promenade, and as a winter garden; admission 6d. each person.

Excursions.—To *Christchurch*, 10 min. by rail from Holdenhurst-road Stat., and 5 m. by road by *Boscombe*. *Wimborne*, 9 m. by road, and ½ hr. by rail. *Poole*, 15 min. by rail, or pleasant walk along the W. cliffs or beach, returning by road (5 m.) through the pretty village of *Parkstone*. To *Ringwood* and the *New Forest*, 14 m. By water to *Studland Bay*, *Swanage*, *Lulworth Cove*, *Weymouth*, *Portland*, *Isle of Wight*.

An interesting notice of the Natural History of the district will be found appended to a local guide, compiled by Mr. Brannon, C.E.

BOURTON MAGNA, see *Banbury*.

Bovey Tracey (Devon.), Stat., G. W. (S. Devon & Cornwall) Rly., 6 m. from Newton Junc. *Inn*: Mugford's; and many new and good lodging-houses. A good centre for the tourist. In the Perp. ch. (restored), the screen, stone pulpit, and certain monuments deserve special notice. Near the station is *St. John's Chapel*, a modern Dec. building, the chancel of which should be seen. *The Heathfield*, the bed of an ancient lake, and consisting of lignites, clay, &c., is of the highest interest to geologists. The extensive potteries are worth visiting. *Excursions* may be made in all directions. S. of the village, to *Heytor*, 3 m. (see also

Dartmoor); thence along the side of *Leign Tor*, and across the road which leads to *Becky Fall*. A longer round may be made as follows:—Descend *Leign Tor* (on the summit of which are hut circles) to the stream; climb *Hownd Tor* (one of the finest on *Dartmoor*); thence make your way across the Tors that hang over the *Widdecombe* valley, and so descend on *Widdecombe Ch.*; thence by road to *Rippon Tor* (1549 ft.), whence return to *Bovey*—a satisfactory day's work.

Manaton is about 4 m. N.W. from *Bovey*, and a visit to the village, to the ch., and a climb up *Manaton Tor*, should on no account be omitted. The road to it runs close by *Becky Fall*, a delightful spot. Some curious mosses and *Lichen articulatus* may be found here. From *Becky Fall*, it is a charming walk to the S. end of the wild valley of *Lustleigh (post)*; also to *Water Farm*, and thence to *Water Rock*, overhanging the W. side of *Lustleigh Cleave*. N. of *Bovey*, *Hennor* and *Bottor Rock*, about 4½ m., are well worth exploration, returning by way of *Stickwick*; or the walk may be continued from *Bottor* to *Sharpitor*, 1 m., thence to *Lustleigh*, 3 m., where, close to the station, is a good Inn, the *Cleave Hotel*. The ch. is beautifully situated, and worth visiting. At S. porch is an inscribed stone of the Brito-Roman era. A very steep lane through woods, rt., will lead the pedestrian to *Lustleigh Cleave*, the whole length of which should certainly be traversed.

Chudleigh (Inn: Clifford Arms), *Chudleigh Rock*, and *Ugbrooke Park* (Lord Clifford), are also easily accessible from *Bovey*.

BOWDON, see *Altrincham*.

BOWES, see *Barnard Castle*.

BOWNESS, see *Windermere*.

BOWOOD, see *Chippenhams*.

Box (Wilts.). Stat., Gt. W. Rly. The celebrated *Box Tunnel* is about 1½ m. in length, and in places 300 ft. below the surface. The cost was upwards of 500,000l.

The *stone-quarries* (Great oolite) furnish what is known as *Bath stone*, of great commercial value.

Within reach of the station are several points of interest. N. are *Cheyney Court*, a mansion of the Spekes, of the time of Elizabeth, or James I., with fine old chimney-pieces; *Coles Farm*, ½ m. N.N.E., built in 1645; and the little church of *Ditcheridge*, ¼ m. N., interesting to the archæologist, with its Norm. nave and S. door, with curiously sculptured impost; narrow chancel arch of 13th cent., with a bell gable over it; curious piscina and shelf; and square Norm. font.

2 m. N.W. of *Box Stat.* is the village of *Colerne*, the Ch. of which deserves a visit. Notice rich 14th-cent. sedilia.

On a promontory of *Colerne Down* is *Burywood Camp*.

BOXFORD, see *Hadleigh*.

BOXGROVE, see *Chichester*.

BOX HILL, see *Dorking*.

BOXLEY, see *Maidstone*.

BOYNE HILL, see *Maidenhead*.

BRACKLESHAM BAY, see *Chichester*.

BRADENSTOKE PRIORY, see *Chippenhams*.

BRADFELD, see *Sheffield*.

Bradford (Yorks.). Stats., the L. & Y. and G. N. Rly. in *Drake-street*; Midland Rly. in *Wells-street*. Inn: **Victoria H.*, close to the Gt. N. Rly. station.

The town is now the great centre of the *worsted trade*; and the "raw material" is purchased here by manufacturers from the whole clothing district. Besides yarn, the mills of *Bradford* produce every kind of fabric wrought from wool, silk, worsted, mohair, alpaca, or China grass. Neither the warehouses nor the factories are shown without a special introduction.

Of the *Public Buildings*, the *Town Hall*, in *New Market-street*, is by far the most important. It was completed in 1873 (architects, Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson), at a cost of more than 100,000l., and is of so-called "Mediæval character." Opposite is the *Mechanics' Institute*, opened in 1870 (cost 36,000l.).

St. George's Hall, on the other side of the *Town Hall*, was completed in 1853. Within, the great hall—152 ft. by 76 ft., and 54 ft. high—is fine.

The *Exchange*, in Market-street, is Venetian Gothic in character. Between Godwin-street and Kirkgate is a *new covered Market*, worth notice. Of the modern *Churches*, *All Saints, Horton*, is early Dec. in character, with some good carving on the pier caps, and is far beyond the average.

On the hill-top, N. of the town, is the *Cemetery*, which should be visited for the sake of the view to be obtained from it—fine in itself, and giving an excellent notion of the position of Bradford.

A short distance below the cemetery is *Peel Park*, a space (64 acres) of open ground well laid out, and commanding good views. It is open to the public. Two other parks have been purchased by the corporation: *Lister Park*, containing about 53 acres, N.W. of the town, on high ground, and commanding wide views (near the principal entrance is a very fine marble statue of Mr. Lister, by *Noble*); and *Horton Park*, on the S. side of the town.

A short distance S.W. of Lister Park, and adjoining Heaton-road, are the colossal buildings of *Manningham Mills*, erected by Messrs. Lister and Co., for silk and velvet, at a cost of about 500,000*l.*

The great establishment of *Saltaire* (Sir W. H. Salt, Bt.) may be reached by railway in 10 min. This is a worsted factory, but its great feature is the manufacture of alpaca fabrics. It covers 12 acres, is 6 storeys high, 550 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high. The manufactory is not shown without a special introduction, but the exterior, church, and village, are well worth a visit. There are schools for the express use of the workmen's children, and streets of houses are arranged for the workmen. There is a working-men's club and institute, which cost, it is said, 30,000*l.*; a dining-hall; baths and washhouses; a square of almshouses; and a dispensary, the whole built at the cost of the late Sir Titus Salt; and finally, a *Park* of 14 acres, laid out in an ornamental manner.

There are extensive ironworks at

Bowling, about 1 m. from the Bradford Town Hall. The iron produced in the rough, as well as in manufactured articles, acquired such fame, that in advertising for contracts for the best iron both in England and abroad, the public stipulated that the iron to be supplied must be equal to "Bowling Iron."

The *Lownmoor Ironworks* will be visited with great interest by all who care for ingenious machinery. The *Lownmoor station*, on the *Halifax railway*, is reached in 10 min. from Bradford. The works, which are scarcely exceeded in extent and importance by any ironworks in England, are freely shown to visitors who bring introductions. In most cases, perhaps, the presentation of your card at the office will be sufficient. The factory is about 1 m. distant from the station. Iron plates, bars, and railway tires, sent all over the world, are the principal manufactures; but guns (from 32 to 68 pounders) are also made here, and the processes of boring and rifling may be followed throughout. About 4000 men are employed.

Leeds may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour from Bradford by the G. N. Rly. The journey to *Halifax* also occupies about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Bradford - on - Avon (Wilts.), Stat., G. W. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from *Bath*, and 10 min. from *Troubridge* by rail, and about 3 m. by road. *Inn*: **Swan*. An ancient town, of much historical interest, most prettily situated in the hollow and on the steep slopes and terraces of the valley of the Avon, up which the greystone houses straggle in picturesque confusion. It was formerly the seat of an important woollen manufactory.

The *Ch.* (Holy Trinity), restored 1865-6, well deserves a visit. Notice in N. aisle wall, richly panelled recess for crucifix; Jacobean roof of chancel, 1636; ancient and curious monuments in chancel; and Dec. E. window. Closely adjacent, at the N.E. end, is a very remarkable and interesting building—a relic of the *tenth century*, unique of its kind. (This is the *Saxon Ch. of St. Laurence*, the only perfect

Saxon Ch. remaining in England, carefully restored by a Committee of Trustees. It consists of a Nave, Chancel, and N. Porch. The doorway between nave and porch is 2 ft. 10 in. wide and 8½ ft. high. Above this archway are two stone figures of angels, no doubt coeval with the building itself. Notice on *outside*, pilasters, bases and caps, and (sham) arches, *cut out of the stone*.

On the summit of *Tory* or *Torr Hill*, to l. of St. Laurence, are the ruins of a Perp. chapel (restored), dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, just above the "lady well," which supplies the town with water. From here, the archæologist should cross Barton Bridge and visit *Barton farm*, ¼ m., famous for its gigantic barn, of the 14th cent.

The town abounds in antique-looking gable-fronted houses, built and roofed with stone. The most remarkable of these (conspicuous from the railway), known as the *Duke's*, or *Kingston House*, was built by one of the family of *Hall*, rich clothiers here. It is a noble specimen of the Jacobean style, with an excess of window, arabesque battlements, and classical details. The small building on the bridge over the Avon is said to have been a chapel.

In the neighbourhood of the town are many pleasant valleys, especially that of the *Avon*, embosomed in lofty hills. A short ride by railway (or the path by the canal) will bring you to *Freshford*, *Limpley Stoke*, or *Claverton*, three of the prettiest spots in the Avon Valley.

4 m. N.E. of Bradford is *Monkton Farleigh*, on very high ground above the valley of the Avon, commanding a magnificent panoramic prospect. The best points of view are a clump of trees known as *Farleigh Clump*, and the *Prospect Tower*, erected by Mr. Wade Brown, on the top of the precipitous hill above Bradford.

Monkton Farleigh was the seat of a Cluniac priory, founded 1125, of which only scanty traces remain.

In the outhouses behind the mansion (once the residence of Lord Webb Seymour) are some lancet win-

dows, and there are several stone effigies.

The *Monks' Conduit*, a small stone-roofed building, lies ¼ m. N.W. of the house. The *Ch.* is modern, but retains the old tower and a Norman door. Bishop Jewel died here.

A fine avenue, 1 m. long, leads from the house towards S. Wraxhall.

Farleigh Castle—3 m. S.W. of Bradford; 3½ m. from *Trowbridge*; 9 m. from Bath; and 7 m. from *Westbury*—is a most interesting object.

Farleigh Ch. and part of the village (*Inn*: *Houlton Arms*) stand on a ridge above it and above the river Frome. The *Castle* itself is prettily situated above a deep wooded ravine, called from some ancient tradition *Danes' Ditch*. It is (except the chapel) a complete ruin, consisting of fragments of the wall and of 2 towers and a gateway. The manor of Farleigh was sold to the Hungerford family in 1639, who converted the mansion into a fortified castle. The ancestors of the present owner (—Houlton, Esq.) came into possession in 1730. The principal entrance to the castle was to the S.E., where the ivy-clad shell of the gatehouse remains. On passing through it the *upper court* is entered, containing the guard-rooms, stables, &c.; fronting rt. are the *chapel*, and the 2 remaining of the 4 towers of the *lower* or *inner court*, where the habitable part of the castle was situated. The principal front faced E., rising directly from the edge of the knoll.

The *Chapel* (get key at *Houlton Arms Inn*), within the inner court, originally the parish ch., 56 ft. by 19 ft., though for some time sadly neglected and spoiled, has been restored, and is now carefully preserved. It consists of nave and chantry chapel, and is full of ancient relics—armour, &c. The *monuments* to the Hungerford family are especially interesting. The *crypt* or *vault* under the chantry chapel is entered from the outside. An iron-barred gate protects the entrance, and the visitor can see through this the coffins within.

The *Parish Ch.* (St. Leonard's), built 1443, is a plain Perp. building.

2 m. from Farleigh, 1 m. from Freshford Stat., by a pretty footpath, are the ruins of the Carthusian Priory of *Hinton Charterhouse*, founded 1232. The remains consist chiefly of 2 detached buildings, originally connected by a cloister. One of these, now used as a store shed, with quarried roof, pointed doorway, and lancet windows, is supposed to have been the chapterhouse. The other, which is beautifully covered with ivy, contains the refectory and dormitory, also a third room, with large stone fire-place, flanked by Norman columns.

BRADING, see *Wight, Isle of*.

BRADWELL, see *Maldon*.

Braintree (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly., either *via* Witham Junc. or Bishop's Stortford. *Inns*: *White Hart; Horn. A town once a seat of the Bishops of London; it was erected into a distinct parish in the 13th cent. The manufacture of silk and crape occupies nearly 1000 hands. N. of Braintree is *Bocking*. The two towns are nearly united, and form one long street. The *Ch.* (late Dec.) has a good massive W. tower (Perp.), well deserving notice for its detail and proportions. There is a fine S. porch, of 2 bays, with windows. The Church and Hall of *Bradwell*, 4 m. E., are interesting. 5 m. S.W. of Braintree is *Little Leighs*, where stood a priory of Augustinian canons, founded about 1230. The priory was converted by Baron Rich (created 1547) into a magnificent palace, with a park of 1200 acres. At the end of the last century the house was sold to Guy's Hospital and pulled down, except a fine brick gateway (dating from 1458 to 1485) with flanking turrets and chimneys, a porter's lodge, and a part of the quadrangle, now a farmhouse. The design and details of the gateway are fine, and well deserve attention. The original doors remain. In the *Ch. of Little Leighs* (about 2 m. from the Priory) is the effigy of a priest wearing the eucharistic vestments. It is carved in oak, and, except that of the Abbot of Darley in All Saints' Church, Derby, is the only ancient example of a wooden ecclesiastical effigy in the kingdom.

BRAMBER, see *Shoreham and Steyning*.

BRAMFIELD, see *Haleworth*.

BRANCEPETH, see *Bishop Auckland and Durham*.

Brandon (Norfolk), Stat. Gt. Eastern Rly. *Inns*: Ram; George. A market town celebrated for the warrens in its neighbourhood, one of which is said to send 40,000 rabbits annually to London. The chipping of *gun flints* once occupied some hundred hands.

At *Weeting Hall* (Wm. Angerstein, Esq.), 2 m. N. of Brandon, is a fine gallery of pictures. In the Park are the ruins of the Ch. of St. Mary, and a castle built by the "Earl de Warrenne," who came over with the Conqueror. Near Weeting is a mound and ditch several miles long called *Fendyke*, and not far from it a collection of pits, within an oblong embankment, supposed to have been a British village, and called *Grimes Graves*. The *Ch.* at *Northwold*, 6 m. N. of Weeting, contains a remarkable Easter sepulchre.

BRANDON, ST., see *Bishop Auckland*.

BRANSCOMBE MOUTH, see *Seaton and Sidmouth*.

BRAY, see *Maidenhead*.

BRAYTON, see *Selby*.

BREAMORE, see *Salisbury*.

Brecon (Brecknocksh.), Stat. G. W. Rly., 181 m. from London *via* Hereford and Three Cocks Junc. *Inns*: **Castle; Wellington. The town is charmingly situated on the Usk, where 2 smaller streams, the Honddu and Tarel, pour into it. About 5 m. S. are the twin peaks of the Beacons, the highest 2862 ft. above the sea—good view of these from garden of Castle H. The ascent occupies about 3 hrs. Excellent salmon and trout fishing may be had in the Usk and Wye, and particulars and tickets may be obtained at the hotels. Boats may be hired on *Llangorse Lake*, 5 m., for pike and perch fishing. The lake is full of fish, some of enormous size. The Castle Hotel occupies the site of the old fortress founded by Newmarch, a Norman baron, within which the union

of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and the scheme for de-throning crook-backed Richard, were concocted between Stafford Duke of Buckingham and Morton Bishop of Ely. There are scanty remains in the garden of the hotel. A little to N. of the Castle, on rt. bank of the Honddu, stands the *Priory Ch. of St. John* (restored by Sir G. G. Scott). There is a curious Norman font. Pass through ch.-yd. into picturesque Priory Grove. At the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, High-street, Mrs. Siddons was born, 1755. Very pleasant walks are laid out on the banks of both the Usk and the Honddu. A bridge of 7 arches, commanding a beautiful view, spans the Usk and connects the town with the suburb of *Llanfaes* on the S. side. About 14 m. S.E. following the direction of the Usk is *Crickhowell* (*Bear Hotel*), where there is capital salmon and trout fishing both above and below the town. Near the W. extremity of the town is a picturesque Gothic gateway (temp. Hen. VII.), through which is seen a landscape of extreme beauty. A long bridge leads across the Usk to *Llangattoe*, 1 m., with a fine old *Ch.* and picturesque ch.-yd. On the opposite side of the river a very pretty walk may be taken to *Llangenan*, 2 m., where the well of St. Cenan (same as St. Keyne, who has a well in Cornwall) was once famous. By all means visit the little *Ch.*, and walk thence up the dingle to *Llanbedr*. 6 m. further, in a dell to l. of the Sugar Loaf, is *Patri-show Ch.*, worth visiting; and thence, crossing the bridge over the Gwryney, follow a bridle-path to *Llanthony Abbey*, about 6 m. (see *Abergavenny*). It is about 6 m. by direct road between Crickhowell and Abergavenny. Distances by rail from Brecon.—*Hereford*, 37 m.; *Builth*, 24 m.; *Tal-y-lyn Junc.* 3½ m.; *Merthyr*, 24 m.; *Neath*, 33 m.

Bredon (Gloucester). Stat. Midland Rly. The *Ch.* is one of the finest Middle-Pointed buildings in England with rich Norman doorways and nave. Over the N. Norman porch is a muniment room. The ground plan is that of a Latin cross: and the tower

and spire are 161 ft. *Monuments*: (a) to Prideaux, Bp. of Worcester, 1650; (b) canopied tomb to G. Reed, wife and children, 1610; (c) in ch.-yd. an unique example of a coped high tomb. Near the ch. is a 14th-cent. *Tithe Barn*, the interior divided by pillars into nave and aisles. *Excursion to Bredon Hill*, 960 ft.—a characteristic oolite and lias outlier of the Cotswold range—from whence there is a superb view of the Malvern ranges. The summit is occupied by a doubly intrenched *camp*, supposed to have been formed by O. Scapula. Within its trenches, see the “Bambury Stone,” an isolated mass of oolitic rock.

BREEDON, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

BREEDON BULWARKS, see *Melbourne*.

BREMILL, see *Calne*.

BRENDON, see *Lynton*.

BRENT (East and South), see *Burnham*.

Brentford (Middlesex) has 3 Stats.: *Kew Stat.* of the L. & S. W. Rly. (Windsor Loop Line; serving also for the N. London, and the L. C. & Dover lines); *Brentford Stat.* in Boston-lane; and the G. W. Rly. Stat. at *Brentford End*. *Inns*: Castle, in High-street; Star and Garter, by Kew Bridge.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Thames, 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and is divided into Old and New Brentford.

Old Brentford Ch. (St. George) is a mean building, erected about 1770. The only noteworthy thing in it is the altar-piece, presented to the ch. by the artist, J. Zoffany, R.A.

In the neighbourhood are pleasant walks and fine buildings. The grounds of Sion House (see *Isleworth*) are only divided from the town by the Brent, and there is a public footpath across them to *Isleworth*. In Boston-lane, ½ m. N.W. of Brentford Stat., is *Boston House*, 1622 (Col. E. J. S. Clitherow). The interior has some richly carved fireplaces and decorated plaster ceilings. There is a pleasant walk to *Osterley Park* (see *Hounslow*).

Brentwood (Essex), Stat. Gt. E. Rly., 18 m. from London. *Inns*: White Hart; Chequers; Essex Arms;

Lion and Lamb. This town is on the highway to Chelmsford and Maldon, and stands on high ground in the midst of some of the best scenery in the county. In the High-street is the old *Assize-House* (Elizabethan), with fine ornamental gables and barge-board. It is now a butcher's shop, but is kept in repair by the town. The old Perp. Ch. near it is now a school. Further E. is the *Grammar School*, founded 1557. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from the stat. is *Thorndon Hall* (Lord Petre), containing some good paintings, and a fine bust of C. J. Fox. The garments worn by Earl of Derwentwater on the scaffold are also preserved here. 2 m. S. of T. Hall is *Warley Common*, the view from which is very fine. There is also a delightful stroll N.W. to and through *South Weald Park*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Shenfield Ch., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Brentwood, deserves notice. The main arcade is of wood, and the columns have moulded capitals and bases hewn out of solid oak trees of wonderful soundness. The Ch. of *Mountnessing*, 2 m. beyond Shenfield, rt. of the railway, is of rude Dec. character. The capitals of its circular piers should be noticed, and the curious arrangement of the timber work of the bell-cot.

BRIDEKIRK, see *Cockermouth*.

BRIDESTOW, see *Dartmoor*.

BRIDGEND, see *Cardiff*.

Bridgnorth (Salop)—Stat., Gt. W. Rly. (Severn Valley Rly.) *Inns*: Crown; Swan—both in High-street; Squirrel, St. Mary's-street—is a picturesque old town on a cliff 180 ft. high, rt. bank of the Severn, which divides the High from the Low Town, connected by a *Bridge* which gives its name to the place. On the top of the cliff (near the station) are the remains of the *Castle*, built 1098, and demolished in the Civil War. The *Terrace Walk* around it commands a lovely view. There are several half-timbered *old houses*, including the Parsonage, the Swan Inn, the Grammar School (1503), and the house (restored) in which Bp. Percy, author of the 'Reliques,' was born. In the new red sandstone rock are many cellars,

and a passage 20 ft. deep from Upper to Lower Town.

Excursions.—3 m. on Wolverhampton road to *Worfield Ch.*, containing a canopied altar-tomb, and *brasses* to the Bromley family. Follow up the valley of the Worf to the *Badger Dingle*, a lovely walk. The Ch. (12th cent.) at *Badger* contains some exquisite monuments by Flaxman, Chantrey, and Gibson. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s ride by rail from Bridgnorth is Buildwas Junc. (*Inn*: Bridge), close to which are the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey (*Buildwas Abbey*), founded by Roger de Clinton in 12th cent. The remains of this once cruciform ch. consist of the walls, nave, and chancel, which has E.-E. sedilia. The chapter-house is a parallelogram, vaulted in 9 compartments. The abbot's house (restored) contains ambulatory, chapel, and large hall, of the 13th cent., with ceiling of oak and Spanish chestnut. The doorway and moulded windows are good Norm. 1 m. N. to Leighton ch., which has effigy in mail armour of Sir T. Leighton, 1315. There is good trout and grayling, also pike fishing (free) at Buildwas. Permission to fish in Dudmaston Pool can be obtained from the bailiff, Worf Brook. Other *Excursions* from Bridgnorth are (a) to the district formerly occupied by *Morf Forest*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, 1 m., *Quatford Ch.* (14th cent.) and Danish camp; (b) *Morville* village and ch. (12th cent.).

Bridgwater (Somerset.) Stat., Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: Royal Clarence H.; Railway H.; White Hart; Bristol Arms; Golden Ball. This is a very ancient town of note before the Conquest, and the birthplace of Admiral Blake and late Bp. Philpott. It is seated on the banks of the Parrett, 6 m. in a direct line from the sea, and 12 m. by the course of the river, on the borders of a marshy plain, which stretches from the Mendip to the Quantock Hills (see *Taunton*). It is connected by an iron bridge, said to be the first cast, with a suburb called *Eastover*, burnt by Fairfax after the storming and surrender of the town, at the time of the Great Rebellion in 1645.

There are 2 good Reading-rooms, supplied with daily papers, periodicals, &c., open free to the public.

The *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene*, a large structure of red stone, with a slender spire 174 ft. high, is principally remarkable for a large picture over the altar, representing the Descent from the Cross. It was found on board a captured French privateer, and was presented by the late Hon. A. Poulett. Its value cannot be estimated, but it is insured for 10,000l. The late Emperor Nicholas of Russia visited the ch. specially to see it, and offered any amount for it. The N. porch is a fine specimen of the Geometrical style.

The beautiful modern *Ch. of St. John* is in the suburb of Eastover, and was built in 1846 by the Rev. I. M. Capes, at a cost of 10,000l.

King-square, once the Castle Baily, behind the Clarence Hotel, was the site of Bridgwater Castle, built 1202, but long since destroyed. *Castle Field* is memorable as the spot on which Monmouth encamped before the fatal fight, 1685. *Sedgemoor*, the scene of Monmouth's defeat, is a long, narrow tract of land S. of Polden Hill.

The *Market House Inn* is a relic of ancient days.

The *Bath Brick Works* are by the river-side, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the bridge; this town being the only place in the world where these articles are made. They are formed of a peculiar mixture of clay and sand, which the flood and ebb tides deposit in turn, at the above-named points.

The *Bore or Eager*, the tidal wave which rushes up the Parrett on the flood of spring tides, is a phenomenon common to the Severn and other rivers, where the rise and fall is very considerable, and the channel contracted.

Chilton Priory, a small building, formerly furnished as a museum, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. on the road to Glastonbury, stands on *Cock Hill*, a narrow ridge along which the road runs, commanding on each side the most extensive and interesting views.

Bower Farm, in the parish of *Durleigh*, 3 m., is an interesting old manor-house on a small scale, with a polished oak roof. A beautiful drive may be taken through *Sparton*, where is the Agapemone, or abode of Love, founded by one named Prince; and up *Cockercombe*, a romantic and well-wooded ravine, to the top of the Quantocks, whence the traveller can descend to *Crowcombe*, or return to Bridgwater through *Nether Stowey*.

At *Chedzoy Ch.*, 3 m. E., a pre-Reformation altar-cloth is preserved, discovered a few years since beneath the pulpit, where it had been thrust away some 3 centuries since. There is also a sand-stone in one of the buttresses where the axes were sharpened for the battle of Sedgemoor.

Middlezoy, 6 m. S.E., has a *Ch.* with a rich tower and Dec. chancel. 3 m. S.W. is *North Petherton*, which has a fine Perp. ch. of true Somersetshire type, with a remarkable ornate tower.

Athelney, next Stat. to Durston Junc., is celebrated as the place where K. Alfred received the scolding for allowing the cakes to burn (the spot is now railed off).

There are 2 roads from Bridgwater to *Williton* for *Lynton*, &c., one $17\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing the Quantocks by the sea; the other, 20 m., crossing the Quantocks near their S. termination, and skirting their W. slopes. By the former we come to, 4 m., *Cannington*, said to be the birthplace of "Fair Rosamond," and beyond which, on rt., is *Brymore House* (Hon. P. Bouverie), where "King Pym" of the Long Parliament lived; and, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther on, *Nether Stowey*, some time the residence of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. *Over Stowey* is the best headquarters for exploring the Quantock range, to which 2 or 3 days may be very agreeably devoted. 1. of *Holford*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond N. Stowey, is *Alfoxden* (or *Alfoxton*) *House* (L. St. Albyn, Esq.), Wordsworth's home in 1797, and the scene of the famous pic-nic party of the two Wordsworths, Coleridge, and Cottle. Near it, on the sea-shore, is the little village of *Kilve*, where the

W. Somerset foxhounds are kennelled. Thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Putsham, St. Audries*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and beyond, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Williton* is reached. The longer road to Williton, and perhaps the more picturesque of the two, runs for above 5 m. through an undulating country, passing, 10 m., *Cothelstone*, and, 15 m., *Crocombe* (see *Taunton*). Carew Arms Inn. Proceeding from *Washford* (see also *Taunton*), a steep ascent by side of Dunster Tor brings the tourist to *Dunster*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Inn: *Luttrell Arms*)—see also *Lynton*—an ancient and highly picturesque town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, where the tourist would do well to halt for some days to explore the neighbourhood. The chief points of interest are *Dunster Castle* and Park; the view from *Grabhurst Hill*; the ruins of *Cleve Abbey* (see *Taunton*); *Blue Anchor*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., a charming little watering-place, with a good Inn and a few lodging-houses; and (see *Lynton*) Minehead, Porlock, Culbone, and Dunkery Beacon. The fisherman will find in the little river *Hone* trout and eels, and near the sea, salmon and mullet. In Dunster the *Ch.*, built circ. 1499, the *Luttrell Arms Inn*, a very old building, having within some highly interesting carvings, and the *Yarn Market*, an ancient picturesque structure of wood, are especially worth notice. The *Castle*, the ancient seat of the Mohuns and of the Luttrells, was built in 12th cent., in opposition to King Stephen. It may be seen during absence of the family; the grounds on any week day. Chas. II. visited it when Col. Wyndham was governor; it was surrendered to Blake in 1646, and Wm. Prynne, member of the Long Parliament, was confined here by Cromwell in 1648. Both within and without the castle there is much to be seen of extreme interest to the stranger, and a trip to the Park alone will afford a very pleasant day's outing. *Grabhurst Hill* (905 ft.) should be ascended for the sake of the magnificent view. From the turnpike on the Timberscombe (pron. Immercombe) road, a path leads to the summit. A beautiful drive can be taken from Dunster

through Timberscombe, Couple Cross, and Luxborough, to Cleve Abbey and Washford, returning through Carhampton. From Dunster to *Dulverton*, 14 m. S., is one of the most romantic drives in the country. Minehead (see *Lynton*) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Dunster.

Bridlington Quay (Yorkshire), Stat. G. N. Rly., 245 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. The distance from *Hull* is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; from York, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and from Scarborough, about 23 m., *viâ* Seamer Junc. Inns: **Alexandra*, well situated close to N. pier, which commands a fine view of Flamboro' Head; *Britannia*.

An omnibus runs from the station, which is about half-way between the old town of Bridlington (generally pron. "Burlington") and the modern watering-place of Bridlington Quay. The bay forms a sheltered harbour, and is occasionally full of ships. The sands are fine and dry, and there is excellent bathing. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of the Quay is a chalybeate spring, and, in the harbour, a spring of the purest fresh water. Close to the N. pier are the public promenade, news, and billiard rooms (cost 8000l.). During the season, steamers frequently make day's excursions to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, and sometimes to *Hornsea*. It is a pleasant walk (between 6 and 7 m.) to Flamborough village, either by the cliff or shore. The return may be from *Marlon* Stat. Queen Henrietta Maria landed at Bridlington, 20th Feb., 1643, and took shelter at *Boynnton Hall*, 2 m. W.

Far more interesting than anything at Bridlington Quay, and ranking deservedly among the most important architectural remains in the county, is the *Priory Ch.*, now the Parish ch. of the old town, situated about 1 m. from the Quay. It was founded for Augustinian canons, by Walter de Gant (temp. Hen. I.). The restoration of the building was completed by Sir G. G. Scott, in 1857. At the end of the nave, which forms the present ch., is a most remarkable coffin-lid of black marble, probably of 12th cent. Outside the ch., observe the N. porch, very fine E. E.; also the ex-

quisite finish of the lancet windows. Other churches in the neighbourhood worth visiting are at *Rudstone* (restored 1861), 5 m., passing Boynton Hall. Adjoining the N.E. end of the chancel is a remarkable rude stone—probably a Celtic menhir—one of the largest standing-stones known in Great Britain. The drive home may be through *Burton Agnes*, where the ch., restored by Archdeacon Wilberforce, and the Hall (Sir Henry Boynton, Bart.), a very fine example of James I. reign, are well worth visiting. A pleasant walk of 2 m. along the cliff N. of Bridlington Quay leads to modern (Norm.) ch. of *Sewerby*. From Marton Stat. (8 min. ride from Bridlington), an omnibus for *Flamborough* meets some of the trains. In the season, however, there are often far more visitors than the omnibus can carry, and it is better to secure places beforehand, or to walk (2 m.) to the village. To the point of the headland is 2 m. farther. Between Marton and the village, the road crosses the *Danes' Dyke*, a strong double entrenchment, with a ditch and curious "breast-works," altogether a very remarkable defensive earthwork. The village, a long straggling one (*Hotels*: Ship; *Thornwick; and North Star, the two last-named close to the cliff), contains nothing of interest but its *Ch.* (restored 1868). There is a very beautiful screen and rood-loft of early part of 16th cent. Observe also inscription for Sir Marmaduke Constable. At the Inns near the cliff will be found guides for the N. caves, which are well worth seeing. The finest is *Robin Lyth's Hole*. Near these, at the N. landing-place, boats may be hired for passing round the *Head*; or the visitor may walk along the cliffs. About 400 yds. from the edge of the promontory, 1½ m. from the village, is the *Lighthouse*, 80 ft. high, and 250 ft. above the sea. *Flamborough Head* is probably the "Ocellum Promontorium" of Ptolemy; from it the sea-view is superb. The fast trains from Bridlington to *Filey* occupy about ½ hr. In the season a four-horse coach runs daily to Scarborough.

Bridport (Dorset.). Stat., G.W. Rly. (½ hr.'s ride from Maiden Newton Junc. on the Dorchester and Yeovil Line). *Inns*: *Bull; Greyhound. The antiquary will find some ancient houses worth a visit. The chief of these is a fine Tudor building of 2 storeys, now used as a "Working Men's Association," on the E. side of the S. street. On the opposite side of the street is a plainer building, known as *Dungeness*, now dilapidated, said to have been the house of the Prior of St. Leonard's. It has a newel staircase, and its interior arrangements are very interesting.

The *Quay* is 2 m. distant, an uninteresting walk till the shore is reached.

The coast E. and W. displays an excellent geological section. At the harbour the Chesil beach begins (see *Portland*).

There is a pleasant walk over the hills, returning by the cliffs or along the shore to *Burton Bradstock*, 3 m. S.E. of Bridport.

The market town of *Beaminster* (*Inn*: *White Hart) lies deeply seated among the hills, in the beautiful and fertile vale of the Birt (6 m. N.).

The *Ch.* is a noble building, with rich memorial windows of stained glass. It is Perp. externally, with a stately square tower, c. 1503. A curious building, called the "Mort House," adjoins the ch., and has been laid open to it and seated. A coach runs daily to *Crewkerne*, 12½ m., by way of Beaminster.

The walk or drive to Lyme Regis, 8 m. W., is very attractive.

BRIGHTON (or Brixton), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Brightlingsea (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., *via* Colchester and Wivenhoe Juncs. *Inn*: Swan. This "port" was, and is, a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. It is now, for the most part, a village of oyster fishers; the whole of the "Colchester" oysters are laid here, and in the neighbouring creeks. The *Ch.*, 1½ m. N., is Perp., and contains a magnificent monument to the Dorrien-Magens family, and seven brasses for members of the Beriff family,

ranging from 1496 to 1578. Across the ferry from Brightlingsea Stat., and beyond St. Osyth's Creek, lies the village and *Priory of St. Osyth*. This place was given by Suthred, King of the East Angles, to his wife Osyth, who founded a nunnery here. The present *Parish Ch.* (dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul) no doubt represents St. Osyth's building. A house of Augustinian canons was founded here before 1118, by Richard de Belmea, Bp. of London. The ancient remains, incorporated with modern buildings, form the present *Priory*. It has been restored by the present owner (Sir J. H. Johnson), and the collection in the house of old carvings and of Danish and Baltic pottery is well worth seeing. A lofty gatehouse, of hewn stone and flint (apparently part of the bishop's late Norm. work), leads into a quadrangle, of which only the N. side is wanting. The gateway to the farm buildings is a remarkable and very fine instance of a circular-headed gateway of the Dec. period. The Lombardy poplars in the park dispute with those at Henley the claim of having been the first planted in England. Opposite Brightlingsea Stat., on the S. side, at the mouth of the Colne, is *Mersea Island*— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by about 2 m. broad—the largest of the many low islands which lie off the coast of Essex. There was a Roman residence or small station of some importance at *West Mersea*, the extreme S.W. point of the island. Roman pavements and foundations are still to be seen there. The *Ch.* of West Mersea is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, indicating a very early foundation. The *Pyefleet* channel, on the N.E. side of the island, is famous for its oysters. A steamer now plies in summer-time between Brightlingsea and *Harwich*, calling at *Clacton* and *Walton*.

Brighton (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly., 51 m. from London; 1 hr. 10 min. by express trains. In summer-time, a four-horse coach leaves the Old Ship Hotel, at 12 noon, for London (*viâ* Patcham, Albourne, Hickstead, Handcross, Crawley, Rei-

gate, Sutton, Tooting, Balham, and Clapham, to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly), Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, each week, returning thence, at 12 o'clock, on the three other days, the journey occupying six hours; fare, 15s. each way. Pop., within the parliamentary boundaries which include Hove and Preston, was, in 1871, 103,760; but in the season, October, November, and December, this is increased by some 20,000 or 30,000. Chief *Post office* is in Ship-street. Six mails daily to London, the last closing at 10 p.m.; and four mails daily from London. Frequent mails are also made up daily for districts east and west of Brighton. The principal *Hotels* (mostly situated on the sea front) are the Grand; Bedford; Norfolk; Royal York; Albion; Old Ship; Markwell's; Queen's; Gilburd's; Albemarle; Royal Crescent; Bristol. The private hotels, boarding-houses, and lodging-houses, are very numerous. The principal *Baths* are Brill's (with the largest circular swimming bath in Europe), Hobden's, and Buggins'; there is also a superbly-fitted *Turkish bath* (for ladies and gentlemen). The *bathing machines* are stationed in sets for ladies and gentlemen, at intervals along the beach, from West Hove to Kemp Town. Pleasure yachts, and sailing and rowing boats, are at all times available (weather permitting), and occasionally good sea-fishing may be had.

Brighton, which now deserves to be styled "London-on-the-Sea," was scarcely known as a watering-place until about 1780. Its first great patron was George, Prince of Wales. The principal attraction of the town is its magnificent sea front (over three miles in extent), available for both promenade and drive. To the east (from the corner of the Marine Parade to Kemp Town) the cliff is protected by a strong sea wall, erected at a cost of 100,000l. Its average height is about 60 ft., and the thickness at its base, 23 ft. At the corner of the Marine Parade is situated the Brighton *Grand Aquarium* (the largest and most complete in the world), which was opened in 1872,

and is unquestionably the most attractive place of resort in the town, both with residents and visitors.

At the eastern part of the promenade, south of the Aquarium, is the *Chain Pier*, a picturesque structure, erected in 1823, at a cost of 30,000*l.*; it extends into the sea 1136 ft. The *West Pier* (opened in 1866) is situated opposite Regency-square. It is 1115 ft. in length, and at its head (which is furnished with ornamental weather-screens, &c.) is 140 ft. in width. A band performs daily on the West Pier, and one also occasionally on the Chain Pier.

The best shops are on the King's-road (facing the sea), North-street, and East-street. There are nearly eighty places of divine worship in the town. Of the churches, the most ancient and interesting is *St. Nicholas* (at the top of the Down end of Church-street), built temp. Henry VII., restored 1853-54. It contains a beautiful rood-screen (of the best period of the Perp. style), an ancient font, and the Wellington Memorial, a richly-decorated cross, 18½ ft. high. *St. Peter's* (now the parish church) is a Gothic structure by C. Barry, erected in 1824; it is situated at the north part of the town, between the more northern Steine Enclosure and Level. The *Chapel Royal*, the foundation-stone of which was laid by George, Prince of Wales, in 1793. The royal pew is still preserved.

Near the old Steine (which in the palmy days of the Regency was the only place of fashionable resort in Brighton) is the *Royal Pavilion*, a unique structure, commenced in 1784 by the Prince of Wales (subsequently Geo. IV.), who spent immense sums in altering and extending it, and in decorating and furnishing the interior. He occupied it as a marine residence down to 1827. William IV. and Queen Adelaide occasionally visited it, as did also her present Majesty; but as it was, by reason of the growth of the town, unsuited for a royal marine residence, it was ultimately abandoned. It was in 1850 purchased by the town for 53,000*l.*,

and the grand suite of rooms (their original decorations being restored) have since been used for public balls, concerts, &c. The Royal Stables, beneath the dome, were in 1867 converted into a splendid Assembly Room; and other stables and offices adjoining (built for Queen Adelaide) have been converted into rooms for the *Free Library, Museum, Picture Gallery, &c.*

The Theatre is in the New-road, and overlooks the western portion of the Pavilion Grounds. Brighton can boast of a fine racecourse, formed on the Downs, to the north-east of the town; the grand stand, erected in 1851, cost, with subsequent additions, nearly 11,000*l.*, and is a model of the kind. The races take place in the first week in August in each year. Good hunting is always obtainable in the season in the neighbourhood of Brighton, the packs being—the Brighton Harriers, the Brookside Harriers, the South Down Foxhounds, and the East Sussex Foxhounds. At Hove, there is a fine cricket ground and skating rink. There are several *Clubs*, the most important being the Union Club, near the Bedford Hotel; the *Brighton New Club-house*—a noble building at the corner of Preston-street—was opened 1876.

There are more than 160 boarding-schools, and about fifty day schools at Brighton.

Excursions.—Among rides and drives are (a) the *Devil's Dyke*, 5½ m. N.W. (public conveyances run frequently from the corner of Ship-street, fare 2*s.*), which is one of the finest points of the Downs, and commands grand views in all directions. There is a comfortable *Inn* on the Dyke. (b) *Poyning's Ch.*, below the Dyke, N., and 5 m. from Brighton, is early Perp., and of much interest. (c) *Preston*, 2 m. N., quiet and prettily-situated, with an E.-E. *Ch.* Observe on wall of nave, on either side of chancel arch, some indistinct mural paintings, representing on one side the murder of Becket, on the other St. Michael with his scales; thence to

Patcham (1½ m. N.), where the *Ch.* is a curious mixture of E.-E., Dec., and Perp. work; returning by *Hollingsbury Castle* (1½ m. S.E.), overlooking *Stammer Park* (Earl of Chichester's). (d) To *Rottingdean*, 4 m. E., a quiet little watering-place, with a good *Inn*. The cliffs between *Kemp Town* and *Rottingdean* contain occasional masses of calcareous strata, in which are numerous fossils. From here to *Newhaven*, 5 m., the pedestrian may either keep along the road at top of cliffs, or may descend to the beach at *Saltdean Gap*, 1 m. E., where the coastguard will tell him the state of the tide. (e.) Over and among the Downs, *viâ Devil's Dyke*, to *Hurstpierpoint*, 9 m., and 2½ m. W. of the *Hassock's Gate Stat.* No lover of picturesque scenery should leave *Brighton* without some exploration of the South Downs, which extend 53 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4½ m., and an average height of about 500 ft., the highest point being at *Ditchling Beacon* (858 ft.), due N. of the town (see *Introduction to Handbook for Sussex*).

Distances and time occupied by railway.—On W. side, *Kingston-on-Sea*, 5 m. (20 min.); *Shoreham*, 6 m. (about 20 min.); *Worthing*, 19 m. (20 min. by express); *Littlehampton*, 22½ m., *viâ Ford Junc.* (1½ hr.); *Arundel Castle*, 1½ m. N. of *Ford Junc.* (about 50 min.); *Chichester*, 28½ m. On E. side, *Newhaven*, 50 min.; *Seaford*, 1 hr.; *Eastbourne*, 1 hr.; *Hastings*, 1½ hr. On N.W., *Lewes*, ½ hr.; *Tunbridge Wells*, 1½ hr.; *Goodwood*, 26 m. (*Drayton* nearest railway station).

BRIGSTOCK, see *Oundle*.

BRIMHAM ROCKS, see *Ripon*.

BRIMSCOMBE (Gloucester.)

—*Stat.* (¾ m. from village), G. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Victoria*—is a populous district, dependent on the West of England cloth-making. The scenery of "the Golden Valley" is very charming, and it is a superb walk to *Minchinhampton* (see), 1½ m.

BRINKBURN, see *Rothbury*.

Bristol (City and County of). *Joint Stat.* for (a) G. W. Rly. (Bristol

& Exeter & S. Wales Union), and (b) *Midl. Rly.* (Bristol, Birmingham, Bath, and Bournemouth). *Inns*: ***Royal H.*, *College-green*, about 1 m. from station, and close to *Cathedral*; *Grand H.*, late *White Lion*, *Broad-street*; *George*, close to station.

Inns at Clifton, 2 m. off (omnibus), on the high airy downs close to the suspension-bridge and gorge of the *Avon*; the *Queen's H.*, near *Victoria Rooms*; ***Clifton Down H.*; *St. Vincent Rocks H.*

Bristol, capital of the West of England, a very ancient city and seaport, was for centuries second to London, and still carries on considerable trade and various manufactures. It stands upon the *Avon* at its junction with the *Frome* about 7 m. from the sea, but since the channel is intricate and shallow at low tide, the rivers have been expanded into basins for shipping, and docks have also been opened since 1876 at the mouth of the *Avon*, and are connected with *Bristol* by railway.

The business part of the town lies on the banks of and between the 2 rivers, and the centre of it is at the crossing of 4 streets: E., *Wine-street*; N., *Broad-street*; S., *High-street*; W., *Corn-street*. Close to this are the *Guildhall*, modern Gothic, the *Exchange* and *Commercial Rooms*.

On the heights above *Bristol* is the airy suburb, now joined to it, of *Clifton*, consisting chiefly of rows and terraces and detached villas, residences of the citizens, stretching round the fine open space of *Durdham Downs*, which is cleft abruptly by the grand gorge of the *Avon*, 500 ft. deep, crossed by the chain *Suspension Bridge*. This bridge and the views near it, the *Cathedral*, *St. Mary Redcliffe*, and some other churches, are the most interesting sights for the stranger in *Bristol*.

Redcliffe St. Mary's Church is about 10 min. walk from the rly. station, and its elegant spire rises from a rock of red sandstone, in a rather dirty quarter of the city. It is decidedly one of the most beautiful Gothic parish churches in England, and has been well restored by *Godwin*. It owes

its existence to the merchant-princes of Bristol, some of whom are buried within it. It is entered by a porch next the tower, the outer part of which is a Dec. elegant hexagon, the inner portal being equally elegant E. Eng. The rest of the ch. is nearly on one uniform plan and style (Perp.), not to be surpassed for beauty and lightness. The roofs of the nave and aisles are elaborately ornamented with minute tracery, and the *choir* has a beautiful stone reredos illustrating the feeding of the 5000 by our Saviour. Behind is the Perp. *Lady Chapel*. *Monuments*—(a) In the S. transept, to *Canynges*, one of the founders of the ch., and a great merchant, temp. Ed. IV.; (b) in the N. aisle, to the *Medes*, 1475, with winged angels between the arches; (c) the *armour* of Sir William Penn, 1670, father of the Quaker, hung up at W. end of nave. In the street leading from the stat. to the bridge is the *Temple Ch.*, so called from its founders, the Knight Templars, and not unlike—in its airy lightness and pure E. Eng. style—their ch. in London. Cross *Bristol Bridge*, W. of which commences the *Docks*, formed by the channels of the Avon and Frome, converted into a floating basin by changing the course of the former river. At the head of High-street is the centre of Bristol, from whence four streets diverge. At the end of Broad-street is a part of the *Townwall* and *St. John's Ch.*, St. John's Gate being carried under the tower. See the *statues*, over the gate, of Brennus and Belinus, the fabled founders of Bristol. The *Guildhall* is a modern Gothic building. In Small-street are Post-office and Assize-courts. In *Corn-street* are the *Exchange* and Commercial Rooms. *St. Stephen's Ch.* (rt.) has a lofty and elegant square tower, 133 ft. high, and a rich porch. *All Saints' Ch.* has monuments by *Rysbrach* to Colston, 1721, a princely benefactor to the city. The *West of England* and the *National and Provincial Banks* in Corn-street are fine buildings. To the l., close to the docks, is *Queen-square*, partly burned down in the riots of 1828, with an equestrian

statue to Wm. III. by *Rysbrach*; also the *General Hospital*, a handsome and well-fitted establishment.

Cross the drawbridge over a portion of the Floating Harbour to, l., St. Augustine's Parade, and rt., *College Green*, S. of which is the *Cathedral*, a venerable (founded circa 1140) building. It formerly consisted only of choir and transepts; the nave, destroyed in the 15th cent., was at length erected in uniform style with the choir, by *Street*, in 1876. There is a mixture of styles from Norm. to Perp., the Dec. portions being of a peculiar Germ. type. Notice the magnificent E. window, the glass of the upper part being of the year 1320; the cresting on the top of cornice over the altar and the peculiar vaulting of the choir aisles, and the peculiar decorations of the monumental recesses. *Monuments*: (a) In choir, *Lady Young*, 1603. (b) In *Newton Chapel* (S. aisle), Bp. Gray, by *Baily*. (c) In the S. aisle, Dr. Elwyn, by *Baily*, and his wife, by *Chantrey*; Eliz. Stanhope, by *Sir R. Westmacott*. (d) In S. transept, Bp. Butler (author of the 'Analogy'), with inscription by *Southey*; Mrs. Crawford, by *Chantrey*; Catherine Vernon, by *Bacon*. (e) In N. transept, Mrs. Draper, mentioned by *Sterne*, by *Bacon*; the sisters Porter, the novelists. (f) In N. aisle, Mrs. Mason, with inscription by her husband and *Gray*; Mrs. Middleton and the poet *Southey*, both by *Baily*. Notice the grotesque carvings in this aisle, also the *Misereeres*. S. of the cathedral are the Perp. *cloisters*, leading to the *Chapter-house*, which is Trans. Norm., and has fine vestibule and Norm. arcades, with cable and zigzag mouldings. On the restoration of the flooring in 1832, a remarkable piece of early sculpture (Norm.) was discovered, on a stone slab covering a coffin. It represents the descent of Christ into Hell and the delivery thence of Adam. W. is the *College Gate*, a beautiful Norm. archway of oolite.

On the N. side of the Green is the *Mayor's Chapel* (or *St. Mark's Ch.*), an exquisite bit of late Gothic, founded by Robt. de Berkeley circ. 1220, con-

sisting of a narrow choir terminating in a Perp. stone altar-screen, above which is a painted window. The roof is oak, with painted bosses. On rt. of the altar is the *Poyntz Chapel*, a specimen of most elaborate ornament. *Monuments*: (a) To Sir Maurice de Gaunt and nephew, 1229. (b) Effigies of a Berkeley and his wife, under a beautiful Dec. arch. (c) A bishop. This chapel is seldom open, and the key is kept a long way off.

From College-green ascend *Park-street*, at top of which on rt. (commencement of Queen's-road) is the *Bristol Museum and Library*, containing a fine geological collection. *Baily's* 'Eve at the Fountain' is in the entrance-hall. At the top of Park-street *Clifton* commences; rt. is *Blind Asylum* and *Rifle Hall*; l. is *Brandon Hill* (a superb view of the city and a large extent of Somersetshire). A fort was thrown up here, in time of civil wars, to defend the city against Prince Rupert. Further on, on rt., are the *Queen's Hotel*, and, beyond, the *School of Art* containing 3 pictures by *Hogarth*—the Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension. The *Victoria Rooms* are immediately facing, looking down Queen's-road, and the visitor should turn l. of these and make his way by *Clifton Ch.*, the Royal-crescent, and Sion-hill, to the *Downs* and

The *Suspension Chain Bridge*, which has a span of 703 ft., a length of 220 ft., and crosses the ravine of the Avon, between the *St. Vincent's Rocks* and the *Leigh Woods*, at a height, from low water, of 287 ft. The chains are those of Hungerford Bridge, London. The bridge was opened in 1864. The views from this and from the edge of the gorge are striking. Overlooking the *Rocks*, which are of great height and largely quarried for the limestone, is an *Observatory*, with a passage leading to the *Giant's Cave*. The *Leigh Woods* and the *Nightingale Valley* opposite are of great beauty. The remains here of an ancient Roman camp have been nearly swept away in building new houses. At the bottom of the ravine, by the river-side, are the

Hot-wells, the water being impregnated with sulphate of soda. The Spa-house has been removed by the Dock Committee, and the spring is at present closed. The *Bristol Port and Pier Rly.* runs alongside the river for 6 m. to *Shirehampton* and *Avonmouth*, where the Sea-docks are formed. *Trains* frequent. Cross by the Chain-bridge, and return from *Leigh Woods* by *Rownham Ferry*. The views from the *Downs* are very charming, extending over the Channel into Monmouthshire and S. Wales. Continue past the *Zoological Gardens* (very attractive, admission 6d.) to *Durdham Downs* and on to *Sneyd Park*, overlooking the river and channel, a most interesting walk or drive.

Excursions.—(a) 4 m. N. across the Downs, and through *Westbury-on-Trym* to *Henbury*, a charming little village. *Blaise Castle* (Mrs. Harford) has a fine collection of paintings, principally of the time of M. Angelo and Raphael, only shown by special permission; no admission in wet weather. In the conservatory are superb heads of the Antinous and Diana of *Gabii*. The grounds (shown on Thurs. from 11 to 4, from May to Nov., by sending a card to the head gardener a day or two before, when an order will be found awaiting the visitor at the Upper Lodge, Henbury) are wild, and command beautiful views across the Bristol Channel. See the 10 model cottages, built by *Nash*, for aged servants of the family. (b) By rail to *Shirehampton*, 3½ m., near the mouth of the river, from *Clifton Stat.*; thence ascend *Penpole Point*, for the view, skirting the wall of *King's Weston Park* (Mrs. Miles), a fine house, by *Vanbrugh*, in a lovely park. (c) By the New Passage line to *Ashley Stat.*, l., is the *Orphan Asylum*, for 2050 children, erected and maintained by George Müller entirely from the daily offerings of the charitable. May be visited on Wed. and Thurs.; cab fare from Bristol, 2s. 6d. The whole line to *New Passage*, 11 m., is pretty, and particularly near *Patchway*, 6 m. (omnibus to *Thornbury*, see). On rt. is *Knole Park*, in an exquisite situa-

ation. The *Ch.* (A. Norm.) is cruciform, and has an octagonal spire. In Over cutting may be seen the junction of lias and New Red. At *New Passage* steamers meet every train to Portskewet on S. Wales line. Observe here the intricate timber pier and the curious effects of the interlacing beams. *Aust Cliff*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. (Trajectus Augusti) is a fine section of Rhætic, or "Pennarth beds," and contains a remarkable bone-bed. A steamer crosses daily, 2 m., to *Beachley*, 4 m. from *Chepstow* (see). (d) 4 m. from Bristol, on the S. side of the Avon, 2 m. beyond the Suspension Bridge, *Leigh Court* (Sir Wm. Miles, Bt.), shown on Thursdays. Tickets must be obtained at the Bristol Bank, Cornstreet. A first-rate collection of Italian, Flemish, and Spanish paintings, including *Martyrdom of St. Andrew*, *Murillo*; *Woman taken in Adultery*, *Rubens*; *Venus and Adonis*, *Titian*; *Christ bearing the Cross*, *Raphael*; *The Conversion of St. Paul*, *Rubens* (sold in 1806 for 4000 guineas), &c. (e) By train to *Portishead* (see) or to *Nailsea* and *Yatton* Stats. (G. W. line), in the neighbourhood of which is romantic scenery on the skirts of the Mendips. Steamers daily in summer to *Ilfracombe*, calling off *Lynmouth*; and on specified days to S. Wales (*Tenby*, *Milford*, *Swansea*, &c.) and to Ireland (Waterford, Cork, Dublin, and Belfast).

A local guide, 'How to see Bristol,' by J. F. Nicholls, Esq., the city librarian, price 1s., will be very useful to a stranger.

BRIXHAM, see *Torquay*.

BRIXWORTH, see *Northampton*.

BROADHEMBURY, see *Honiton*.

BROADLANDS, see *Romsey*.

Broadstairs (Kent). Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. Inns: Albion; Victoria. This place, 2 m. E.N.E. from Ramsgate, is much quieter than either that town or Margate, and in many respects is preferable as a bathing-place. The sands are firm and good, and from the parade on the cliffs above there is a grand sea view. Lodgings are good and numerous. 1 m. inland is *St. Peter's*, agreeably situated, with

many pleasant houses scattered about it. The *ch.*, restored in 1859, dates from the 12th cent., with additions to the end of the 16th, when the conspicuous flint tower was built. *Stone House*, 1 m. E., near the North Foreland Lighthouse, is the marine residence of the Archbp. of Canterbury; adjoining is a noble orphanage, erected through the exertions of Mrs. Tait.

BROADWATER, see *Worthing*.

BROCKET HALL, see *Hatfield*.

BROCKLEY COMBE, see *Clevedon*.

BROMFIELD, see *Ludlow*.

BROMHAM (Beds.), see *Bedford*.

BROMHAM (Wilts.), see *Chippenham* and *Melksham*.

BROMHOLM PRIORY, see *Walsham, North*.

Bromley (Kent), a market town on the rt. bank of the Ravensbourne, 10 m. from London by road, 11 m. by the Mid-Kent line of the S. E. Rly., and 13 m. by the L. C. & D. Rly. Inns: White Hart; Bell. It stands on high ground in the midst of a richly wooded and picturesque country. At one end of the town, between Widmore-lane and the railway, is what was the palace of the Bps. of Rochester; at the other the no less stately buildings of Bromley College. On the crown of the hill, just out of the High-street, is the old weather-worn *ch.*; and close at hand the Market-place, in the centre of which stands a showy new red brick Gothic Town Hall.

The *Ch.* (St. Peter & St. Paul) is of the Perp. period, but the N. aisle was rebuilt in 1792, and the whole repaired and large galleries added in 1830. Inside the *ch.* are some monuments of interest. Observe the large old *lich-gate* at the entrance to the *ch.-yd.*, and the yew avenue leading to the N. door of the *ch.* On leaving the *ch.-yd.* go to the open space immediately W. of it, for the fine view over Beckenham, Hayes, and Sydenham, and the valley of the Ravensbourne.

Sundridge Park (E. J. Scott, Esq.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Bromley, will afford a pleasant stroll, and has special interest for the geologist. "A hard conglomerate, entirely made up of oyster shells

and the shingle that formed their native bed," is quarried from a pit by *Elmstead-lane*. Observe the Park Lodge, which is built of stone quarried from this pit, and which is full of fossils; some remarkably fine cyrenæ may be seen in the walls. A charming walk leads from Sundridge Park to *Chislehurst*, where the geologist may continue his investigations on the Woolwich Beds, study the pebble deposits from which *Chislehurst* derives its name, and examine the chalk caves in Camden Park.

BROMPTON, see *Chatham*.

BROMSGROVE, see *Worcester*.

Bromwich, West (Staff.), 2 Stats., L. & N. W., and G. W. Rlys., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Birmingham (*Inn*: Dartmouth Hotel), is a very busy manufacturing town, where every variety of iron work is produced.—See the *Albion Works*. The parish *Ch.* is on a hill 1 m. N., and contains *Monuments* to the Whorwood family (16th cent.). *Sandwell Park*, formerly a Benedictine priory, and the property of the E. of Dartmouth, is occupied by a training institution under the care of Miss Selwyn, sister of the Bp. of Lichfield. Hallam, the historian, resided at W. Bromwich.

Bromyard (Hereford). *Inns*: Hop-pole; Falcon. Stat. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (14 m.) from Worcester, and 12 m. from Stats. of Ledbury, Leominster, and Great Malvern. The cruciform *Ch.* is of Norm. construction.

4 m. N. E. *Netherwood*. On a very steep hill above the ch. is a British encampment enclosing 20 acres, in excellent preservation, supposed to have been made during the retreat of Caractacus from the Herefordshire Beacon.

The E.-E. *Ch.* exhibits many interesting architectural features.

4 m. N. *Tedstone Delamere*, Norman and E.-E. *Ch.*, rebuilt 1856–1857 by Sir G. G. Scott; is adorned by columns of Serpentine marble from the Lizard Point, and good painted windows. The old work has been replaced piece by piece. The chancel screen of carved oak, probably of Tudor date, and the Norm. font, have been carefully preserved.

On the confines of this parish is a beautiful valley called "the Devil's Punchbowl." The *Tedstone "Dingles"* abound with rare plants and wild scenery. The Sapey brook, which flows through the ravine, is celebrated for its trout.

6 m. E. *Knightsford Bridge*, on the l. bank of the Teme River (*Inn*: Talbot), is a favourite resort of anglers. The finely wooded slopes of Ankerdine are also attractive to geologists.

5 m. E. *Knightwick*, on S. bank of the Teme. There is a remarkable cliff here called "the Rosebury Rock," the summit of which is 350 ft. above the sea. "As a picturesque object, Rosebury Rock forms a beautifully wooded mass, shrouding the rapid Teme that bathes its base, and tempting the naturalist to explore its hollows, involved in a labyrinth of dense vegetation."

Broseley (Salop) is 1 m. S. of Ironbridge Stat., Severn Valley Rly. (*Inn*: Lion), and is known for its tobacco-pipe manufacture. 1 m. W., at *Benthall*, are Maw's encaustic tile works (admission by appointment if visitor is not connected with the trade). The geologist should cross *Benthall Edge*, famous for its Upper Silurian (Wenlock shale) fossils, and may descend upon *Builthwaite Abbey*, 2 m. (see *Bridgnorth*).

BROUGH, see *Appleby*.

BROUGHAM CASTLE AND HALL, see *Penrith*.

Broughton (Lanc.)—Stat. Furness Rly., Coniston Branch. (*Inns*: Old King's Head; New King's Head)—is a quiet little town situated near the top of the estuary of the Duddon (the subject of a series of sonnets by Wordsworth). Above the tidal flow, the river abounds in trout and salmon. The Duddon is also famed for mussels and cockles. On a hill above the town is *Broughton Tower* (J. Sawrey, Esq.), an old embattled mansion. The view from the grounds, which are open to tourists, both towards the sea and inland, will repay a visit.

To the S. of the town is *Eccleriggs*, the residence of Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross, Home Secretary.

On *Heathwaite Fells*, 2 m. E., are

the supposed remains of an early British settlement. *Excursion* up the Vale of *Duddon* to source of river on Wrynose Fell, 12 or 14 m.; 5 or 6 hrs. by conveyance. Leaving Bootle-road at Duddon Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., turn rt. to Ulpha Fells, passing Duddon Grove (Major Rawlinson). 4 m. from Duddon Bridge is *Ulpha Kirk* (small Inn there, The Travellers' Rest); a little beyond is Dunnerdale, flanked on rt. by the perpendicular rock, the "Pen," and on the l. by Wallabarrow Crag. Cross the bridge and go by bank of river as far as the "Stepping Stones" at *Newfield* in Seathwaite (Inn). Cross the stream by the stones, and rejoin conveyance which has proceeded by road. At Newfield see the tomb in ch.-yd. and pew in ch. of Rev. Robert Walker (d. 1741), immortalised by Wordsworth. Leaving this, *Coniston* may be reached by crossing Seathwaite Beck, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Seathwaite Tarn, and thence over Walney Scar. A cart track leads from the foot of Walney Scar to the town; or by continuing the journey to head of the valley and over the Wrynose Pass.

5 m. from Newfield, nearly at the extremity of the valley, is *Cockley Beck*, where is "the cottage rude and grey" of Wordsworth's sonnet. Between this and Wrynose the scenery is dreary. Any admirer of the poet who prefers to follow the stream from its source with the volume of sonnets in his hand, can do so either from *Coniston* (see) through Yewdale, or from Ambleside through Little Langdale to Fell Foot, 5 m. from whence he will commence ascent of Wrynose, at the summit of which are the 3 Shire Stones marking the junction of Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland. Passing these and turning to l., a little out of the road, he will come upon the source of the Duddon and, after a descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., reach Cockley Beck. From here the course of the river may be followed to Duddon Bridge.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, see *Banbury*.

Broxbourne (Herts.), Stat. G. E. Rly., and 16 m. N. from London by road. The village is very

pretty, and has a handsome Perp. Ch. (St. Augustine), raised on a bank above a large and picturesque water-mill close to the station. Observe altar-tomb in chancel, with a double brass of Sir John Say and wife (d. 1473), and the fine panelled oak roof. The *New Inn*, by the station, is a good house, but the stranger should go down to the *Crown*, by the Lea, to see "the finest example of flower-gardening in the kingdom." The *Crown* is a fishing house, the Lea here being strictly preserved (annual subscriptions, 1 guinea; trout fishing, 2 guineas; day tickets for trout, 5s.; for jack, 2s.; bottom fishing, 1s.). The rank of the *Crown*, which affords excellent accommodation, among East End pleasure houses, is marked by the announcement that "Van-parties are not received." The next station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, is *Rye House*.

Bruton (Somerset.), Stat. Gt. W. Rly. Inns: Blue Bell; Wellington. This little town is prettily situated in a valley among a cluster of hills, about 4 m. from the wooded heights of Stourhead and Alfred's Tower.

The *Vicarage*, adjoining the church, was formed 1822 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, out of the ruins of the abbey. On a grassy hill above it, once the park of that abbey, stands a roofless tower, commanding an excellent view of Bruton and its neighbourhood. *Creech Hill*, crowned by a small camp, is seen to the N.W.

The road to *Wincanton*, 4 m., is a pretty drive, passing on rt. *Redlynch Park*, a seat of the Earl of Ilchester; and rt., 1 m., the romantic hamlet of *Discombe*.

Alfred's Tower is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bruton; and Stourhead, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (See *Gillingham*.)

The Ch. at *Batcombe*, 3 m. N., is one of the best in the county. The tower is very fine, and richly decorated.

1 m. W. of Bruton, *Wyke Champflower*, has a chapel built 1624, worth notice as an example of Jacobean Gothic.

BRYMPTON D'EVERCOY, see *YEOVIL*.

BRYNMAWR, see *Abergavenny*.

BUCKENHAM (OLD AND NEW), see *Attleborough*.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, see *Dartmoor*.

BUCKHURST HILL, see *Loughton*.

Buckingham (Bucks.), Stat., 61 m. from Euston-square, L. & N. W. Rly., *viâ* Bletchley, which is rather more than 1 hr. by rail from *Oxford*. Inns: White Hart; Swan and Castle. Railway (50 min.) to Banbury, but the road is 6 m. shorter. The town stands on rather high ground, almost encircled by the river Ouse, which is crossed by three bridges. Though a very ancient place it has few remains of antiquity, having suffered greatly from a fire in 1724. At a very short distance from the town, on the Brackley road, is the commencement of the noble avenue (about 2 m. in length) of elms leading to *Stowe*, the princely seat of the Duke of Buckingham; neither the mansion nor pleasure grounds are, however, shown to the public. The magnificent art treasures were sold by public auction in 1848. Within the distance of 5 m. from the town the tourist will find several interesting Churches. (a) 1 m. W. *Tingewick*—notice on the chancel wall a very curious brass of Erasmus Williams, rector, 1608; (b) 2 m. S. of *Tingewick*, *Chetwode*, the Ch. of an Augustinian Priory, founded here 1244; chancel very fine E. E., with some old stained glass; (c) 1 m. E. of *Chetwode*, *Preston Bisset*, a fine Dec. Ch. with excellent windows, doorways with fine mouldings and corbel heads, and good Dec. sedilia; (d) 2 m. E. of *Preston Bisset*, *Hillesdon*, very fine Perp.; the S. porch particularly good. From an attentive study of this Ch. Sir G. G. Scott derived his knowledge of Gothic architecture; (e) 1½ m. S. of *Hillesdon* is *Twyford*, which has some fine brasses. On N. side of the town are (f) 2 m. *Maids Moreton Ch.*, a very beautiful specimen of Perp., founded by "sisters and maids, daughters to Lord Pruet, 1450." The font, Gothic screen, roof of chancel, and three sedilia deserve notice; (g) 2 m. S.E. of *Maids Moreton*, *Thornborough*; (h) 3 m. W. of *Buckingham*, *Water Stratford*; and 5 m. N.E. *Lil-*

lingstone Dayrell, fine E.-E. Ch., restored by Street.

BUCKISH MILL, see *Bideford*.

BUCKLAND, see *Tavistock*.

Bude (Cornw.), a small but growing watering-place on a grand and curious coast. Inns: *Falcon; Bude Hotel. The vast and picturesque sea-cliffs on either side of the haven, and the wild moorland scenery inland, are great attractions. Coming from the S. the tourist can proceed to *Launceston* either by train direct, or by way of *Saltaash* (see *Plymouth*) and *Callington* (see *Launceston*). From *Launceston* it is 16 m. by road to *Stratton* (Inn: The Tree), thence 1½ m. to Bude Haven. At 7 m. is *Week St. Mary*, where is the ruin of a chantry founded (14th cent.) by Dame Percival. 1½ m. before reaching *Stratton* is the pretty village of *Launcells*, once a cell of Austin canons. A monument dated 1644, to the last of the family (John Chamond) of the founder, still stands in the Ch. Immediately N. of the town of *Stratton* is *Stamford Hill*, the scene of the battle in which the Parliamentarians were defeated by the Royalists (1643). The stranger should also visit the inclined plane of the *Bude Canal*, on *Hobbacott Down*, 1½ m. W., an ingenious substitute for a series of locks. In the immediate neighbourhood of Bude Haven, *Hennaclyff* (450 ft.), N.; *Compass Point*, W.; *Beacon Hill*, ½ m. W.; and *Dazard Point* (550 ft.), W. boundary of *Widemouth Bay* cannot fail to delight and astonish the visitor. The *Walk*, about 16 m., to *Boscastle* (see *Launceston*) is a very delightful one. A good road close to the coast has been made to *St. Gennys*, 10 m. (The Rev. R. S. Hawker's "Footprints of Former Men in Old Cornwall," should be in the hands of all visitors to this coast.) To the N. of Bude is, 5 m., *Kilkhampton*. The Ch. is interesting, and celebrated as the scene of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs." Read inscription on monument of Sir Beville Grenville. Just N. is the picturesque *Combe Valley*, opening to the sea between lofty cliffs. In the parish is a good

17th-cent. specimen of a manor-house called *Aldercombe* (Sir G. Stucley, Bart.). *Moruenstow*, recently rendered notorious owing to the death-bed secession of its Vicar (Rev. R. S. Hawker) to the Church of Rome, is 4 m. N., and 7 m. from Stratton, and contains a splendid old Ch., of great interest to the ecclesiologist. The district about Hartland, &c., 6 m. N., is described under *Bideford*.

BUDLE BAY, see *Bamborough*.

Budleigh Salterton (Devon.), 5 m. from *Exmouth* Stat., to which omnibus runs four times daily to meet trains—one of the most lovely drives in the county. *Inn*: **Rolle Arms*. This is a delightful little watering-place, just W. of the mouth of the Otter, a river well known to the angler, but strictly preserved. Short *Excursions* may be made to *Ladram Bay*, on opposite side of the river, which is crossed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea by a timber bridge; to *Budleigh*, 1 m., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. to *Hayes Barton*, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh; and to *West Down Beacon*. For other excursions, see *Exmouth*.

BUILDWAS ABBEY, see *Bridgnorth*.

BUILTH, see *Wye River*.

BULL BAY, see *Amlwch*.

Bungay (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (Waveney Valley). *Inn*: King's Head. This town is prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the windings of the Waveney, which is navigable for barges; and from the high ground on which it is placed, pleasant views are commanded. The remains of the *Castle* are entered from the yard of the King's Head Inn. The castle to which the existing ruins belong was restored in 1281; they consist mainly of two low circular towers, flanking walls of an octangular ground plan, which enclose a keep 54 ft. square. The *Church of St. Mary's* has, at the S.W. angle of the nave, a noble Perp. tower of four storeys, with fine turretted buttresses. The W. window of the nave, and that of the N. aisle, are Perp. and good. St. Mary's was the church of a priory founded for Benedictine nuns in 1160. The existing portion of the ch. was

probably parochial; whilst the chancel, now in ruins, was attached to the priory, of which there are no remains. In the street fronting the tower is a house of the 16th cent., retaining windows with early tracery.

Holy Trinity Ch. has a round tower, the lower part of which has been regarded as earlier than the Conquest. The upper part, with the windows, is Perp. There is here an extensive printing establishment, and also the very large silk factory of the Messrs. Grout.

2 m. S.E. is *Mettingham*, whose *Castle*, built in the reign of Edw. III., though ruined, retains its gateway, and within its enclosure portions of the college established in the reign of Rich. II. The ruins are extensive, and the lofty Edwardian gate-tower is striking.

In *Mettingham Ch.*, remains of rich stall-work and of the screen exists.

At *Beccles* (see) *Junc.*, 20 m. distant by railway from Bungay, the train may be taken to Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

BURFORD (Oxon), see *Witney*.

Burford (Salop), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Tenbury Stat., G. W. Rly. A most interesting Ch., E. E., with a beautifully carved screen from Louvain, an alabaster effigy of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of John of Gaunt, and a very unique *triptych*, executed in 1588, by Melchior Salaboss. In the centre are paintings of Richard Cromwell and wife, and in panel underneath is the figure of Edmund Cornwall, the "Strong Baron." On the outer lid are the Twelve Apostles. *Burford House* (Lord Northwick) has a fine avenue of trees.

BURGH CASTLE, see *Yarmouth*.

BURGHLEY, see *Stamford*.

BURNHAM BEECHES (Bucks.), see MAIDENHEAD.

BURNHAM (Norfolk), see *Wells* (Norfolk).

Burnham (Somerset), Stat., Somerset & Dorset Rly., worked by Mid. and L. & S. W. Branch from Highbridge Stat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: *Clarence Hotel*; *Reed's Hotel*, close to the station. This is a watering-place

much frequented by the inhabitants of Bristol and Bridgwater. It has a fine sandy beach; but the sea retires from it 4 m. at low water. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. is the *lighthouse*, to show the entrance of the river Parrett. The *Ch.* is chiefly remarkable for a very stately white marble altar-piece, designed by Inigo Jones for Whitehall Chapel.

East Brent to the N., and *South Brent* to the W. of Brent Knoll, have interesting churches.

Burnley (Lanc.)—two Stats., L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn*: Bull); *Post-office*, Manchester-road—is a manufacturing town, dependent on the cotton and woollen trades, but situated in a broken and pretty district, at the junction of the Calder and the Brun. The *Ch.* (temp. Edward III.) has been restored in memory of the late General Scarlett. The *Towneley Chapel*, at E. of N. aisle, contains monuments to that family, and one to Charles Towneley, the antiquary, who formed the collection of the Towneley marbles, in the British Museum. There are many interesting old houses in the neighbourhood, viz. (a) *Fulledge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., between Burnley and Towneley; (b) *Royle*, 1 m. N.W.; (c) *Hesandford*, 1 m. N.E., on bank of the Brun; (d) *Danes*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; (e) *Extwistle Hall*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.; *Barcroft*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., in Calder Valley; (f) *Ormerod Hall*, 3 m. E. (Rev. W. Thursby), 16th cent.; (g) *Towneley* (Col. Towneley), a fine house, with wings and towers. There are many family portraits and casts of the Towneley marbles, for which the Trustees of the British Museum paid 20,000*l.*

BURSCOUGH PRIORY, see *Ormskirk*.

Burslem (Staff.)—Stat., N. Staff. Rly. (*Inn*: Leopard)—is one of the principal pottery towns of North Staffordshire, and contains some very large works, such as those of Messrs. Davenport and Co. Visitors admitted between 10 and 1 A.M. and 2 and 5 P.M., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. See the *Wedgwood Memorial Hall*, of Italian style, where there is a School of Art especially adapted to ceramic manufacture.

BURTON AGNES, see *Bridlington*.

BURTON BRADSTOCK, see *Bridport*.

BURTON LAZARS, see *Melton Mowbray*.

Burton-on-Trent (Staff.), Stat., Midl. & L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: White Hart; Queen's; Midland; George. The metropolis of the bitter-beer trade is on the l. bank of the Trent, sloping down to which is the ch.-yd., containing a few arches and walls of the old abbey, founded by an Earl of Mercia in 1002. The breweries are colossal. There are six large firms, and about twenty-four smaller ones. Permission can be obtained to visit Messrs. Allsopp and Co., or Messrs. Bass and Co. Visitors will have to give their names and professions at the office, when they will receive a ticket, and be shown round by one of the underbrewers. The former employs 1400 hands, and the latter 2000. The principal objects are the grinding mills for bruising the malt, the coppers for holding the wort, and the cooperages.

BURWELL, see *Newmarket*.

Bury (Lanc.)—Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn*: **Derby Hotel); *Post-office*, Broad-street—is a busy and important manufacturing town, situated on a hill overlooking the Irwell. At Messrs. Wrigley and Sons', the paper for the London 'Times' is manufactured. Notice the *Peel Monument*, in the market-place, in memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, who was born at *Chamber Hall*, in the town, and whose father had extensive calico printing works here. The very fine *Ch.* (Canon Hornby, rector) near the old market-place, has been entirely rebuilt (except the tower). Proceed to footpath at back of school-house on N. side of the ch. for view of the valley and hills beyond. Of the 2 monumental pillars which are visible, that on rt. denotes the spot where the brothers Cheeryble (v. *infra*) threw the stick which, in accordance with the direction it fell, was to determine the place where they were to seek their fortune.

Excursions.—(a) Walk, or by rail, to Rochdale, 6 m., on the N. side of the valley of the Roch, which is very pretty. (b) By rail, up the valley of

the Irwell, to *Summerseat*, 5 m., a manufacturing village, chiefly dependent on the factory of the Messrs. Grant, the originals of the "Brothers Cheeryble," in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and charmingly situated at foot of *Holcombe Hill*, which is crowned by a lofty tower to the late Sir R. Peel.

Radcliffe, 2½ m., Stat. (Radcliffe Bridge), L. & Y. Rly. (Inn: Boar's Head), was the property and residence of the famous family of Radclyffe since the time of Henry II., and one single tower, in ruins, is left to mark where they lived. Radcliffe is famous in ballad literature for the tragedy of "Fair Ellen of Radcliffe."

BURY DITCHES, see *Bishop's Castle*.

Bury St. Edmund's (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. Inns: *Angel, nearly opposite the Abbey-gate; Bell, in the Cornhill; Suffolk, Butter-market. This town is regarded by the people of Suffolk, from its good air and pleasant position, as the "Montpellier of England." It is still a prosperous, brisk town; and on the eastern edge of it runs a range of monastic ruins, to which the stranger is admitted on payment of 6d. The former importance of Bury St. Edmund's was entirely owing to its famous Abbey, the remains of which are still of very great interest. The site of Bury St. Edmund's is first known as "Beodrics Weorth"—the "weorth," or home-
stead, of Beodric. Here Sigebert, King of East Anglia (circ. A.D. 631), is said to have founded a church and monastery in honour of the Virgin. Beodrics weorth is not again mentioned until it became the resting-place of St. Edmund. Little more is known with certainty of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, than that he was defeated and killed by the Danes about the year 870. About 945, Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, is said to have granted to the college of seculars a charter which gave them jurisdiction over the town, and for a space of one mile round it. In the course of the long fight between the seculars and the regulars, the former were declared unfit guardians of so great a treasure as St. Edmund's body; and a Bene-

dictine named Ailwin was appointed its protector. Ailwin (1021) laid the foundations of a new church, which was twelve years in building; and thus established that great monastery which soon became one of the wealthiest and noblest in England.

The shrine of St. Edmund was the chief religious centre of Eastern England. Hence the number of royal pilgrims, who, from time to time, visited it. A Parliament was held here by Hen. III. in 1272, and by Edw. I. in 1296.

The site of the monastery is now the property of the Marquis of Bristol. The *Abbey Gate* (fronting the Angel Hotel) was the chief entrance to the monastery. It is very beautiful. Dec. work, and it affords access to the *Botanic Garden*, a space of ground (about four acres) pleasantly laid out. Many fragments and foundations of the monastic buildings remain in the grounds. The great church of St. Edmund stretched along the S. side. On the l. of the abbey-gateway were the abbot's stables, brewhouses, and offices, of which range of buildings the S. wall is still perfect. Right of the gateway were the guests' hall, a chapel of St. Lawrence, and the abbot's mint. The embattled wall of the mint remains. Immediately in front of the gateway, and forming the eastern side of the great court, was the abbot's palace, built by Hugh the Sacrist, in 1155. Of this, the only remnant is the crypt of the abbot's dining-hall (on the rt. of the main walk), generally called the "Abbot's Parlour." E. of the palace was the Abbot's Cloister; attached to which was a small octagonal building, now called the "Dove-house," of which it seems to be a very early example. At the N.E. angle of the precincts stands the *Abbot's Bridge*.

Some mounds running W. of the "Abbot's Parlour" mark the site of the great cloister. On the S. side are the walls of a building, which was probably the refectory, and which is especially interesting, from the fact that in it sat the parliament of 1446, presided over by Hen. VI. in person.

The *Church* of the abbey has for the most part disappeared, except the bases of the piers of the great central tower in the present ch.-yd. and the private garden (get key from keeper at the Abbey gate) of the Vicar of St. James's. The high altar probably stood a little to the E. of the eastern piers; and an inscription has accordingly been placed against the N.W. pier, recording that, "Near this spot, on the 20th Nov., A.D. 1215, Cardinal Langton and the Barons swore at St. Edmund's altar, that they would obtain from King John the ratification of *Magna Charta*." The inscriptions on other tablets will also be read with interest by the visitor.

Returning through the abbey-gate, and proceeding southward, St. James's Ch. is passed, close to which is the grand *Norman Tower*, built about 1090. It stands on a line with the W. front of the abbey ch. The tower affords a valuable specimen of rich early Norm. work. It was carefully restored in 1848, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, at a cost of 4000*l*.

St. James's Ch. extends N. of this gateway, and is a very fine Perp. building, dating (the nave) from about 1436. A chancel, of late Dec. character, was added in 1868 (G. G. Scott, architect, who also designed the roof of the nave). Beyond the Norm. tower is *St. Mary's Ch.* (ask for keys at one of the houses opposite), for the most part Perp., of the early part of the 15th cent. The open roof is one of the finest in the county, with figures representing the *Te Deum* at the points of the hammer-beams, and small figures of saints on the battlemented shaft capitals, rising between each arch. The spandrels also are filled in with devices, all deserving careful attention.

The *Police Station*, in the market-place, known as *Moyse's Hall*, was a Jews' synagogue, like that at Lincoln, which is earlier. This is Trans. Norm., of the 12th cent., and has an upper storey, resting on a vaulted sub-structure.

The *Guildhall* has a Perp. porch, and an E.-E. portal of great beauty. All the rest is modern.

There are some remains of *St. Nicholas' Hospital* outside the East gate. In Northgate-road is a portion of the gatehouse of *St. Saviour's Hospital*. On the l. side of Northgate-road is the "*Thinghow*," a mound which gives name to the Hundred, and which was the ancient place of assembly for the "Thing."

The Thinghow was the place of execution till 1766.

The *Athenæum*, close to Angel Hotel, contains the Museum of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History."

Excursions.—To *Ickworth* (Marquis of Bristol), 3 m. from Bury, is a landmark throughout the neighbourhood. It stands on high ground, and the cupola of the central portion rises to a height of 140 feet. The mansion is of somewhat fantastic character. It contains some valuable pictures and sculptures. Two portraits of Spanish princes by *Velasquez* are especially fine. The park is well-wooded and pleasant (1800 acres—11 m. round). In it is an obelisk 95 ft. high, erected by the people of Derry in honour of their bishop, the fourth Earl of Bristol, who died in 1803.

Chevington Ch. (1 m. S.W. from Ickworth) contains Trans.-Norm. portions (N. and S. doors), and a fine chest is preserved here. In the village is a large factory of soldiers' clothing.

Little Saxham Ch. (1½ m. N.E. of Ickworth) has a remarkable and very picturesque round tower. It is Norm. (early 12th cent.). The walls and doorway of nave are also Norm. The chancel is of the 15th cent.

Hengrave Hall, 3¼ m. N.W. of Bury (Lady Rokewode Gage), is one of the most interesting examples of a Tudor mansion remaining in England, although reduced to one-third of its original size. It was begun by Sir Thomas Kytson about 1525, completed 1538. The best general point of view is at the S.W. angle, where the rich details of the Gatehouse, and the many windows and projections of the long S. front group very picturesquely.

Hengrave Ch. was rebuilt in the first years of the 15th cent. The round tower at the W. end is considerably earlier than the ch. itself, and is probably Norm. The chief objects of interest are the fine 16th-cent. tombs. The ch. at *Lackford*, 3 m. W. of Hengrave, has a fine font (temp. Edw. I.), and 2 m. beyond, at *Icklingham ch.*, is a Roman pavement and an exquisite ch. chest—the latter the finest in England.

Rushbrooke Hall, 3 m. S.E. of Bury, is a large, red-brick, moated mansion (Elizabethan). It contains a large collection of portraits. *Hawstead* and *Hardwicke* may be visited on returning from Rushbrooke. The remains of *Hawstead Place* are still to be seen, with a curious gateway. It is now a farmhouse. The *Ch.* is of flint, with stone dressings. In it are Norm. doors and arches, with an E.-E. chancel; also a Perp. rood-screen and lectern, and some interesting monuments to the Drury family, from whom Drury-lane in London derived its name.

Hardwicke House, 1½ m. S., contains some interesting pictures and portraits, and a fine library, rich in county histories.

Barton Hall (Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.), 3 m. E. from Bury, contains an excellent collection of pictures of the English, Flemish, and Italian schools. There is also a large collection of the drawings of Mr. Bunbury (grandfather of the present proprietor), whose 'Humorous Sketches of Men and Manners' (Bunbury's caricatures) are celebrated.

The *Ch.* of *Great Barton* is worth a visit.

At *Ixworth*, 4 m. beyond Barton, the *Ch.*, which belonged to the Abbey of Bury, is almost entirely Perp. Mr. Warren has a large collection of coins and antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

Bardwell Ch., 2½ m. N. of Ixworth, is Dec. and Perp., and has been restored throughout. The nave roof, which is good, is said to have been the gift of Sir Wm. Bardwell (d. 1434).

Close to the park at Culford (4 m.

N. of Bury) is the brick mansion of *West Stow*, a manor which belonged to the Abbots of Bury until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir John Croftes. Sir John built the hall and the gatehouse, the latter the most interesting portion of the building. Most of the quadrangle of the house is pulled down, and the remainder is used as a farmhouse and buildings, but the chimneys and various details in brick still remain tolerably perfect, and are worth attention. The ch. of *West Stow*, for the most part E.-E., has been restored by *Butterfield*.

BUSHEY PARK, see *Hampton Court*.

BUSLEY, see *Tewkesbury*.

BUTLEY PRIORY, see *Aldborough* and *Woodbridge*.

BUTTERBY, see *Bishop Auckland* and *Durham*.

BUTTERMERE, see *Keswick*.

BUTTINGTON, see *Welshpool*.

BUXHALL, see *Stowmarket*.

Buxton (Derby).—Stats., close together, Midland Rly. (163 m. from St. Pancras), and L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: The Palace H., on a height, with garden; Railway H.; and Royal H., all near the Stats.; St. Anne's H. (best for a halt); Crescent H.; George H.; Burlington; Old Hall (Boarding H.); Midland; Lee Wood H.; and (commercial) Shakespeare—has been a place of resort for 300 yrs., on account of the virtues of its mineral waters, and its healthy, though cold, situation, 1100 ft. above the sea, and at the very head of the Wye valley. The waters are like those of Wildbad, and the *Well of St. Anne*, under the colonnade at W. end of the Crescent, furnished both hot and cold water from springs rising only 12 inches apart. The *Baths* are in the *Crescent*, a fine range erected by fifth Duke of Devonshire, 1780-4. At the back are the stables, partly used for a hospital. The places of interest near the town are *St. Anne's Cliff*, immediately in front of the Crescent, the chief promenade for invalids; the *Park* and *Pavilion*, opposite Old Hall Hotel; and, on S. side, the *Duke's Drive*, a charming walk or drive of about 1 m., over-

looking the valley of the Wye. The *Excursions* are very pleasant and numerous: (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to *Poole's Hole*, at foot of Grinlow Hill, a stalactite cavern about 300 yds. long, in which the Wye rises. Continue through *Burbage*, and on the Leek road, to *Axe Edge*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., 1750 ft. high, whence there is a remarkably fine view over the moors towards *Macclesfield*, and thence, 1 m., to *Cat and Fiddle Inn*. Four rivers, the Dove, Wye, Dane, and Goyt, rise in *Axe Edge*. (b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the Ashbourne road to the earthworks on *Staddon Moor*, returning by the *Duke's Drive*. (c) 2 m. W., to *Diamond Hill*, 1435 ft., on top of which is *Solomon's Temple*, commanding a splendid view. (d) 5 m. E. to *Chee Tor*, a fine rock 300 ft. high, surrounded by the river, passing by *Fairfield* to *Wormhill*, and returning from *Miller's Dale* Stat., 2 m. E. (e) To *Whaley Bridge*, 6 m., for the sake of the scenery through which the road passes. Other *Excursions* are, *Alton Towers*, 22 m. by rail, *via* Leek (see *Alton*); *Ashbourne* (see), 20 m.; *Ashford* (Devonshire Arms), 10 m., for trout and grayling fishing; *Bakewell* (see), 12 m.; *Dove Dale* (see), 20 m.; *Matlock* (see), 22 m.; *Miller's Dale* (see), 6 m., and *Monsal Dale*, 9 m.; also to *Baslow*, 15 m.; *Castleton*, 12 m.; *Chatsworth*, 15 m.; *Edensor*, 14 m.; *Eyam*, 14 m.; and *Haddon Hall*, 14 m. (see *Sheffield*). Waggonettes run daily to *Chatsworth*, &c.

BYFLEET, see *Weybridge*.

BYLAND ABBEY, see *Thirsk*.

CAD, *Valley of*, see *Plymouth*.

CADBURY CASTLE, see *Sherborne*.

CADER IDRIS, see *Barmouth* and *Dolgelley*.

CADGEWITH, see *Helston*.

CAERHUN, see *Conway*.

CAERLEON, see *Newport* (Mon.).

Caermarthen (Caermarthensh.), Stat. G. W. Rly., 246 m. from London. *Inns*: *Ivy Bush; Boar's Head. The county town is situated high on rt. bank of the Towy, and possesses considerable historical interest. The *Parish Ch.* (restored) contains some fine monuments, particu-

larly one to Sir Rhys-ap-Thomas (d. 1527), who commanded the Welsh under Henry at Bosworth. Opposite to this, in a niche in the wall, is the effigy of a lady praying, with a quaint inscription. Here, too, Sir Richard Steele, the essayist, was buried. A memorial brass on S. wall, erected Aug. 1876, marks the site. To E. of the town is the *Parade*, commanding fine view of the vale, and beyond it the Pond-side, a lovely walk, looking up the vale of Towy towards *Merlin's Hill* and *Abergwili* (see). "Coracles" are used here by the fishermen. It is a pleasant walk to *Llanunnor Hill* and *Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Cross the bridge near the railway station and turn l. In the *Ch.* is a monument to Sir R. Steele, with singular inscription. 6 m. to E. of Caermarthen is *Ferryside* (Stat.), much frequented as a watering-place, and celebrated for its extensive cockle-fishery, which presents an extraordinary sight at low water, when the sands are covered with women, boys, and donkeys (*Inns*: White Lion; *Mariners' Hotel*; both clean and homely). It overlooks a large expanse of sand at mouth of the Towy, and the headland and ruined castle of *Llanstephan*. Across the river is a ferry, and a very pleasant trip may be made to the opposite side of the estuary. 3 m. beyond *Llanstephan* is the decayed port and town of *Llaugharne* (pron. "Larne") on rt. bank of the Taf, which is crossed by a ferry. From here to *Tenby* it is a beautiful walk of about 15 m., through *Marros* and *Amroth*, where many rare kinds of shells may be found. On W. of Caermarthen the railway runs to, 8 m., *St. Clears*, a little port on the Taf (*Inn*: Globe, very comfortable and most moderate; favourite quarters with anglers fishing in the neighbourhood of *Llaugharne*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l.), and 6 m. beyond to *Whiland Junc.*, where the line branches off to *Tenby* and *Pembroke*, S. From Caermarthen the railway runs N. to *Llandyssil* (for *Cardigan*), and to *Pencader* for *Aberystwith*.

Caernarvon (Caernarvon.), 246 m. from London, L. & N. W. Rly.; 9 m. from Bangor; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by fast

train from Chester. A steamer plies between the quay and the Anglesey coast. *Inns*: Royal Hotel, near station; Royal and Sportsman, close to entrance to Castle; Castle.

The *Castle*, built by Edwd I., occupies a large area on W. and N.W. of the town, and is an irregular oblong, surrounded by high walls, which are surmounted at intervals by 13 polygonal towers. The principal entrance, or King's Gate, faces N., nearly opposite Castle-street, and is now approached by a flight of steps and a bridge; over it is a statue of Edw. I.; the S.W. tower is fitted up as the town museum; the W. portion contains the state apartments; at the extreme W. is the lofty *Eagle Tower*, so called from mutilated figures of eagles on the battlements; in it is shown the room in which Edw. II. is supposed, though wrongly, to have been born. The view from the Eagle Tower is very fine. Rt. of the gateway is the Well Tower; the upper quadrangle contains on l. the Dungeon Tower; the granary is at the N.E. corner, the Black Tower on the S. side, and between the two the "Queen's Gateway."

The *Town Walls* were about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumference, and extending from the Eagle Tower, after running N. and E., rejoined the castle near the Queen's Gate; they once had a moat and 12 semicircular towers. The seaward gate, called *Porth-yr-awr*, leads to a delightful Esplanade, running along the whole W. side of the town to the harbour and pier. A chapel, now used as the *town Ch.*, occupies a portion of the walls in the N.W. angle. From the eminence of *Twt (Toot) Hill*, at the back of the Royal Hotel, a very fine view of surrounding hill-country is obtained.

Excursions.—(1) To the *Nantlle Lakes*, *Drws-y-Coed*, &c.; rail must be taken to *Penygroes* (Stat.), $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., the nearest point for the two beautiful lakes, *Llyniau Nant-y-Uef*. From W. end of the lakes is a most beautiful view of Snowdon closing the pass. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Penygroes*, near *Nantlle*, is entered the very beautiful pass of

Drws-y-coed. On crossing head of the pass at *Bwlch-y-felin*, Snowdon lies immediately in front, *Llyn Cwellyn* is seen l., and on rt. the desolate *Llyn-y-gader*. Close to the road is the little *Llyn Dyrwarchen*, which has a so-called floating island; a little further on, and 4 m. from *Nantlle*, is reached *Pont-Rhyddu*, whence the tourist can proceed by road either 9 m. to *Caernarvon*, or 4 m. to *Beddgelert*.

(2) To *Clynnog* (see), &c. At $\frac{3}{4}$ m. the Seiont is crossed; a road rt. leads to village of *Llanfaglan*. Many rare marine plants grow on the coast, at extremity of which is *Belan*, the miniature fort and bathing-place of Lord Newborough. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond crossing of the Seiont, the *Gwrfai* is crossed; and 1 m. further on is *Llanwnda*; 2 m. beyond which is restored *ch.* of *Llandwrog*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Llandwrog* the *Llyfni* is crossed, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. of which is the curious old inscribed bridge of *Pont-y-cwm*. On an eminence S. are the Roman camp of *Craig-y-Ddinas*, and *Foel*, a British fortress. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond the *Llyfni* is cromlech of *Penardd*, l., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is the pleasant little village of *Clynnog*—*Inn*: Sportsman Bach. (The tourist who wishes to avoid the straight road from *Llanwnda* to *Clynnog* may follow the *Nantlle* road from *Caernarvon*, and turn off at *Penygroes* rt. by by-road to *Pont-llyfni*.)

(3) To *Beddgelert*, 13 m.

(4) To *SNOWDON* by *Llanberis*, 9 m. (by rail, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The most popular of all the excursions from *Caernarvon*.

(5) To *Menai Bridge*, 8 m.; *Tubular Bridge*, 16 m.; *Bangor*, by coach, with beautiful views of Anglesea, 9 m. (see *Bangor*). (6) To *Beaumaris*, 13 m. (7) To *Snowdon*, 12 m. (see *Llanberis*, *Beddgelert*). (8) By taking ferry to *Tal-y-foel*, excursions may be made to S. part of Anglesea (see *Llangefni*, *Beaumaris*).

Distances by rail: *Holyhead*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Bangor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Conway*, 1 hr. 20 min.

There are also coaches to *Capel Curig*, *Beddgelert*, *Portmadoc*, *Tan-y-bwlch*, *Nevin*, and *Edeyrn*. The "Fairy" steamer makes frequent excursions in summer along the *Menai*,

to Bangor and Beaumaris, and sometimes to Llandudno and Moelfre Bay.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE, see *Cardiff*.

CAERSWS, see *Newtown*.

CAERWENT, see *Chepstow*.

CAISTER CASTLE, see *Yarmouth*.

CALBOURNE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

CALDECOT CASTLE, see *Chepstow*.

CALDER BRIDGE, see *Keswick*.

CALDRON SNOT, see *Barnard Castle*.

CALDY ISLAND, see *Tenby*.

CALLALY CASTLE, see *Rothbury*.

CALLINGTON, see *Launceston*.

Calne (Wilts.). Stat. G. W. Rly. Branch line (6 m.) from Chippenham. *Inns*: Lansdowne Arms; White Hart. The chief "industry" is pig-killing and bacon-curing. The beds of coral rag here are interesting to the geologist. The country around is pretty. Those who explore it will be charmed by the picturesque irregularity of the cottages.

The *Church* is a fine large building, admirably restored by Slater, 1864.

Bowood, the Marquis of Lansdowne's seat, is 2 m. S.W. (see *Chippenham*).

The *Lansdowne Column* crowns a lofty promontory of the chalk range, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. It is erected within the area of *Oldbury Castle*, an entrenchment, to which, it is thought, the Danes retired after their defeat by Alfred in the battle of Ethandune. On the adjoining slope is the *Cherhill White Horse*, cut on the chalky ground about the year 1780, by Dr. Alsop, a physician resident at Calne. It is in a spirited trotting attitude, 157 ft. from head to tail, and visible at a distance of 30 m.

Maud Heath's Column (see *Chippenham*) is about 2 m. from Calne, across the fields.

Bremhill, 2 m. N.W., was the living of the poet Bowles (d. 1850). The *Ch.* will repay a visit.

Lacock Abbey (see *Chippenham*) is 6 m. W. from Calne.

Calstock (Cornwall). The houses are built irregularly on a steep hill overlooking and close to the most beautiful parts of the river *Tamar*. In summer time, steamers ply frequently from Devonport, proceeding occasion-

ally as far as the *Weir-Head* (22 m. from Plymouth Sound). Very pleasant trips may be made in a rowing boat, *with the tide*, from Saltash, or places below it (see *Plymouth, Excursions*).

Inns: Tamar (E. Durbur, proprietor), small, homely, scrupulously clean, and very inexpensive; the Ashburton Hotel, Kelly Rock, is larger and more pleasantly situated. In the village itself, which is dirty and badly drained, there is nothing whatever to attract the stranger, but the surrounding country is very enjoyable. The *Church* stands at the top of the hill at the back of the village, from which fine views may be obtained. In it are the vault of the Edgcombes, and monuments to Pierce Edgcombe and the Countess of Sandwich, widow of that Earl who was killed in the furious action with De Ruyter, 1672. On several of the tombstones in the churchyard are quaint epitaphs. A little below the Ashburton Hotel, and on same side of the river, is *Cothels*, now the residence of the Countess Dowager of Mount Edgcombe—a most interesting old manor-house, begun in the reign of Henry VII., and not completed before that of Elizabeth—full of ancient furniture and fittings. The river scenery here is most beautiful, especially the hollow at the bend of the stream, called *Danescombe*. Notice the chapel on the top of a neighbouring projecting rock, built by Sir Richard Edgcombe (temp. Richard III.). The walks, rt. and l., on the opposite side of the river are also very enjoyable. The footpath through the woods, which skirt the river, leads to *Harewood House* (the scene of Mason's drama of 'Elfrida'), now used as offices for Duchy of Cornwall. From this point meet the boat at the ferry opposite *Morwellham*, whence walk up the inclined plane of the Tavistock canal to the summit of the *Morwell Rocks*, superb crags rising to an immense height. A path conducts along the entire range, leading ultimately to the picturesque bridge over the Tamar, called *New Bridge*, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Tavistock*.

CALWICH ABBEY, see *Alton* (Staffs.).

CAMBO, see *Morpeth*.

CAMBORNE, see *Redruth*.

Cambridge (Cambs.), 58 m. from London. There is one large *Rly. Stat.* used in common by the G. E., the G. N., the L. & N. W., and the Midl. Rlys. The Stat. is about 1 m. distant from the centre of the town. *Inns*: (none very good) *Bull H., in Trumpington-street; Red Lion H., in Petty Cury; the University Arms, in Regent-street, adjoining Parker's Piece, good and quiet; the Hoop, in Bridge-street. N.B.—During Newmarket races the inns are thronged—and some of the company is not very choice—better not visit Cambridge at such times. *Post Office and Telegraph Station* in St. Andrew's-street. The best general views of Cambridge are from the roof of King's College Chapel, or from the castle mound (see *post*). The situation of the town is not so favourable or so picturesque as that of Oxford, but in both cases the stately buildings are admirably set off by groups and avenues of magnificent trees. The principal colleges are ranged along rt. bank of the Cam, and behind each extends a sweep of green meadow, called the Backs of the Colleges, surrounded by trees, which form a deep, leafy screen beyond them. There are 17 colleges. The head of each is the "Master," except at King's, the head of which is the "Provost," and at Queens', whose head is the "President." In all, the Master's house is called the "Lodge." At the entrance of each college is the *Porter's Lodge*; and strangers must apply to the porter in order to see the Hall and Chapel, Combination room, and Library. A great part of the buildings of almost every college is comparatively modern. St. John's Chapel, the new front of Caius, the hall of Peterhouse, new buildings at Pembroke and Jesus College, and Master's Lodge at St. Catharine's, bear testimony to the skill and judgment of their designers. Cambridge, in fact, including its churches, affords a complete series of studies for the historian of architecture. From the *station* the stranger

is recommended to drive to Trumpington-street, and passing on l. King's College and the Senate House, to inspect the chief objects of interest in the following order, commencing in Trinity-street with

Trinity College (founded by Hen. VIII., 1546), which consists of 4 courts or quadrangles: the Great, or Bishop's, Court, Neville's Court, the New Court, and Master's Court. It is entered from Trinity-street by the *Grand Entrance Tower*, called the *King's Gateway*, which opens to the Great Court, the largest quadrangle in the University. On the N. side (rt. on entering) are the chapel and King Edward's Tower. On the W. side are the Master's Lodge, Hall, and Combination rooms. The 2 other sides are occupied by sets of rooms; and in the centre of the S. side is a tower, called the Queen's Tower, from a statue of Mary Tudor on its front. The quaint conduit in the centre of the court was erected by Thomas Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615. The *Chapel* is a long, plain Renaissance building. The interior is wainscoted, as high as the windows, with carved oak, the carving being by *Grinling Gibbons*. The music is very select, and the organ one of the finest in England. The ante-chapel is full of statues and busts of former members of the college—Lord Bacon, Isaac Barrow, Lord Macaulay, and others—the most attractive of all being the beautiful statue of Newton, with the prism in his hand, by *Roubiliac*. The *Hall*, 100 ft. long, is by far the finest in Cambridge. The portraits should be noticed. Adjoining, and beyond the "screens" (as the passage between the hall and the butteries is called), is the *Kitchen*, a lofty and ancient apartment, worth looking into, especially in term time. The *Master's Lodge* occupies the rest of W. side and contains many fine apartments, including a set of state rooms used on occasions of royal visits. The judges, when on circuit, are always lodged here; and there is a set of rooms especially assigned to them. Through the screens, or passages of the hall,

Nevile's Court is entered, so named from its founder, Dr. Nevile, Master of the college (d. 1615). The *Library* is accessible to strangers daily, between 1 and 3. The interior is very striking. Busts of Cambridge worthies are placed on each bookcase, and marble busts by Roubiliac, Chantrey, Woolner, &c., on pedestals in front. The fronts of the book-cases are enriched with carving, in lime-wood, by *Grinling Gibbons*. Many interesting historic relics, including Newton's telescope, some of his MSS., &c., are deposited here. At S. end is *Thorwaldsen's* statue of Byron, which was refused admission into Westminster Abbey.

The *New, or King's Court*, entered from the arcade, or cloister, on the S. side, was built (1823) by *Wilkins*, at a cost of 40,000*l.* On the W. side of the New Court a gate opens to the *College Walks*. These are very striking; and, indeed, the view immediately in front of this gateway, looking down the long avenue of lime-trees, is probably the finest in or near Cambridge.

St. John's College, adjoining *Trinity* on the N., consists of 4 distinct courts, 3 on the rt. bank of the Cam. and 1 on the l. (built 1827-1831). It was opened 1516, after the death of the foundress, Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Hen. VII. It was previously the Hospital of St. John, founded 1210, and may therefore be regarded as the oldest college. The entrance gateway into the first court is a good and picturesque example. The *Chapel* (early Dec.), begun 1863, was consecrated 1869 (*Scott*, architect). The tower is open to the height of 84 ft. from the pavement. This space, together with the great length (172 ft.) and height (63 ft.) of the chapel, the richly-coloured roof and windows, and the intricate beauty of the details, produce an impression of grandeur. Peterhead granite, Devonshire, Irish, and serpentine marbles, and black and red Derbyshire marble, have been used. The E. end forms a five-sided apse. A screen of carved oak divides the ante-chapel from the chapel itself.

The altar is of oak, with carved panels, and has for its top a single slab of Belgian marble. The ceiling of the chapel is vaulted in oak, and is of 19 bays, containing painted figures of great personages, each bay representing those of a single century. The *stained-glass windows* are mainly by *Clayton and Bell*. The stranger should attend the Sunday evening service. The chapel is then filled from end to end with members of the college, wearing surplices. The public are admitted to the ante-chapel; but the introduction of a Fellow is required for admission to the chapel itself. The *Hall*, between the first and second courts, has been enlarged and decorated under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott. The whole of the N. end is new, together with its oriel. A panelled ante-room and a fine oak staircase lead to the *Gallery*, now used as the Combination-room. The *Library*, which may be reached through the gallery, extends along the N. side of the third court (built 1624). The room remains unaltered, and is very picturesque, with its timbered roofs, its whitened walls, and its cases of carved oak, black with age. The *Second Court* (picturesque) has scarcely been changed since its construction (1598-1602). The *Third Court* was finished in 1624. The cloister on its W. side and the front to the river are worth notice. An additional *Court*, across the river, was begun in 1827, and completed in 1831 (*Rickman*, architect). It is approached by a covered Gothic bridge over the Cam. It has a cloister, with a lofty entrance gateway on the S. side, and on the N. a lantern tower rises above the roof. A foot-bridge now connects the walks of *Trinity* and *St. John's*.

Gonville and Caius College is so called from its 2 founders, but is best known as *Caius College* (pron. *Keys*). The old buildings well deserve notice, but the college has been greatly altered and enlarged of late years. The principal entrance is beneath a lofty tower, part of the New Court, fronting the Senate House. The architect of the New Court is Mr. Waterhouse. It

was begun in 1867, and is one of the most conspicuous and ornamental buildings of the University. The row of projecting heads represents the principal worthies of the College, each with his name inscribed below. A passage on W. side leads into the smaller court of the Old College, known as *Caius Court* (1564–1573). The "*Gate of Honour*" fronts the Schools. It was erected in 1574, and is one of the most pleasing specimens of the early Renaissance in England. The "*Gate of Virtue and Wisdom*" opens to the New Court. It is surmounted by a peculiar turret rising beside it. The third gate, "*The Gate of Humility*," has been removed from the Outer Court and a new gate erected. The Inner Court, faced with stone in the last century, is known as *Gonville Court*. Between the 2 courts is the *Chapel*. The *Hall*, reached from the Inner Court, was built by *Salvin* in 1854.

In a line with *Caius College*, but separated from it by a lane, are the *Senate House* and the *University Library*.

The *Senate House* (answering to the *Sheldonian Theatre* at Oxford) was begun in 1722, and opened 1730. The architect was *James Gibbs*. The interior is fine, with an enriched ceiling, and contains statues by *Rysbrach* and others; the most noticeable is *Nollekens'* statue of *Wm. Pitt the younger*. All degrees are conferred here. The entrance to the *Schools* and to the *University Library* is through the arcade which runs N. and S. at right angles to the *Senate House*. The *Schools* form a small quadrangle, the upper storey of which is appropriated to the *Library*. The *Divinity Lecture Rooms* are on the E. side, immediately at the back of the arcade; the *Arts School* (used by Professors for lectures) is W.; and the *Law School* (also used by Professors) is on the S. side.

The *University Library* is open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers must be accompanied by a member of the University. It is entered by a staircase at the S.W. corner of the arcade,

and occupies the upper storey of each side of the quadrangle, as well as the ground-floor of the N. side. The *New Library*, erected by *Cockerell, R.A.* (1837–1842), is a very noble room, 167 ft. long, 36 ft. high, and 45 ft. wide. The *Library* is entitled (like the *Bodleian* and the *British Museum*) to a copy of every new book published in the kingdom. At the West end some MSS. are exhibited under glass, including a very fine MS. of *Wickliffe's Bible* on vellum. There are also the first *Caxton*, and—the greatest treasure of all—the '*Codex Bezae*,' a MS. of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, given by *Theod. Beza* in 1581. Any book can be taken out of the *Library* by members of the University, and may be kept for a quarter of a year.

At the back of *Caius College* is *Trinity Hall*, which contains little of interest to the stranger except a *fountain's cup*, which is, no doubt, the oldest piece of plate remaining in the University. It alone retains the name of *Hall*, to distinguish it from *Trinity College*. The buildings have all been modernised or rebuilt—the front from a design by *Salvin*—after 1852. The *Chapel* was refitted in 1729.

In a line with, and S. of *Trinity Hall* is *Clare College*. The exterior is the chief sight for the visitor. The present buildings were begun about 1638, but not finished until 1715. The single court of which the college consists is perhaps the most pleasing in the University—exhibiting the architecture of the 17th cent. with purity and grace. The gateway towards the street, with its quaint, lantern-like windows, and the fine river front, should be especially noticed. The *Library* contains one of the rare folio Bibles of *Sixtus V.* The *Poison Cup* of *Clare* is kept in the Master's lodge, and is curious and beautiful. Beyond the court, a bridge crosses the river, and opens to a very beautiful avenue of elm-trees.

Nearly opposite the front of *Clare* is the unfinished gateway of the old court of *King's College*, which it is to be hoped may be eventually

worked into a fitting entrance for the present court. This court, in the lower part of the Cockerell building, now contains the *Woodwardian*, or *Geological Museum*, open daily from 10 to 4. Originating from the bequest of Dr. Woodward, who died in 1728, and comprising many fine and distinct collections, it is now one of the most interesting and instructive in England. The visitor will do well to give his chief attention to the fine examples from the Cambridgeshire fens and gravel beds.

Returning into Trumpington-street, *Great St. Mary's Ch.* is conspicuous on the opposite side of the street. This is the University Ch., which has a fine peal of bells and chimæ. The passage beside it leads into the *Market-place*, where butter is sold by the yard. The part of Trumpington-street fronting King's College is known as *King's Parade*.

King's College is entered from King's Parade through a modern buttressed screen, pierced with openings filled with tracery. The college was founded by the "royal saint," Hen. VI., in 1440-1443, and in immediate connection with the college founded in the same period by him at Eton, from which place the scholars, when sufficiently advanced, were to be transferred. The great *Chapel* (choral service, open to all, is at 4 P.M.; on Sundays at 3.30) indicates the scale on which it was intended that all the buildings should be completed. It is the most celebrated of all the buildings in the University, and is unquestionably the finest. It occupies the whole of the N. side of the court, and is most imposing in its great height (90 ft. to top of battlements), its length (316 ft.), divided by broad buttresses into 12 bays. The *doorway* by which the chapel is entered at the W. end of the S. side has been called the most pleasing part of the (exterior) design. Between the very wide buttresses which support the stone roof are 9 chantries. The great effect of the *interior* is produced by its height (78 ft.), the solemn beauty and splendour of the old stained glass which fills all the windows except the

W., and, above all, by the magnificent fan-tracery of the stone vaulting. The breadth of the chapel is 45½ ft. The organ-screen dividing the ante-chapel from the choir is placed nearly in the centre of the building. The whole of the internal walls are covered with panelling. The arms and supporters of Hen. VII.—crowned roses, portcullises, and fleurs-de-lys—are introduced in every direction. The organ-screen, of wood, is of the time of Hen. VIII. The gates opening to the choir date from the reign of Chas. I. The stalls are only in part as old as Hen. VIII.; the greater portion is of much later date, and is not especially good. The brass lectern deserves notice. The 25 magnificent *windows* are justly celebrated, and especially interesting, as they were made for the place they occupy. Each window contains 4 pictures, 2 above and 2 below the transom. The lower series (as a whole) is a continuous chain of Gospel history. The upper lights exhibit the Old Testament types of the subjects from the New Testament represented below. The general arrangement by type and antitype is of great antiquity. A staircase in the N.E. turret leads to the roof, whence an excellent view of the town is obtained, and of the country for a great distance round Cambridge. The *Library* contains about 12,000 vols. The lawn, W. of the chapel and court, is bordered on one side by the buildings of Clare College, is very sunny and pleasant, and slopes down to the river.

Opposite King's, on the E. side of King's-parade, is *St. Edward's Ch.* Beyond King's, on the E. side of Trumpington-street, is *Corpus Christi College*, the buildings of which are almost entirely modern. One small court only of the old buildings remains; it is covered with ivy, and is rather picturesque with its steep roofs. The *Hall*, on the N. side of the principal court, is said to have been partly designed after the great hall of Kenilworth. The *Library* is a good and lofty room. The great treasure of the collection, and one of the great treasures of Cambridge, is the MS. library,

rescued by Abp. Parker from the stores of the suppressed monasteries. It consists of 400 vols., all interesting and curious, and stringent rules are in force for their preservation and safe keeping. At N. end of the college is *St. Benedict's Ch.*

Adjoining Corpus S. is *St. Botolph's Ch.* Opposite Corpus is *St. Catharine's College*. It is to be recognised by the iron railing and grove (as it is called) which divides it from Trumpington-street. The present buildings were commenced 1680; the E. end of the S. side was not finished until 1755. The court is plain, but far from bad in design. The *Hall* has been Gothicised, and has hardly been improved by the operation. The *Chapel* is very plain, but contains some good carving.

Queens' College, at the back of *St. Catharine's*, is reached either by passing through the court of that college, or by turning down Silver-street, opposite *St. Botolph's Ch.* Although not one of the most ancient foundations in the University, it is perhaps the most picturesque of all the colleges, and retains its antique character more completely than any other. The second court, and the view in the garden court, are very picturesque. The entrance tower of brick, with turrets at the angles, is part of the original building (completed about 1499). In the first court are the hall and chapel. The old roof of the *Hall* has been restored, and the windows filled with stained glass. The inner court, surrounded by a narrow, low cloister, is very quaint and unusual, and recalls the cloister court of some old German monastery. The President's *Lodge* is on the N. The long, low gallery, with window recesses, its old furniture and pictures, is exceedingly striking, which of course is only to be seen by special permission. S. of the Cloister Court is that called *Erasmus' Court*; the site of the rooms occupied by that great scholar is pointed out. Across the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, rebuilt in 1746, is a terrace at the water side overhung by fine elms, and known as

Erasmus' Walk, or more commonly as "*The Grove*." It should be visited for the view of the college and river obtained from it.

Returning to Trumpington-street, on the rt. (the W. side) is the *Pitt Press*—the *University Printing Press*—built (1831–1833, and named after William Pitt the younger, who was M.P. for the University) from the residue of a subscription fund, which had first paid for Westmacott's statue in Westminster Abbey, and the bronze statue in Hanover-square. The architect was *Edward Blore*. With its lofty tower facing the street, it is one of the most conspicuous objects in Cambridge.

Pembroke College (l. of the street after passing the Pitt Press) contains little to interest the visitor except its *Chapel*. It was enlarged in 1876. The *Chapel* was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and was one of his earliest works. The present *Library*, at the N.W. corner of the first court, was the old chapel.

Little St. Mary's Ch. is close to the entrance of *St. Peter's College*, better known as Peterhouse. Although the oldest college in Cambridge, it displays in its buildings few marks of antiquity. The *Chapel* and the new *Hall* are its most interesting portions. The former has some ancient and beautiful windows.

Beyond *St. Peter's*, on the same side of the street, is the *Fitzwilliam Museum*. It is open to all persons, from 10 to 4, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on other days it is necessary to be introduced by a graduate. The Library is open only to graduates of the University, who may introduce their friends. It is perhaps the finest classical building of the present century in this country. The architect was George Basevi. The lofty Grecian portico is very imposing. This Museum was erected in accordance with the will of Richard Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and left his pictures, library, and works of art to the University, together with a sum of 100,000*l.* Other works of art have

been purchased and bequeathed, and the Museum contains pictures, statues, books, and engravings of great interest and value. The entrance hall and stairs are exceedingly splendid—enriched with marbles, granite, &c. (architect, E. M. Barry). On the *lower* storey are the Sculpture Gallery, the Library (only accessible through a member of the University), and the collections of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. On the *upper* are the pictures. These include works by Titian, Paul Veronese, Carracci, and Poussin, from the Orleans Gallery. There are also 25 drawings by Turner, given to the University by Mr. Ruskin. The antiquary will be much interested in a remarkable and admirably displayed collection of Greek coins.

† *Addenbrooke's Hospital* (on the l. after passing the Fitzwilliam Museum) was founded under the will of John Addenbrooke, fellow of Catherine College, in the chapel of which he is buried (1719).

A short distance further l., at the end of a watercourse formed by the town and University in 1610, is *Hobson's Conduit*, a picturesque hexagonal structure, with niched recesses and an ornamental capping. The Thomas Hobson who helped to erect this conduit in 1614, and bequeathed land for its perpetual maintenance, was a carrier between Cambridge and London, and a great benefactor to the University and town. The conduit stood upon the market hill from 1614 to 1856, when it was erected on its present site by public subscription (Hobson was the Hobson of "Hobson's choice," and the subject of two epigrams by Milton, who was of Christ's College close by his establishment). On l., skirting the brook, is the "Senior Wranglers' Walk," which passes the principal entrance of the *Botanic Garden*, a space of 21 acres, well and pleasantly laid out and planted. It is open daily, with little restriction, but the Greenhouses can only be entered between 1 and 4.

Returning to Downing-terrace by the north entrance of the garden, and turning down the Tennis Court-road,

Downing College is reached rt. This is the youngest of the colleges, begun May, 1807 (architect Wm. Wilkins). Walking down this avenue, in front of the college, the visitor will enter Downing-street, opposite the *New Museum*, which contains some fine and interesting collections in natural history. On the ground-floor is the *Museum of Comparative Anatomy*, arranged by the late Dr. Clark, Professor of Anatomy from 1814. The Cambridge Philosophical Society hold their meetings here.

Turning E. through Downing-street, St. Andrew's-street is entered immediately opposite *Emmanuel College*, founded on the site of a Dominican convent, portions of the ancient buildings of which were (it is asserted) worked into those of the new college. The chief point of interest is the *Library*. The *Chapel* was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and consecrated in 1677. The *Hall* has a good ceiling.

A short distance S. of Emmanuel, opening from Regent-street—a continuation of St. Andrew's-street—is *Parker's Piece*, a wide, open green, where cricket-matches and various athletic sports are held; but the chief "athletic" quarter is the University Cricket ground, commonly called *Fenner's*, on the farther side of Parker's Piece. There are also excellent facilities for bathing in the upper part of the Cam, near Grantchester (*post*).

On the S. side of Parker's Piece is the Borough Gaol.

Returning, and passing Emmanuel College, *Christ's College* is reached at the junction of St. Andrew's-street with the Petty Cury, Hobson's-lane, and Sidney-street. This college is chiefly interesting from its associations with the author of 'Paradise Lost.' Milton's rooms are still pointed out, and an ancient mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by him, is still carefully preserved in the garden. The college also possesses an original model in clay of the head of Milton. The eastern side of *Tree-court*, built about 1642, deserves notice. The design is attributed to Inigo Jones,

Christ's Piece is an open green at S. side of the college. A path leads directly across it, crossing Jesus-lane, to Midsummer Common and the boat-houses.

Sidney Sussex College is on the rt. side of Sidney-street. The present *Chapel* was built in 1776. *Oliver Cromwell* was admitted a Fellow Commoner of this college in 1616. In the dining-room of the Master's Lodge hangs the famous crayon-drawing of Cromwell by Samuel Cooper.

Jesus-lane, between Sidney Sussex College and Bridge-street, leads to *Jesus College*. It is remotely placed on the rt. bank of the Cam, which makes a direct bend to the S.E. after passing St. John's. The principal attraction is the *Chapel* (to be seen between 12 and 4), the most interesting Gothic building in Cambridge. The site of Jesus was that of a Benedictine nunnery, founded about 1183. The college is entered by a lofty gate-tower of brick, built soon after the foundation in 1497, and very good. The doorway between the 2 courts should be noticed. The *Hall*, on the E. side of the cloister, occupies the site of the old refectory; it has a good roof, springing from excellent corbels, and a very elegant oriel.

The *Combination Room* is rich in portraits.

A path across Jesus-lane and Midsummer Common leads to the boat-houses. *Boating* is the principal recreation of the collegians. Each college has its boat-club, with a distinctive dress. The men get into their boats at the boat-houses about half-past 2 P.M. during the winter terms, and from 5 to 9 P.M. in summer-time, and paddle down to the racing-ground, which commences, or rather ends, at *Chesterton*. The other end of the course is at *Baileys Sluice*. When the boats are practising in term-time, the spectacle is very lively. Even to those persons who are not interested in boating, the "Long Reach" at such times is worth a visit. The principal races are in the May Term, in the evening, and are witnessed by a large concourse of spec-

tators. They furnish scenes of great excitement. At the end of the season the boats go in procession through the colleges to that part of the river which is at the bottom of King's College lawn. This is a spectacle which is always attended by as many people as can get within sight of it.

Returning by Jesus-lane, and entering Bridge-street, St. Sepulchre's and St. Clement's Churches are passed rt. Adjoining St. Sepulchre's are the buildings of the *Cambridge Union Society*, a society resembling the "Union" at Oxford. The architect was Waterhouse. The Cam is then crossed by the so-called "Great Bridge" at the end of Bridge-street. Across the bridge is *Magdalene College*, the whole of which is situated on the l. bank of the Cam.

The interest here is almost entirely confined to the *Pepysian Library*, left to the college by Samuel Pepys, author of the 'Diary,' who was educated here. Some portions of the older college remain, but the only building of interest is the Pepysian Library, built about 1688. Books can be seen or consulted by special permission only. Among its treasures it contains many early-printed books by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, and also Mr. Pepys' famous 'Diary,' from Jan. 1, 1659-60, to May 31, 1669, in 6 vols., written throughout in cypher. The *Chapel*, on the N. side of the first court, was restored in 1847. The *Hall* has a very picturesque double staircase at the lower end, leading to the Combination Room.

Beyond Magdalene, passing the churches of St. Giles' (rt.) and St. Peter's (l.), the *Castle Hill* is seen rt. The *County Courts* (adjoining the road) were built in 1842. Passing through the gate on their lower side, a path will be seen leading to the Castle mound. The Norm. Castle was built here by the Conqueror on his return from York in 1068. Portions of the ruins were used for the building of King's Hall and Chapel and Trinity Chapel. The Gatehouse was only removed in 1842, when the County Courts were built. The view from

the Castle mound is well worth seeing.

The grounds of the different colleges extending along the river are not connected, but the visitor, if he has time, should walk along the continuous road into which they all open. The trees bordering it are fine, and the views sometimes striking.

Cambridge is rich in churches, three of which are especially interesting, viz. :—

Great St. Mary's (in Trumpington-street) is the church of the University. It is entirely late Perp. (1478–1519). There is a good oak roof, a fine and lofty clerestory, and the mouldings of the arches deserve notice. Stalls have been placed in the chancel, and open seats in the nave and aisles. The chancel was restored in 1857. The University sermons are preached here on Sunday afternoons and on Saints' Days.

St. Benedict's (turning E. out of Trumpington-street nearly opposite the Bull Hotel). The tower, which has long and short work at its angles, and remarkable windows, divided by balusters in its upper storey, is very probably pre-Norm. The most striking feature, however, of this church is the interior tower-arch, opening to the nave. It was in 1869 cleared from galleries and other encumbrances, and is certainly one of the most noticeable Romanesque arches in the country.

The *Church of the Holy Sepulchre* (in Bridge-street, opposite the opening of St. John's-street) is one of the 4 English round churches. The circular portion of the church is Norm., the new chancel of Perp. character. The whole has been restored.

At the village of *Barnwell* (really the parish of St. Andrew the Less), extending S. of Jesus College, along the rt. bank of the Cam, is St. Andrew's Ch., once attached to Barnwell Priory. Of the *Priory* there are very scanty remains.

A short distance beyond Barnwell Priory (between it and the railway station) is *Stourbridge Chapel* (long disused), well worth a visit. It was the chapel of a hospital for lepers,

founded some time before 1199; and is Norm., with some later additions. It consists of a small nave and chancel. The chancel windows, with rich jamb-shafts and zigzag mouldings, the string-courses, exterior and interior, with saw-tooth ornaments; the chancel arch, rich Norm. with much ornament; and the N. and S. portals, all deserve attention. Near this chapel is still held *Stourbridge Fair*, supposed to have originated in the grant of a fair to the Hospital by King John, and probably the original of Bunyan's *Vanity Fair*. It was, during the mediæval period, one of the largest and most important fairs in the kingdom. It begins Sept. 18, and continues till Oct. 10. The modern business is small, except on Sept. 25, known as "Horse Fair day."

Cavendish College, on the Hills-road, near the Rly. Stat., founded 1876, affords special advantage for young men desiring to obtain a University training and degree at an economy both of cost and time.

Last, though not least, should be noticed the novel introduction into the town of lady students. Two ladies' colleges are now in operation—*Girton College*, 1½ m. on the Huntingdon road, and *Newnham Hall*, at Newnham, a western suburb.

Walks may be taken to *Trumpington*, 2 m., a large, scattered village, pleasantly tree-shaded. The *Church* has been well and carefully restored, and is well worth a visit. It contains a brass monument of Sir Roger de Trompington, the Crusader. *Trumpington Hall*, adjoining the ch., is the residence of H. W. Pemberton, Esq. From Trumpington the return to Cambridge may be made by *Grantchester*, crossing the Cam at Trumpington bridge, and at Grantchester mill, formerly occupied by the "Miller of Trompington," in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.' The site of the old mill is now used for waste-water gates, which admit the river into a large pool, generally known as "Byron's pool," because the poet, when an undergraduate of Trinity College, is said to have frequently bathed there.

From the ch. of Grantchester is a very pleasant walk to Cambridge, much used by collegians, through the meadows.

2 m. from Trumpington, on the road to London through Essex, are the very pleasant villages of *Great* and *Little Shelford*. In the former is the spring, or the 9 wells, from whence Hobson's water comes to Cambridge. The obelisk recording the work of Hobson may be seen from the railway. Great Shelford has a fine parish ch., and in Little Shelford Ch. is a monument to De Freville, a crusading knight. About 7 m. from Cambridge in this direction is *Sawston Hall*, an ancient (1557-1584) residence belonging to Mr. Huddleston, the representative of an old Roman Catholic family. When Lady Jane Grey was made a claimant for the throne, Queen Mary was sheltered here, and was conveyed thence on horseback behind a servant of the family to Framlingham. In the Hall is a picture of Father Huddleston holding up the crucifix to the dying monarch Otho. II. (*vide* Macaulay's 'Hist. of Eng.').

The St. Neot's road, on the l. bank of the Cam, leads to a lane which about 3½ m. from Cambridge turns rt. to *Madingley*. *Madingley Hall*, originally built by Justice Hinde in the reign of Hen. VIII., is a picturesque building, and contains some fine armorial glass. The *Church* stands within the Park, and is chiefly Perp. Further on is *Childerley*, where still remains the mansion (property of Lord St. Leonards) to which Charles I. was taken by Cornet Joyce.

Chesterton is on the l. bank of the Cam, rather more than 1 m. N. of Cambridge. The *Ch.* is Dec. The chancel is Perp. with rich sedilia. At *King's Hedges*, in this parish, is a large oblong camp.

From Chesterton the Ely road may be gained, and the walk may be continued to *Milton* (3½ m. from Cambridge). The *Ch.* has a Norm. chancel arch, an early Dec. nave, and Dec. chancel.

Across the Cam, opposite Milton, is

Horningsea. The *Ch.* has some late Norm. work. The chancel is E. E. The N. arcade of the nave, the upper stage of the tower, and the aisles and porch, are late Dec. The return to Cambridge may be made by *Fen Ditton*, where is a ch. with some E.-E. work of interest.

Cherry Hinton, 2½ m. on the rt. of the Cambridge and Newmarket line, contains a beautiful E.-E. *Ch.* dedicated to St. Andrew. The richest portions of detail are found in the chancel, which has internally an exquisite arcade of cinque-foiled arches, pierced at intervals with unusually large couplets, N. and S. The nave has on either side a fine series of arches richly moulded and supported. In the N. aisle are some highly interesting wooden seats. The tower is very late Perp. The parish was formerly famous for its cherries.

Wandlebury, or *Vandlebury* camp is on the summit of the *Gog-Magog Hills*. It crowns a hill which slopes towards the S. and W., and is probably of British origin.

At *Fulbourn*, 4½ m. (Stat. on Camb. and Newmarket line), is a *Ch.* well worth visiting, of various dates, chiefly Dec. and E.-E. The poppy-heads of the seats and the carved pulpit should be noticed. (The *Fleam*, or *Balsham Dyke*, one of the 4 entrenchments which defended the E. Anglian country from the dwellers of the interior, is most perfect at Sharnelaw's Well, a little S. of Fulbourn.)

At *Great Wilbraham*, 3 m. N.E. of Fulbourn, and about the same distance S. of Bottisham, is a fine E.-E. *Ch.* worth notice. The font, Trans.-Norm., is very good. The inner doorway of the S. porch is very fine and rich E.-E. At *Bottisham*, on the turnpike road to Newmarket, 6 m. from Cambridge, is a remarkable "flint and stone" *Ch.*, the finest specimen of pure Dec. in the county.

1½ m. N.W. of Bottisham *Ch.* are some remains of *Anglesea Abbey*.

About 1½ m. N.W. of Waterbeach, Stat. (5½ m.) on the Cambridge and Ely Rly., are the remains of *Denny Abbey*, a house of Nuns of St. Clare,

founded in 1342. The remains, which are rather extensive, but very fragmentary, consisting chiefly of early Norm. and Dec. work, have been converted into a large farmhouse.

At *Landbeach*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Waterbeach, the Ch. will well repay a visit. The woodwork throughout should be noticed.

A long but interesting walk, tracing the boundary of the Isle of Ely, may be thus taken: From Cambridge to Cottenham—the ancient seat of the Peppys family—(6 m.). Thence to Haddenham (5 m.), crossing the river by the ferry. From Haddenham, through Wilburton to Ely (5 m.), along the edge of the high ground, here rising like a low cliff above the fen. Return by rail to Cambridge.

A good view is obtained from a hill between Haslingfield and Barrington. Drive from Cambridge through Haslingfield on the Barrington road. Leave the road just before gaining the top of the hill, and turn into a field on the l., where is an old chalk pit.

Other excursions may be made to *Ely* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail), *Newmarket* (40 min.), *Audley End* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Bedford* (1 hr.).

CAMELFORD, see *Launceston*.

CANFORD, see *Wimborne*.

Cannock (Staff.)—Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Crown)—is a flourishing little town dependent on the mining district of *Cannock Chase*, a waste of some 3600 acres, but rich in coal beds. It is a pretty walk of 6 m. to *Armitage* (see) Stat. on the Trent Valley line, through Beaudesert, the park of the Marquis of Anglesey.

CANN OFFICE, see *Dinas Mowddwy* and *Llanfyllin*.

CANONS, see *Stanmore*.

Canterbury (Kent). The Stat. of the L. C. & D. Rly. adjoins the Dane John (*post*). The S. E. Rly. Stat. is outside the city to the N. *Inns*: *Fountain; Rose; Fleur-de-Lys.

In order to obtain a systematic survey of the city, the visitor should proceed through the pleasure grounds of the Dane John to St. George's-street,

and thence in a direct line to the N. suburb of St. Dunstan's, where a ch. of some interest and the gateway of the mansion of the Ropers will attract his notice. Having seen these he should then turn back, and crossing the S. E. Rly. on the level, notice rt. the gables of the *Star Inn*. The *West Gate*, beyond (1374–81), by which the city is entered, is the only gate remaining of the 6 originally existing. The upper part of the gate, together with the building adjoining, serves as the city prison. The most perfect part of the city walls now remaining is in *Broad-street* (on the E. side of the Cathedral). The approach to

The CATHEDRAL is by the ancient *Mercery-lane*, where once stood the "Chequers Inn," the resort of Chaucer's Pilgrims, at the end of which is the principal entrance, *Prior Goldsmith's Gate*, commonly called "Christchurch Gate" (built 1517), through which we enter the precincts. Lanfranc, the first archbishop after the Conquest (1070–89), rebuilt the cathedral church and monastery. Anselm, his successor, re-erected the eastern part; and it was in this ch. that Becket was murdered (1170), and in "the glorious choir of Conrad" (Anselm's successor) that his body was watched by the monks during the succeeding night. This choir was entirely burnt down in 1174, and, together with the E. buildings, was re-erected, nearly as we now see them, by Wm. of Sens, 1174–8, and "English William" in 1184. The present cathedral consists of portions or the whole of the works from the rebuilding by Lanfranc to the death of Prior Goldstone, circ. 1495. It thus exhibits specimens of nearly all the stages of Gothic architecture, the principal being Trans.-Norm. and Perp. The length of it is 522 ft.

The principal entrance to the cathedral is by the *S. Porch*. The *Nave*, the style of which is a light Perp., dates from abt. 1380, and bears a considerable resemblance to the nave of Winchester, excepting in the height to which the choir is raised above the crypt below, and the numerous steps

which are consequently necessary in order to reach it.

On entering the *Choir* by the *Western Screen*, which is very beautiful and elaborate (15th cent.), the visitor is immediately struck by the singular bend with which the walls approach each other at the eastern end. This remarkable feature, together with the great length of the choir (180 ft.—the longest in England), the antique character of the architecture, and the fine effects of light and shadow, produce a solemnity not unfitting the first great resting-place of the faith in Saxon England. The *Screen* (1304-5) surrounding the choir is of great beauty. The *monts.* in the choir will be best examined from the side aisles. Leaving the choir by the W. door of the screen we now pass into the N.W. Transept, or *Transept of the Martyrdom*. It was here that Becket was slain, 29 Dec., 1170, by the knights Reginald Fitzurse, Tracy, Richard le Bret, and Hugh of Horsa. A small square piece cut out of one of the stone flags still marks the spot. Other existing memorials of this scene are the actual door leading into the cloisters by which Becket and the knights entered the ch., and the unaltered wall between the chapel of St. Benedict and the passage leading to the crypt, in front of which the archbishop fell. The great window of the transept was the gift of Edw. IV. and his Queen, whose figures still remain in it, together with those of his daughters and the 2 princes murdered in the Tower. Notice, in this transept, *monts.* of Abps. Peckham (1279-92) and Warham (1503-32). Leading out of this transept, N., is the *Deans', or Lady Chapel* (1449-68). It has a rich fan-vault. In it are the *monts.* of many of the deans, notably those of *Fotherby*, *Dr. Bargrave* (d. 1642), *Dean Boys*, and *Dr. Turner*. From the martyrdom transept, we advance into the *North Aisle of the Choir*. The stained glass windows in lower part are of extreme beauty. At the end of this aisle, close to the steps ascending to the retro-choir, is the door of *St. Andrew's Tower*, part of Lanfranc's

building. On choir side, notice *monts.* of *Abps. Chicheley* (1413-44), *Howley* (1828-48), and *Bourchier* (1454-86). A steep flight of steps leads to *Trinity Chapel* behind the choir E. Here Becket had sung his first mass after his installation as archbishop, and after the rebuilding this was the spot chosen for his shrine (read *Dean Stanley's Historical Memorials of Canterbury*). Of the shrine itself a drawing remains among the Cottonian MSS. The 13th cent. windows in the chapel, representing the miracles of Becket, should be carefully examined.

Between the first two piers of the chapel, S., is the *mont.* of *Edward the Black Prince*. The effigy is in brass. Above are suspended his gauntlets, helmet ("heume du leopard"), shield, and sword scabbard. Immediately opposite, N., is the tomb of *Hen. IV.*, and of his second wife, *Joan of Navarre*. E. of this is a kneeling figure, by Bernini, of *Dean Wotton*. At the feet of the Black Prince is the *mont.* of *Abp. Courtenay* (d. 1396). The great lightness and beauty of the *Corona*, the extreme E. end of the cathedral, are remarkable. On N. side is tomb of *Cardinal Pole*, *Q. Mary's* archbishop (1556-58). Descending the S. aisle of Trinity Chapel and passing down the steps we come to *St. Anselm's Tower and Chapel*. The screen of the chapel is formed by the tomb of *Abp. Simon de Mepham* (1328-33). Here is the *mont.* of Anselm; and W. of the chapel, those of *Abps. Simon de Sudbury* (1375-81), *Stratford* (1333-48), and *Kempe* (1452-54). We now reach the S.E. Transept,—notice here the *Patriarchal Chair* (13th cent.), and passing down the S. choir aisle we arrive at the *S.W. Transept*. Opening E. from this transept is *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel*. At the E. end, singularly placed, the head alone appearing through the wall, is the stone coffin of *Langton* (1207-28), the great Abp. of John and Magna Charta. Passing through the gallery under the tower stairs, we return to the Martyrdom transept, and from it enter the *Norm. Crypt or Undercroft*. The whole

crypt was dedicated to the Virgin, and towards the E. end is the *Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft*, enclosed by late Perp. open stonework. The whole crypt was given up by Elizabeth in 1561 to the French and Flemish refugees. The E. end of it, under Trinity Chapel, is the work of English William. Here occurred the penance and scourging of Hen. II. at the tomb of Becket, which remained here from the time of the murder till 1220.

We may now return to the *exterior* of the cathedral. Of the 2 *W. towers*, that N. is modern, and was finished in 1840. The great central tower, called "Bell Harry," is 235 ft. in height, and one of the most beautiful examples of Perp. work existing. An excellent view of it may be obtained from the N.W. angle of the cloisters. At the S.W. side, a little beyond "Bell Harry" Tower, descending by a few stairs, is the French Protestant Ch., a light and clean little room, having about a dozen worshippers.

The different buildings and remains contained in the *Precincts* will now engage the attention of the visitor, including the *Cloisters* (late Perp.) and the *Chapter House*. In the *Precincts* are interesting remains of the monastery of Augustine. The arches to the E., of an early Norm. style, belonged to the *Infirmmary*. Beyond the *Infirmmary* is the "Dark Entry," the Norm. portions of which were built by Prior Wibert (c. 1167), who also built the remarkably fine Norm. circular tower in the garden without, adjoining the cloisters, formerly the *castellum aque*, now called the *Baptistery*. The shields in the *Cloisters* are those of benefactors. On the E. side is the *Chapter House*, which has a remarkably rich roof of Irish oak. Returning through the Dark Entry, the visitor may enter the *Green Court*, formerly surrounded by the principal domestic buildings of the monastery. On W. side is the *Porter's Gate*, the most ancient remaining, adjoining which is the *King's School*. The staircase leading up to the Hall is an unique example of late Norm. work. Passing out of the *Precincts* by the

N. gate into Palace-street, notice arched doorway, which is nearly all that remains of the *Archbishop's Palace*.

After the cathedral, the great object of interest is *St. Augustine's* (Missionary) *College*. This beautiful building was completed in 1848, from designs by Mr. Butterfield. Of the original monastery, there remain some wall fragments (late Norm.) of the *Church*, and S. of these the ruins of *St. Pancras Chapel*, a little S.W. of which has been preserved a piece of genuine Roman, or Romano-British, wall. The noble *Entrance Gate* was built by Abbot Fyndon in 1300. The *Cemetery Gate* was built 1399. The college hall, or refectory, was the ancient *Guests' Hall*; its open roof is unchanged.

The abbey had been converted into a brewery, when it was purchased in 1844 by A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P., and devoted by him to its present purpose. Fronting the main entrance is the *Library*, standing on the foundations of the crypt of the great refectory.

From *St. Augustine's* the visitor should proceed by the *Longport road* to *St. Martin's Church*, on the hill above. It had been a British Christian chapel before the arrival of the Saxons, and was made over to Augustine. The present ch. no doubt occupies the site of Augustine's, and portions of the walls may be identical. It has been styled the "mother church of England." The visitor should make a point of attending the service here.

The hill behind the ch. commands one of the best views of Canterbury.

Turning off opposite the County Hospital we may pass through Chantry-lane to the *Dane John* (a corruption of *Donjon*), the public walks of which are beautiful and well worth a visit. Beyond the *Dane John*, but still close to the city wall, is the *Castle*, the venerable Norm. keep of which is now converted into a gas factory. A short distance N. of the S.E. Rly. Stat. is the interesting old Church of *St. Stephen's* (otherwise Hackington).

Of the smaller *religious houses*, the most important remains are those of the *Dominicans* or *Black Friars*, on the banks of the Stour below St. Peter's Ch. The *refectory* is perfect, and now used as a Unitarian chapel. A picturesque view of the ruin may be had from *Masters' Nursery*, worth a visit for its own sake.

East Bridge Hospital, closely adjoining, now used as an almshouse and free school, is worth a visit.

In Guildhall-street is the *Museum*, containing some good collections.

The *Guildhall*, at the corner of this street, contains some relics of armour and some curious portraits.

Some very interesting *Excursions* may be made from Canterbury. The village of *Harbledown*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from St. Dunstan's, grew up about the ancient Lazar-house, founded by Abp. Lanfranc, for leprous men and women. Some portions of the ch. probably form part of the original foundation. The hospital was rebuilt in 1670, and again a few years ago. From St. Thomas's Hill a fine view of Canterbury is commanded. On the summit of the hill is the *School for Orphan Sons of the Clergy*. A short distance from the city, on the Old Dover road, is a place called *St. Laurence*. In a wall on the high road is the martyr St. Laurence on a gridiron, cut in stone, now much dilapidated.

The group of villages called the "*Bournes*" may be visited by the Dover road; quitting the main road at *Bridge*, 3 m., we reach *Bishopsbourne*, 1 m. S., with its memories of *Hooker*, to whom the living was given 1595. From hence *Upper Hardres* may best be visited (2 m. S.W.). Returning to *Bridge*, we reach at 1 m. *Patrizbourne*, where is a small Norm. ch. of much interest. *Barfreston* (known as *Barson*) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the *Shepherd's Well* Stat. of the L. C. & D. Rly. The small *Church* is the "lion" of the district, and one of the most remarkable Norm. buildings in England. In visiting *Barfreston*, the excursion should be prolonged to *Waldershare Park* (Earl of Guilford), 2 m. S., and the Ch. of

Coldred adjoining. A pleasant excursion may be made to the villages of *Chartham* (4 m.) and *Chilham* (6 m.), on the line to Ashford. The ch. at *Chartham* well deserves a visit. At *Chilham* there is a tolerable country inn (*The Woolpack*), which the tourist may make his centre for a day or two with advantage. The *Castle*, of which the remains are shown on application, was surrounded by a deep fosse, inclosing about 8 acres. At the N.W. angle stands the ancient keep. The views over the valley of the Stour, from the castle and from the high ground above the village, are of great beauty. Adjoining the park which surrounds *Chilham Castle* (E.) is *Godmersham Park* (E. Knight, Esq.). *Distances*.—Whitstable, 6 m.; Sandwich, 13 m. By rail, Ramsgate 40 min., *via* Minster Junc.; Deal, 1 hr.; Dover, 40 min.; Hastings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

CAPEL ARTHOG, see *Dolgelley*.

Capel Curig, pron. "Kappel Kerrig" (Caernarvon), $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bangor, 10 m. from Llanrwst, and 9 m. from Snowdon—a village entirely surrounded by mountains, and consisting of 2 or 3 houses, a primitive little ch., and a comfortable *Inn*; a most convenient starting-point for endless mountain excursions (particularly pedestrian ones), and especially for ascent of *Snowdon*. Close to the hotel are *Llyniau Mymbyr*, 2 fine sheets of water, which afford poor fishing; the view up the vale, embracing these lakes and the peaks of Snowdon, is not to be surpassed in Wales for severe grandeur.

Excursions.—Ascent of *Carnedd Llewelyn* and *Dafydd*; proceeding W. from Capel Curig, through magnificent mountain scenery on either hand, the ascent, which is very steep and fatiguing, but abounding in beautiful views, may be begun at a farmhouse called *Tal-y-braich*, 3 m.; or 1 m. beyond, at point where the *Llugwy* is crossed; the *Llugwy* must be followed up to *Glan Llugwy*, from whence strike up the shoulder to *Craig Llugwy*, and keep along the ridge until it divides: the one to l. is *Cefn-ygolian-duon* (ridge of the Black

Ladders), and on rt. is *Bwlch-cyfrindrym*, a narrow ledge $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, which ends at summit of *Carnedd Llewelyn*; on each side are tremendous abysses, the one towards E. containing a tarn, *Ffynnon Llugwy*; on the summit (3469 ft.) are said to be traces of a fortified camp of Llewelyn; to N.W. is *Aber* (see), to which a descent may be made in 6 or 7 m. The Llyn, N.E., under Cefn-yr-Arnyg, are Mellynlyn and Llyn Dulyn, which supply rivulets to the Conway; the botanist will find *Ajuga genevensis* (Alpine); returning to the Black Ladders the tourist may visit *Carnedd Davydd* (3427 ft.), below which is deep semi-circular *cwm*, containing the little *Ffynnon-y-Lloer*; the descent may be made (1) back by the Black Ladders to Craig Llugwy; (2) from Braich-ddu to the shores of Llyn Ogwen, where it receives the Afon Lloer, exactly opposite the Trifaen (this is a very steep descent); (3) the shortest descent may be made directly into the valley of the Afon Lloer, joining the road about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Capel Curig; the geologist should look for evidences of iceberg or glacier action on the flanks of the mountain. At *Llyn Ogwen*, 4 m. on London and Holyhead road, there is good free trout fishing; shore fishing, however, being useless, boats must be hired either at Capel Curig Inn or the Douglas Arms at Bethesda, 5 m. from the Llyn (see *Bangor*); the Ogwen issues from the lake through a narrow savage gorge called the Pass of the Benglog, where it is precipitated by a series of broken falls more than 100 ft.; in a deep crater, a little higher in the mountain to S. of the W. end of Llyn Ogwen, is *Llyn Idwal*, the reputed scene of the murder of the Welsh prince Idwal, the wildest and most savage of Welsh lakes, which no tourist should omit to visit; on W. side of the Llyn is an extraordinary chasm in the rock, called *Troll-ddu*, or the Black Hole, or the Devil's Kitchen; to climb into it requires steadiness and nerve, as the rocks are fearfully slippery, and a false step might prove fatal; many rare plants grow in this vicinity;

a rough path from S.W. side of lake leads to summit of *Twllddu* and *Llyn-y-cwm*, whence a slanting descent of about 2 m. will bring the tourist to *Llanberis*.

Ascent of the *Glyders* and *Trifaen*; a gradual ascent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., through the severe and desolate scenery of the valley of Nant-y-gwryd, leads to *Penygwryd Inn* (see *post*), whence the ascent may be made of the *Glyder Vawr*, which is connected by a range of precipices called *Y Waun Oer*, with the *Glyder Vach*; an easy ascent may also be made from *Gorphwysfa*, a little further on (see below); immediately N. is *Y Trifaen*, a spur of the *Glyder Vach*, which, though seemingly inaccessible, can be scaled from its W. side; the summit of the *Glyder* is strewn with rocks and stones as if it had been washed by a tremendous sea; the summit of the lesser *Glyder* can easily be reached from the greater one, which is only 12 ft. higher; in *Cwm Bochlwyd*, underneath the *Glyder*, is *Llyn Bochlwyd*, one of the most perfect examples of a glacier lake in the district; just below the end of *Esgair Felen* (the shoulder of *Glyder Vawr* which abuts the pass of *Llanberis*) to the S. are some very fine basaltic columns, extending 500 ft. down the mountain, the bottom being about 2050 ft. above sea level (by aneroid), and the top about 2500 ft.; the columns lie at an inclination of about 45° , pointing a little W. of N.W.; descending the mountain the tourist should proceed through the strange assemblage of blocs perchés between the Pass and Llyn of *Cwm Ffynnon* to *Gorphwysfa*, in the Pass of *Llanberis* (where is a tolerable inn); hence the tourist may proceed rt. 3 m. to *Llanberis*, or return l. 5 m. by *Penygwryd* to *Capel Curig*. Ascent of *Moel Siabod*; this mountain (2870 ft.) lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Capel Curig*, and may be easily ascended from N. and W., being covered with smooth grass till nearly the summit, which is rocky; the E. face is grand and precipitous, with a crater-shaped escarpment, at bottom of which lies the small tarn of *Llyn-y-foel*; it is easy to

descend from summit in a S.E. direction to *Castle Dolwyddelan*; hence it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bettws-y-coed, or 6 m. by E. escarpment of Moel Siabod to Capel Curig. Ascent of *Snowdon*, about 9 m. (N.B. the ascent may also be made from *Llanberis*, or *Beddgelert*); the ascent from Capel Curig is the longest, most difficult, and by far the grandest of all; the fee is 10s. (or from Penygwryd 5s.); leaving Capel Curig l., and passing Penygwryd, 4 m., the ascent begins at *Gorphwysfa* (the "resting-place"); here the path turns off l., and climbing over some rough and rocky ground passes the small *Llyn Teyrn*, where are some deserted miners' cottages; it soon enters the grandest valley in Snowdon, *Cwm Dyli*, and comes in sight of *Llyn Llydaw*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Gorphwysfa; this beautiful Alpine pool is of darkest green colour, and about 1 m. long; around it rise the cliffs of Lliwedd (2500 ft. above sea), Cribgoch, and Pen-y-Wyddfa, black, and jagged, and seamed with veins of white quartz; the path proceeds across an embankment made by the miners for access to a copper mine on N.W. side of the pool, by which the latter has been lowered 12 ft., and its beauty much spoilt, and then follows, by a difficult zigzag track, where a false step would be fatal, up a little river which issues from Ffynnon Llyn Glas or Glaslyn, a small tarn on a much higher level, in a deep basin directly under the precipice of Moel-y-Wyddfa; the ascent is very trying up to Crib-y-Ddysgyl, on the summit of which ridge the path joins the Llanberis route; hence a sharp pull leads to summit of Moel-y-Wyddfa. At the highest point, which during the season is crowded by tourists, the guides have erected 2 huts, where comestibles such as eggs and bacon may be had at tolerably reasonable prices; for those who wish to see the sun rise a charge of 5s. is made for bed and breakfast; the prospect on a clear day is one of boundless magnificence; from 25 to 30 lakes are visible altogether from the summit.

The Snowdonian range (principally

of Caradoc age) offers a rare harvest to the geologist and botanist.

To *Llyn Cowlyd* and *Trefriw*. Leaving Capel Curig l. at 1 m. turn rt. and proceed through a mountain pass to *Llyn Cowlyd*, a long narrow sheet of water; hence, following l. bank of the Afon Ddu, at about 9 m., *Dolgarrog* on the Conway road is reached; hence it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. to *Conway*; about 3 m. rt. to *Trefriw*; and 6 m. rt. to *Llanrwst*; should the tourist wish to return to Capel Curig from Trefriw, he may do so through some of the most splendid scenery in Wales, by ascending the pass past the head of Llyn Geirionydd and descending to Capel Curig (see *Llanrwst*). To *Llanrwst*, 10 m., passing at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. the beautiful waterfall of Rhaiadr-y-wenol (Swallow Fall)—see *Llanrwst*; to *Bettws-y-Coed*, 6 m.; whence it is 7 m. to *Pentrevaelus*; a little beyond the former the ravine, *Fors Noddyn*, through which the Conway flows, should be visited; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond are the *Falls of the Conway*, still more remarkable; near which also are the Falls of the Machno (see *Bettws-y-Coed*).

To *Bangor*, $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Leaving Capel Curig l., and having the enormous mass Carnedd's Dafydd and Llewelyn rt., and the Glyder-y-Trifaen l., at 4 m. Llyn Ogwen is reached; the road follows the S. margin of the lake, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on enters the grand *Nant Ffrancon*, "Glen of Beavers," where note the numerous cwms running up l. into the hills; *cwm Graianog* is a very perfect example of a glacier lake; the excellent terrace road skirting rt. of vale here enables the tourist to view the mountains on each side with ease; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is *Ogwen Bank* (Lord Penrhyn), and a little to the l. the noted *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*, where the mountain scooped away in ledges or terraces, and the blasting operations performed by the workmen, form a most interesting picture; a little beyond the quarries the road crosses the united streams of the *Llifar* and the *Caseg*, and passing a little beyond on l. *Bethesda* continues through wooded valley of the Ogwen, and reaches at 13 m. the model village of *Llandegai*,

whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Bangor* (see). To *Llanberis*, 10 m. by *Penygwryd* and the famous pass of *Llanberis*.

To *Penygwryd* (pronounced "Pen-e-gooid"), 4 m. The *Inn* is an unpretending but comfortable roadside tavern; it is a good station for fishermen, being near to the *Mymbyr* lakes, about 4 m. (*suprà*), *Llyn Gwynant* about 3 m., *Llyn Llydaw* about 3 m., and several smaller ones, the nearest being *Llyn Cwmffynnon*, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the inn, at foot of the *Glyder Vach*; though small it affords good fishing and contains char; there is also trout fishing in the *Gwryd*, the little river running down to the *Mymbyr* lakes, within less than 5 minutes' walk from the inn; the landlord, *Henry Owen*, is a good guide to the various lakes, as also to the neighbouring mountains.

From *Penygwryd* a most lovely *Excursion* may be made through the vale of *Nant Gwynant* to *Beddgelert*, 8 m.; at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the rt. the little river *Afonlas* or *Glaslyn* issues from the glen of *Cwm Dyli* to join the *Colwyn* at *Beddgelert*; it rises in the little tarn of *Glaslyn* close under summit of *Snowdon*, and passing through *Llyn Llydaw* enters *Nant Gwynant*, flowing over a series of cascades for about 300 ft., and falls at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. into *Llyn Gwynant*, the most exquisite of Welsh lakes; previous to arriving at *Llyn Gwynant* a track l. of about 5 m. leads through *Bwlchyhediad* into the valley of the *Lledr* and *Castell Dolwyddelen*; 2 m. beyond *Llyn Gwynant* are the woods of *Plas Gwynant*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the small oval lake of *Llyn-y-Ddinas*, joined with *Llyn Gwynant* by the *Glaslyn*; hence the road runs 2 m. by the river and through an exquisitely wooded vale to *Beddgelert*.

An interesting pedestrian excursion may be made by taking a road l. between *Llyn Gwynant* and *y-Ddinas* on S. side of *Plas Gwynant*, which follows a small brook that rises in the *Lledr* range; the scenery, including views of *Snowdon* and its glacier valleys, well repays exploration, besides which, at about 2 m., the tourist reaches *Llyn Edno*, *Llyn Tlagi*, and

Llyn-yr-Adar, all good for fishing, the former being noted for its fine trout; they are, however, shy, and the fishing is dangerous owing to the shelving rocks; on *Llyn-yr-Adar* are numbers of the black-backed gulls, which breed on an islet; hence a short but rough walk leads to summit of *Cynicht*, a wild peak of the *Ffestiniog* group, whence the tourist may descend l. to *Dolwyddelen*, or rt. by *Dolfriag* and *Pont Aberglaslyn* to *Beddgelert*.

Distances.—To *Caernarvon*, 18 m. (a coach runs from *Capel Curig*); *Tany-bwlch*, 22 m.; *Ffestiniog*, 20 m.; *Conway*, 22 m.

CAPHEATON, see *Belsay*.

Cardiff (*Glamorg.*), Stat., G. W. Rly., $170\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *London*. *Inns*: *Royal*, good; *Cardiff Arms*; *Angel*. A town of immense activity and rapid growth since the construction of the celebrated *Bute Docks*, possessing clean broad streets, Free Library, and Natural History Society. It is situated on l. bank of the *Taff*, 2 m. above its opening under the headland (200 ft. high), and sheltered roadstead of *Penarth*. It is in direct communication with *Merthyr* (*Taff Vale Rly.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s ride); and with *Rhymney*, 1 hr. 10 min. by rail. The exports of coal and iron from the *Taff*, *Rhymney*, &c., valleys are enormous, and have been greatly increased by the facilities offered by the magnificent docks, the spirited enterprise of the late and present *Marquis of Bute*. After visiting the docks, the tourist should inspect the *Castle*, entrance at end of *High-street*, restored, and occasionally occupied by the *Marquis* and *Marchioness of Bute*. The duke's smoking-tower, and the rooms on staircase leading to it, have been decorated in a most costly manner, and are well worth inspection. It was here that *Robert*, eldest son of the *Conqueror*, died after his eyes had been put out (?), and after a melancholy captivity of nearly 30 years. A pretty garden and walks, known as *Sophia Park*, have been made on W. side of the river by *Lady Bute* for use of the townspeople. Omnibuses ply frequently between the town and the docks ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), as well as to the docks

at *Penarth*, at mouth of the Ely. *Penarth* (a good hotel) is well worth a visit for the fine headland scenery, embracing *Weston* and *Clevedon*, with *Flat Holmes* and *Steep Holmes*, as well as the docks. *Excursions to Caerphilly Castle*, 10 m. by rail (*Inns: Castle; Boar's Head*, both very fair), one of the most interesting and extensive ruins of a feudal fortress (13th cent.) in the country. The siege by *Q. Isabel* (temp. *Edw. II.*) is almost the only ascertained historical fact respecting it. The visitor will observe with special interest the great gate-house, the inner court or bailey, the great hall, having rich windows, and a doorway with ogee-shaped arches and decorated mouldings, the chapel east of the hall, the vaulted passage to the moat, the various offices, the leaning-tower, 80 ft. high, &c. From here *Castle Coch* (the Red Castle) may be reached by an easy walk, or from *Cardiff* by train, 6½ m.

1 m. from *Ely Stat.*, and 2 m. from *Cardiff*, is *LLANDAFF*, a straggling village of great antiquity, and the seat of the earliest Christian bishopric, having been founded at beginning of 5th cent. The *Cathedral* was for a long time, previous to 1844, in a most dilapidated condition. Between, however, that year and 1869, the work of restoration was thoroughly and vigorously carried out, and instead of being the disgrace it is now the pride of the diocese. It consists of nave, aisles, choir, *Lady Chapel*, chapter-house, and 2 towers at W. end. The W. door and W. front—the latter an exquisite specimen of the *Pointed style*—deserve especial notice. The nave and W. half of the choir are E. E. The S.W. and N.W. doors are fine specimens of Norm. work (circ. 1160). The arch from the choir into the *Lady Chapel* is a splendid Norm. example, and was the work of *Bp. Urban* (1120). Observe also particularly the beautiful carving of the presbytery, or choir, and of the *Bp.'s throne* and stalls. There are several interesting monuments, though sadly mutilated. The S.W. tower is new, 104 ft. high, and of 3 storeys. At the end of the village are the ruins of the

Bishop's Palace. The gate-house is tolerably perfect, and is the entrance to garden of the present bishop's residence. *Cowbridge (Inn: Bear)* is 12 m. by road, and is easily accessible by rail, via *Llantrissant Junc.*, whence the tourist should, if possible, proceed to explore the beautiful *Vale of Neath*. From *Cowbridge* the tourist should also not fail to visit the very interesting town of *Llantwit*, and a little further S., on the coast, *St. Donat's*. From here (*Cowbridge*) it is 8 m. to *Bridgend (Wyndham Arms Hotel)*, whence, 2 m., are *Coity Church and Castle*, the former (restored) a fine cruciform edifice of 14th cent., the latter an extensive ruin. Lodgings and good bathing may be had at *Porthcawl*, 5 m. S.W., and ¾ hr. by rail. *St. Mellon's Ch.*, 2 m. E. of *Cardiff*, a fine old church of 14th cent., having a peculiar lopsided chancel: and the castle (rebuilt 16th cent.). *Church and village of St. Fagan's (Stat.)*, should also be visited if possible. Within 3 m. of the latter, on *Duffryn estate*, are 3 famous cromlechs, one of them, at *St. Nicholas*, said to be the largest in Britain.

Cardigan (*Cardigansh.*), by rail (about 1 hr.) from *Caermarthen* to *Llandyssil*, a village charmingly situated on the *River Teifi*; thence by coach (19 m.) which meets the trains, through, 4 m., village of *Llangeler*; 9 m. *Newcastle Emlyn (Inn: Salutation)*, the route from which is along the rt. bank of the *Teifi*, one of the loveliest in the *Principality*, which, at 12 m. from *Caermarthen*, is crossed at the picturesque bridge of *Cenarth*, famous for its salmon leap. The primitive little village and water-mill here, together with the water-fall, form a scene of rare beauty. Thence it is 4 m. to village of *Llechryd*, a good station for anglers; and 3 m. beyond is *Cardigan (Inns: Black Lion; Angel)*. The town itself has nothing in particular to attract the stranger, but it is a convenient resting-place from which to visit the surrounding country. The scenery to the north of the *Teifi* is very pretty, particularly at *St. Dogmael's*, 1 m., where scanty ruins exist

of the once famous abbey of that name. A neat E.-E. church occupies a portion of the site. At the mouth of the river is some fine rock and cave scenery. *Cilgerran Castle* may be visited by road (3½ m.), or by water, the latter preferable. The chief features of the ruins are 2 massive round towers, and a gate-house. The situation is lovely, and should be visited for that alone. The road from Cardigan to *Aberaeron*, N., 23 m., runs inland, and is uninteresting, but some fine scenery is to be met with by following the coast. *Aberporth*, 7 m., a primitive fishing and bathing-place; *New Quay*, a small harbour and bathing-place, and thence to *Aberaeron* (*Inn*: Feathers, comfortable), a favourite watering-place, pleasantly situated. Thence it is 16 m. to *Aberystwith*, the road running for several miles on the face of very steep cliffs, presenting a fine panorama. On S. side of Cardigan it is about 10 m. to *Newport*, and 7 m. thence to *Fishguard* (see *St. David's*).

CAREW, see *Tenby*.

CARISBROOKE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Carlisle (Cumb.)—Stat., L. & N. W. Rly.; Maryport and Carlisle Rly.; N. E., for Newcastle, &c.; Midland; Caledonian; N. British; Glasgow & S. Westn.; Sillioth Bay Rly. (*Inn*: **County Hotel, adjoining railway station)—is a fine old border city, the capital of the county, and the *Luguvallum* of the Romans. The entrance to the city from the railway station is between 2 large modern drum-towers, built in imitation of 2 erected by Hen. VIII. These contain the assize-courts. The *Cathedral* is the most interesting object. The see was founded by Hen. I. The nave is now reduced to 2 arches, supported by massive E.-Norm. pillars. The fine choir was begun in reign of Edwd. I., after a fire which had destroyed nearly the whole of the building E. of the tower, but was not completed till 1400. The cathedral has undergone frequent renovations, but the work of restoration was commenced in earnest in 1853, at a cost of 15,000*l*. The ceiling is panelled with emblazoned

bosses, and groups of stars in gold. The roof is supported by elegant clustered columns and pointed arches, E.-E. style. Notice especially the finely-sculptured capitals, with curious devices, and the very elaborate carving of the black oak stalls. On the panels at the back of the stalls are some old and very rude paintings, representing the legends of 3 Romish saints. The great E. window, 50 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, is filled with the most elegant and delicate traceries, and is considered the finest decorated window in the kingdom. The window in N. transept was subscribed for by the inhabitants, as a tribute of sympathy to Dr. Tait, then Dean of Carlisle, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who lost five of his children within a few weeks from scarlet fever. A very fine reredos, handsome altar-steps, &c., have been erected. In the N. aisle, beneath a plain slab, is buried Archdn. Paley, whose 'Horræ Paulinæ' and 'Evidences of Christianity' were written in one of the prebendal houses. On the wall, under the E. window, is a plain monument to his memory. Notice also new monument in S. aisle to Bp. Waldegrave, and an old copper plate on wall of N. aisle to Bp. Robinson, 1616. The *Castle*, to N. of the city, overlooking the river Eden, was a stronghold of the first importance in the Scottish and Civil wars. Over the gateway are some obliterated arms. Rich. III. was once governor of it. Mary, Q. of Scots, was imprisoned here in 1568. The principal manufactures are of cotton, ginghams, and checks. *Stanwix*, a suburb, is connected with the city by a fine bridge, from which there is an extensive and pleasing view, and the church and church-yard occupy the site of one of the stations on the Roman Wall. Its situation is beautiful. *Gilsland Spa* (see) is 16 m. by rail, and 1 m. from Gilsland Stat. *Wetheral* (*Crown Hotel*), is 4½ m. by rail. (Newcastle and Carlisle Rly.). Visit ch., in which is a beautiful monument, by *Nollekens*, to wife (d. 1788) of Henry Howard, Esq. *Corby*, the seat of the Howard family, is on opposite bank of the river. The view here, from

and below the bridge, is magnificent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Wetheral is interesting little Norm. ch. of *Warwick*, with a remarkable apse. *Naworth Castle* (Earl of Carlisle), the residence (1557) of Lord William Howard, Lord Warden of the Marches, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Brampton Stat.; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the castle are scanty remains of *Lanercost Priory*, founded 1169.

CARNEDDS LLEWELYN AND DAFYDD, see *Capel Curig*.

CARNO, see *Newtown*.

CARSHALTON, see *Croydon*.

CARTMEL, see *Grange*.

CASSIOBURY, see *Watford*.

CASTELL CAER EINIION, see *Welshpool*.

CASTLE ACRE, see *Swaffham*.

CASTLE ASHEY, see *Northampton*.

Castle Cary (Somerset.). Stat., G. W. Rly., $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. of the town. *Inns*: Almsford Inn; George; Britannia. This little town derives its interest from the beauty of the surrounding country. The cruciform Perp. Ch. contains a font, dating from Hen. VI., and a richly-carved pulpit. Opposite the church is *Castle Cary Park*, a prettily broken hill-side. From its summit, which is called *Lodge Hill*, the most extensive views are obtained.

The road to Wincanton, 6 m., is one of the prettiest in the county. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. it passes on l. *Hadsen House* (Henry Hobhouse, Esq.), a grey old mansion beneath a wood. *Alford*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., has a very beautiful and well-restored ch.

CASTLE COCH, see *Cardiff*.

CASTLE COMBE, see *Chippenham*.

Castle Donington (Derby.)—Stat., Midland Rly., $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Derby; $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Trent; and 11 m. from Nottingham—contains a few remains of a castle, built by Eustace de Halton, and a fine old Ch., with monuments of the Hastings family. Donington Park, 1 m. W., was formerly the seat of the Marquis of Hastings.

CASTLE EDEN, see *Hartlepool*.

CASTLE FROOME, see *Leadbury*.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, see *Sible*.

CASTLE HOWARD, see *York*.

CASTLE RISING, see *Lynn, King's*.

Castleton (Derby.)— $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chapel-en-le-Frith Stat., L. & N. W. Rly.; omnibus to Sheffield thrice weekly, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inns*: *Castle; Nag's Head)—is a primitive little town in the very heart of the wildest portion of the Peak scenery. The Ch. has a beautiful chancel Norm. arch, with billet moulding. In the vestry is a library, with a black-letter Bible, date 1539, and a Breeches Bible. The *Peak Castle*, on the summit of the cliffs over the village, was built by Wm. Peveril. Only the keep is left, at the S.W. angle, the walls 8 ft. thick. In the interior are two chambers, the lower of which was reached by steps from the outside, and the upper by a platform on the outer wall. (a) The *Peak Cavern* (an extortionate fee of 2s. 6d. is demanded by the guide) is 100 yds. from the village, and is traversed by a river through its whole length of 2300 ft. The entrance is occupied by rope-spinners, who give a weird effect. The salient points are the First Water, the Great Hall, 120 feet high, Roger Rain's House, Devil's Cellar, Halfway House, and Great Tom of Lincoln, an immensely lofty dome. (b) *Speedwell Cavern*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m., at foot of the Winniats, is a disused mine. The *Great Hall* is so high that rockets have been sent up 450 ft. without touching the top. (c) *Blue John Mine* (still worked), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., on Chapel road, in the side of Tray cliff. Fine masses of stalactite to be seen here; notice especially the "organ," and great quantities of *Blue John*, or Derbyshire spar (calcic fluoride); Lord Mulgrave's Dining-room, the Variegated Cavern, and the Crystallized Cavern are the principal chambers. *Excursions*: (a) 1 m. S. up *Cave Dale*, a romantic cliff, leading to the Hazard Mine. (b) 1 m. on the Chapel road to the *Windgates*, or Winniats, a very fine ravine, with cliffs of immense height. At its head turn off, on rt., to *Mam Tor* (1709 ft.), which, from the constant disintegration of the coal-measure shales, is called the Shivering Mount. There is a lovely view E. over *Hope*, and N. over Edale to Kinderscout. (c) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on Hathersage road

to *Hope*, which has a fine Perp. Ch. and porch with a chamber above it. 1 m. further, at *Brough*, is a rectangular Roman camp. (See also *Sheffield—Environs*.)

CASTLETON (Yorks.), see *Whitby*.

CASTOR, see *Peterborough*.

CASWALL BAY, see *Swansea*.

CAVENDISH, see *Clare*.

CAWSTON, see *Aylsham*.

CEFN, see *Oswestry and St. Asaph*.

CEMAES, see *Amlwch*.

CENARTH, see *Cardigan*.

Cerne Abbas (Dorset.). *New Inn*. This is a small town on the river Cerne, surrounded by chalk hills. It was the site of a very large and important abbey, founded (987) by Ailmar, Earl of Devon and Cornwall. The only remains of the abbey consist of the *Gate House*, the *Abbey House*, and a very fine barn. The *Gate House* is also very fine, with a two-storeyed oriel window over the fan-groined entrance. The upper room is floored with encaustic tiles. The *Abbey House* was the residence of Denzil, Lord Holles. The barn, of the 15th cent., is an excellent example, with noble buttresses. Some traces of the park and gardens can still be discerned. On the summit of a hill to the N.E. are the foundations of the chapel of St. Catherine.

The Ch. is a fine example of the Perp. style, with a noble tower, displaying a beautiful canopied niche, enshrining a statue of the Virgin and Child. Within is a stone rood-screen. Immediately above the town rises a lofty eminence, popularly called the *Giant's Hill*, from an uncouth colossal figure of a man, 180 ft. high, cut in its chalky surface. In the N.E. corner of the churchyard is an object of considerable interest, a beautiful spring of water, traditionally said to have been raised by St. Augustine, by whose name it is still called. The remains of a wall surround it, said to be those of St. Augustine's Chapel.

CERRIG CEINWEN, see *Holyhead and Llangefni*.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, see *Corwen and Ruthin*.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, see *Kidderminster*.

CHAGFORD, see *Moreton Hampstead*.

CHALK, see *Rochester*.

CHANOTONBURY RING, see *Shoreham*.

Chapel - en - le - Frith (Derby.). Stats. Midl. and L. & N.W. Rlys., the latter 1 m. from the town. Inn: King's Arms. The Ch. of St. Thomas à Becket, on an eminence at the top of Market-place, is an ancient edifice. Fine views from *Dympus*, 2½ m. N. (1633 ft.), looking northwards into Edale and over Kinder Scout (see *Hayfield*). *Excursion*: 2 m. W. to *Bradshaw Hall*, under Eccles Pike (1225 ft.), which has a gateway, 17th cent., with the Bradshaw arms and some carvings and inscriptions. *Buxton* (by rail), 5½ m.

Chard (Somerset.). Stat. G.W. Rly. (Branch, 15½ m., from Taunton to Chard) and Stat. S.W. Rly. (Branch from Chard Junction). Inns: Chard Arms; George; Crown. This is a rather handsome town. The Ch. contains a strange old monument to the memory of William Brewer, a physician of Chard, and his wife, d. 1614.

The *Grammar School* is a quaint old building, deserving notice, as well as some other houses, probably of the 16th cent.—one, above the George; and another, the *Chough Inn*, beyond the intersection of the 4 streets.

Snowdon, one of the summits on the highland from the Blackdowns, rises immediately above the town, and on a clear day will give the traveller fine prospects over Devonshire and Somerset. 1½ m. will bring him to the highest point.

Windwhistle Inn, on the narrow ridge of Rana Hill, 4 m. W., also commands a wide and fascinating view.

Ford Abbey (Knap Inn), Herbert Evans, Esq., 4 m. from Chard, and 1½ m. from Chard Road Junc., is a very beautiful monastic structure, mixed with much modern work. It is seated in its park, in a retired valley on the river Axe. It was built (1148) for a community of Cistercian monks. The *Chapel* is the oldest portion, and a very good example of Transition, with a vaulted roof, finely carved screen and pulpit, and obtusely pointed arches. The *Cloister* still retains all the beauty of its

vaulting and delicate tracery. It is now used as a conservatory. The hall, or *refectory*, is 28 ft. high and 55 ft. long, lighted by 4 large Tudor windows; W. of it are the *state apartments*, designed by Inigo Jones; the most remarkable of these are the *dining-room* and *drawing-room*, both with elaborate and beautiful ceilings. The *grand staircase* is much admired. It leads to the *saloon*, a noble room 50 ft. long and 28 ft. high. In the park is a lake well stored with fish, and several old trees, particularly a cedar of Lebanon of remarkable size.

Leigh House (Henley Cornish, Esq.), on the hill-side opposite Ford, is a fine old Elizabethan mansion, a perfect example of the period.

Charfield (Gloucestr.), Stat. Midl. Rly, is in an interesting neighbourhood. 2 m. E. is *Wotton-under-Edge* (see), and 2 m. W. is *Tortworth Court* (Earl Ducie), in a most picturesque park. Near the house is the *Tortworth chestnut* tree, the oldest and largest in England, and mentioned as a boundary tree in the reign of King Stephen. The *Ch.* (rebuilt) has monuments in cinque-cento to the Throckmortons, and a portrait in stained glass of Edw. IV. The district is most interesting to the geologist—a Silurian upthrow from beneath the oolite and new red. It is rich in silurian fossils.

CHARLTON, see *Woolwich*.

CHARLTON KINGS, see *Cheltenham*.

CHARLTON-ON-OTMOOR, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

CHARMOUTH, see *Lyme Regis*.

CHARTHAM, see *Canterbury*.

CHARTLEY, see *Stafford*.

CHATBURN, see *Clitheroe*.

Chatham (Kent). Stat. London, Chatham, and Dover Rly. 20 m. by road from London. *Inns*: The *Mitre*; *Sun*; latter close to the Pier, at which the steamers to and from Sheerness and Southend touch. The town consists mainly of one bustling street (about 2 m. long). The military lines and fortifications divide it into two parts—the old town and Old and New Brompton. The principal attractions are the *Dockyard* (to be seen by application at entrance gate), *Barracks*,

Convict Prison, and *Hospitals*. The *Dockyard* is one of the most important establishments in the kingdom, and vast additions are being made to it. A number of outlying detached forts are in course of construction, and when these are completed the fortress defending the Dockyard will rank as one of the first in England. The *Gun Wharf*, adjoining the Dockyard, contains a large park of artillery. The principal *Barracks* extend along the side of the river Medway, and contain accommodation for more than 3000 men, chiefly Royal Engineers and Royal Marines. The *Convict Prison* at St. Mary's has accommodation for 2000 convicts, most of whom are employed in the Dockyard extension works and in brickmaking. *Fort Pitt*, on the hill overlooking the town, contains a well arranged military hospital. At the foot of Fort Pitt is *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, founded 12th cent. The *Melville Naval Hospital* is a fine building, situated in a line with Chatham Barracks. The *Lock Hospital*, also an imposing building, is in the Maidstone road.

Upnor Castle, opposite the Docks, was originally erected for the protection of the Arsenal. It was bombarded by Van Tromp in the reign of Charles II., and has been until recently used for storing gunpowder. The Royal Engineers have an establishment at Upnor for building pontoons; and at the Gillingham end of the Docks H.M.S. 'Hood' is stationed, and is used as a school for instruction in the use of torpedoes.

Brompton, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, is completely enveloped in the continuous and extensive fortified *Lines* constructed for the defence of the Dockyard and Gun Wharf. These lines, which are of unusual merit, inclose a superb naval hospital, barracks for the Royal Marine Light Infantry, barracks and hospital for the line, which afford accommodation for 4000 or 5000 men, and barracks (with fine memorial arch) for the Royal Engineers. The models and tools of the latter corps merit a minute inspection; and a day seldom passes on which some inter-

esting field operation may not be witnessed. The *Model-room* and *Lecture-theatre* are on the N. side of the barrack square. The *Museum* is open daily from 9 to 5, on introduction by an officer of the garrison. 1 m. E. of Brompton is the village of *Gillingham*, famous for its cherry-gardens.

Chatsworth (Derby.), 3 m. from Rowsley Stat. Midl. Rly. (omnibus), and 4. m. (3 m. by the bridle-road over Bow Cross) from Bakewell Stat. Good *hotels* at Rowsley (*Peacock), and at Edensor (*Chatsworth Hotel, where tickets for fishing may be had), in the Park, only $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the house. The Park is open to visitors every day, and the house between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.; on Saturdays no admission after 1 P.M.; closed on Sundays. Chatsworth, "the Palace of the Peak," seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is considered the finest mansion in England, and stands in a beautiful and most extensive park, and on the bank of the Derwent, which is crossed by a bridge ornamented with statues by *Cibber*. On l. is moated tower called *Mary's Bower*, where the Q. of Scots passed much of her time. In courtyard is a *weeping ash*, brought as a full-grown tree from Derby, 24 m. The following are the principal rooms, which are superb in their ornamentation and art treasures, and particularly in the carvings of *Grinling Gibbons*. *Sub-hall*.—Tesselated pavement, and painted ceiling, after *Guido's Aurora*. *Great Hall*.—Paintings by *Verrio* and *Laguerre*; subject of the ceiling, the Apotheosis of Julius Cæsar. *Corridor*.—Swiss views. *Chapel*.—Altar-piece by *Verrio*, Incredulity of Thomas; statues of Faith and Hope, by *Cibber*; carvings by *Gibbons*. The altar is of malachite. *Sketch Gallery*.—Includes works of *M. Angelo*, *Leonardo da Vinci*; figure of St. Paul preaching, *Raphael*; Portrait of himself, *Titian*; Henry VII. and VIII., *Holbein*; *Vandyck's* sketch-book, &c. *South Gall.*—St. John in the Wilderness, *Titian*; Infant Saviour, *L. da Vinci*; Presentation in the Temple, *Jean Mabuse* (a very curious picture); Consecration of T. à Beckett, *J. Van Eyck*; Holy

Family, *Murillo*; Woman taken in Adultery, *P. Veronese*; Convent chapel, *Granet* (fine effect of evening light). *State Rooms* (S. front).—Exquisite carvings by *Gibbons*, and especially his celebrated lace cravat; coronation thrones of Geo. III. and Will. IV., by *Watson*. *Music Room*.—Collection of minerals. *Old State Drawing-room*.—Malachite clock given by an Emperor of Russia; carved net and game, by *Gibbons*. *Private Drawing-room*.—Pictures (not shown). *Billiard Room*.—Bolton Abbey, *Landseer*; Boy opening Gate, *Collins*; ceiling by *Thornhill*. The *Library* is not shown. *New Dining-room*.—Fine collection of portraits by *Vandyck*, viz. A. Goodwin; his daughter; the Earl of Devonshire. Countess of Devonshire, *G. Honthorst*; charming pieces of Carrara marble by *Westmacott* and *Sevier*. *New Sculpture Gallery*.—Statue of Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon, *Canova*; Venus with the Apple, *Thorwaldsen*; Spinning Girl, *Schadow*; Endymion Asleep, *Canova*; Night and Morning, *Thorwaldsen*; The Quoit-player, *Kessels*: in a vase are *Canova's* chisel, model-stick, pen and glove. The *Orangery*.—The gardens (80 acres), in antique style: notice the glass wall for acacias, &c., and the superb *wisteria*; the *rhododendron* and *azalea* grounds. The *Arboretum* (40 acres). The *Conservatory* (the largest private one in the world), built by the late *Sir Joseph Paxton*, the designer of the Crystal Palace; a carriage-road runs round the interior, which is 276 by 126 ft. At the back of the house is a colossal flight of steps, surmounted by a *Temple*, forming part of a vast system of water-works and fountains. The great *Fountain* plays to the height of 267 ft. There is also an iron *willow*, every branch of which is a pipe. The *Kitchen-gardens* require a special order, and so does the *New Holland House*, and that for the *Victoria Regia*, or royal water-lily, which is in a tank 34 ft. in diam. (For places of interest near Chatsworth see *Sheffield—Environ*s).

Cheadle (Staff.)—Stat. L. & N. W. and Ches. lines (*Inn*: Royal Oak)

—is a small town very picturesquely situated. There is a very fine R. C. *Ch.*, by *Pugin*, at the cost (120,000*l.*) of the E. of Shrewsbury; it is superbly decorated. See the triptych altar-piece in the Lady Chapel, representing the Passion, and the chancel arch painted by *Hauser* of Rome, representing the Last Judgment.

Cheddar (Somerset.). Stat. G. W. Rly. (on the line from Yatton to Wells). *Inns*: Bath Arms; King's Arms. This place is famous for the neighbouring *cliffs* and *caverns*. The rich grass-farms in the neighbourhood have been famous from an early period for the *Cheddar cheeses*.

The *Ch.* is a good example of the Somersetshire type, with a stately tower and groined belfry.

The village extends to the entrance of the ravine, where the rocks hang grandly over the pass. Opposite Mr. Cox's hotel (King's Arms) is the *Cheddar cavern*, accidentally discovered by him in 1837; 1*s.* a head is charged for showing its wonders. The cave is narrow and of small size, but quite a fairy world: in every part it is crowded by fantastic figures, the insensible growth of ages, still nourished by the dripping water.

Several caverns of larger size are shown by the women who offer their services to visitors as guides, but they are mere gloomy vaults in the hill-side.

A carriage-road, made in 1801, leads through the pass of the *Cheddar cliffs*. The entrance is more grand than might be expected from the character of the hills; the mountain limestone rising abruptly in towering precipices, whilst from a cavern at their foot the Cheddar water rushes in a torrent. The finest portion of the scenery is included in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ m., in which a cliff rises vertically on the rt., and directly from the path of the spectator, to an elevation of 429 ft. As the road proceeds, its barriers gradually open out, and the dark blue precipices are succeeded by slopes of turf. The chasm is about a mile in length, and presents numerous fine studies of rocks and caverns. The

usual mode of seeing the cliffs may be reversed by scaling the hill, and entering the ravine at its upper part, descending upon the grander and more romantic portions of the defile. Mines of lead and calamine have been worked on the Mendip hills from the time of the Belgæ. The *Mendip Lead-mine* may be visited in a walk of about 2 m. The summit of *Black Down* (1100 ft.) rises at a short distance to the N. of the mine, and commands a most extensive and beautiful view. The route, 8 m., to *Wells* proceeds along foot of the Mendips.

CHEDZOV, see *Bridgwater*.

CHELMORTON, see *Ashford* (Derby).

Chelmsford (Essex). Stat. Gt. East. Rly., 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. *Inns*: Saracen's Head; Bell; Lion and Lamb. This, the county-town, stands at the junction of the Can with the Chelmer, from which latter river it derives its name. At one end of High-street is the *Shire Hall*, with 4 Ionic pilasters on a basement storey; built 1792. Behind it is *St. Mary's Ch.*, with a massive tower, and body chiefly modern; what remains of the old walls is almost entirely Perp. (1424). There is a curious double arch in the N. wall of the chancel, which has been considered unique. At the *Free School*, endowed by Edw. VI., were brought up Philemon Holland, b. 1551, translator of Livy, &c., and Ch.-Just. Tindal, both natives. A bronze statue of the latter, by Bailey, has been erected in front of the Shire Hall. The *Museum*, in New Bridge-street, contains a library of more than 3000 volumes, fossils, and objects in natural history, antiquities, and weapons discovered in the neighbourhood, and a fine collection of shells. Open daily at 12. The *Post Office* is in High-street. At *Writtle*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is a moat, said to have encircled a palace of King John. The curious small chantries and font in *Ch.* deserve notice. *Writtle Park* is a fine Elizabethan mansion. At Broomfield Vicarage, 2 m. N., is preserved a Bible which belonged to Charles I. *Great Baddow*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is one of the handsomest and pleasantest villages

in Essex. *Danbury Hill*, 5 m. from Great Baddow, is the highest land in Essex, and commands a noble view. The so-called Danish Camp is on its summit, and includes the *Ch.* The building is for the most part E. E. and Dec., and was restored in 1847 and subsequent years. The details deserve notice. The lanes which climb towards the high ground of Danbury are deep, ferny, and almost as picturesque as those of Devonshire. A broken, heathy summit below the main hill is called "*the Rodney*." Fine views are commanded from it. About 1 m. nearer Chelmsford, W. of Danbury Hill, is *Danbury Place*, a modern Elizabethan mansion, since 1847 the residence of the Bishop of Rochester; 1½ m. S. of Danbury are the ruins of *Bicknacre Priory*. *Boreham House* (Sir J. F. Tyrell, Bart.) is about 3½ m. from Chelmsford. The family traces its descent from Walter Tyrell, the supposed "slayer" of William Rufus. The *Ch.* is very interesting and deserves examination. It shows traces of Saxon architecture in the lower part of the tower. *New Hall* (now a R. C. nunnery), nearly opposite *Boreham*, but further from the railway, is a red-brick building of Tudor age and architecture, and is of interest owing to its former great owners, which included George Villiers (1620) and Oliver Cromwell. *Pleshy*, of considerable historical interest, is 8 m. N.W. Here Richard II. commenced his schemes for the murder of the Duke of Gloucester; and, in retaliation for this crime, the half-brother (Sir John Holland) of the King was beheaded, 1400. Nothing remains of the *Castle* except a brick bridge which communicated with the Keep on the *Mount*. The tourist can proceed from here to *Dunmow*, 7 m.

Witham Junc., for Colchester, Ipswich, &c., and with branches, rt. to Maldon, and l. to Braintree, is 9 m. from Chelmsford.

CHELSEFIELD, see *Chislehurst*.

CHELSWORTH, see *Long Melford*.

Cheltenham (Gloucester.).

Stats. G. W. and Midland Rlys.
Inns: *Plough, High-street; Queen's, top of the Promenade; Bellevue;

The Lansdown, "a private hotel;" Royal; Fleece. An old-established inland watering-place, which has of late years become a great educational centre. It is situated in the vale of Gloucester, and in a basin at the foot of the oolite range of the Cotswolds, and from its mild air and chalybeate waters is in great favour with invalids and Anglo-Indians, though rather relaxing to some constitutions. It is intersected by the High-street, 2260 yards in length. "The Promenade," leading at right angles from this street, affords a pleasant walk for pedestrians. The walks are shaded by rows of trees, and the footway is at a distance from the houses, which extend the entire line of the W. side of the street. The Montpelier pump-room, a rotunda built in 1826, adjoins the promenade and colonnade. Its dome is 52 ft. in diameter, and the apartment is used for concerts, balls, &c. The gardens on the opposite side of the road are open to subscribers to the Spa.

At "*The Assembly Rooms*," in High-street, erected 1816, public and subscription balls take place on each Monday between October 1 and April.

On the N. side of High-street, approached through Winchcomb-street, is *Pittville*, a suburb built, 1825-28, by the late Jos. Pitt, Esq., M.P. The Pump-room, a splendid edifice, has a finely-proportioned dome, 70 ft. in height, and is surrounded by a colonnade 20 ft. wide. It is situate amid beautiful gardens, which are open to subscribers only. Musical Promenades during summer three days a week. Frequent Fêtes, Flower Shows, &c., held here and at the Montpelier Gardens.

The springs are chalybeate, composed of aperient salts, sulphate of soda, magnesia, and of oxide of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. They are found efficacious in diseases of the liver, dyspepsia, and in complaints arising from the debilitating effects of hot climates.

The *old Church* (restored), erected in the 14th cent., is cruciform, and noted for its rose-window in N. Transept.

There are 9 other churches, chiefly of modern Gothic, and of no architectural pretensions.

The Roman Catholic Ch. is a fine cruciform structure, in the Dec. style, with a lofty spire at its N. end.

There are two good clubs. One of them, the *New Club*, a very fine building in Imperial-square, and facing the Promenade on S.E. side, has been erected at a cost of 20,000*l.* A Winter Garden and Skating Rink are being established near it.

The *Proprietary College*, in the Bath road, was opened as a school in 1844, and has since enjoyed a deservedly high reputation.

Near it is *Thirlestane House*, erected by Mr. Scott, at an outlay of 84,000*l.*, in the Ionic style. The rooms now contain the valuable and extensive library of the late Sir Thos. Phillips, Bart.

The galleries, forming the E. wing, are filled with a choice collection of paintings by early masters and also by modern artists.

2½ m., N., on the road to Evesham, is *Southam House*, the oldest residential house in the county, and retaining more of its original form than any other in the kingdom. It is of timber and stone, temp. Hen. VII. The interior has been restored.

From *Leckhampton Hill*, 2 m., is obtained a superb view over the Vale of Severn and S. Welsh hills. The oolite quarries of freestone are rich in fossils. Extend this excursion to, 6 m., *Birdlip Hill* (see *Gloucester*).

At *Charlton Kings* (2 m. from Cheltenham) a new *Church*, built at the expense of C. E. Higgs, Esq., in the Geometrical Dec. style, was opened in 1871. Great taste has been lavished upon it, and it contains much good sculpture. In the churchyard of the parish church is a very fine cross of 15th cent. date. Thence, 4 m., to Seven Springs, where the Thames is popularly supposed to rise, but, in reality, the source of the Churn which runs into the Thames.

At *Stowell Park* (Earl of Eldon), 9½ m. on the road to Burford, a Roman villa was discovered in 1864, under the

Chedworth Woods. This historic relic has been rescued from oblivion by the liberality of the Earl of Eldon. It consists of twenty chambers communicating with a corridor of great extent. The tessellated pavements are in good preservation, and show a beauty of design and elegance of form and colour equal to any yet discovered in this country. The original walls are standing to a height of 4 ft. In the immediate neighbourhood of the villa are the foundations of two temples, one round and the other square. Substantial buildings have been erected by Lord Eldon to protect these remains from the weather, in which every object of interest that has been discovered is arranged and classified. There is a residence for a curator (Mr. Joachim), under whose superintendence these interesting remains can be inspected.

Winchcombe (see), for *Sudeley Castle*, &c., is 7 m. distant.

Twesbury (see) is 2 m. from *Ashchurch Stat.*

CHENIES, see *Amersham*.

Chepstow (Monmouth.), Stat. Gt. W. Rly., 141½ m. from London, and 27 m. from *Gloucester*, and easily accessible from *Bristol*, *via* New Passage and Portskewit Junc.; also rail (Wye Valley) to *Monmouth* (about 1 hr.). *Inns*: (none recommended) Beaufort Arms; George. Is most picturesquely situated on W. bank of the Wye, about 2½ m. from its confluence with the Severn; and is connected with county of Gloucester by (in addition to the railway viaduct) a handsome bridge of 5 arches, from which beautiful views may be gained. The *Castle*, an object of great interest for the tourist, was originally founded soon after the Conquest, but the existing remains are probably temp. Edw. I.-III. (1272-1377) with later additions. It is divided into four Courts, each with separate defences, one being the formidable cliff overhanging the river, on edge of which the N. wall is built. In the first Court are the offices, including the kitchen. On 1. is a very fine drum tower, where Henry Marten, who signed the death warrant of Charles I., was confined for twenty

years. In an upper storey is an oratory of singular beauty. The second Court is now a garden, and beyond it rises the original Norm. Keep, the oldest part of the work. In the third Court the remains of a once magnificent hall may be explored. The fourth Court is a kind of outwork, which is reached by a rustic wooden bridge, formerly connected, probably, by a drawbridge.

Excursions.—By road, or boat, to the *Wyndcliff* and *Tintern Abbey* (5 m.). On reaching the *Wyndcliff* (3 m.), the tourist should quit the road and make for the summit (900 ft. above the river), which displays one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England, not surpassed in grandeur by any other river scene in Europe. Zigzag paths through the magnificently wooded slopes lead to the *Moss Cottage* (refreshments); thence it is 2 m. to *Tintern Abbey*, the most romantic ruin in Britain, the property of the Duke of Beaufort. It was founded 1131 for Cistercian monks, but the existing ch. was not completed till 156 years later. Its architecture is a transition from E.E. to Dec. style, and the carvings still preserved exhibit foliage of most elaborate execution. Its length is 228 ft., and height 70 ft. The roof is gone, but the walls are entire. On the opposite bank of the river a pleasant walk up the hills leads to the *Devil's Pulpit*, commanding a fine view of the Wye. From the village of *Tintern* (*Beaufort Arms Hotel) it is 10½ m. to *Monmouth*, passing, 3 m., the pretty little village of *Llandogo*. The tourist should not omit to visit *Caldecot Castle*, 6½ m. from Chepstow, and *Caerwent* (the Venta Silurum of the Romans), 1½ m. N. of Caldecot, an important garrison of the 2nd Augustan legion. Considerable fragments of the ancient walls exist.

CHERITON (Hants.), see *Winchester*.

CHERITON (Kent), see *Folkestone*.

CHERRY HINTON, see *Cambridge*.

Chertsey (Surrey), 19 m. from London by road, and a Stat., 22½ m., on the Chertsey and Virginia Water Branch of the L. & S.W. Rly. *Inns*: The Swan, Windsor-street; Crown,

London-street, good; Bridge Hotel (most convenient for anglers and boating men), on banks of river, 1½ m. from station. The town is pleasantly situated on the rt. bank of the Thames. It was celebrated in former times for its abbey, and is still distinguished as the last retreat of the poet Cowley, and by the vicinity of St. Anne's Hill, the favourite residence of the statesman Fox.

Of the once stately abbey buildings few vestiges remain. A lane beyond the parish ch. leads direct to the abbey bridge crossing the little abbey river, where will be found the fragment of an arch, which, with the wall in which it stands, and portions of a large barn opposite, serve to mark the locality of the monastery. The site is now occupied by a market-garden.

Cowley House (C. J. Worthington, Esq.), the house in which Cowley spent his last days, is on the W. side of Guildford-street, near the railway station. One or two wainscoted chambers yet remain much as when he dwelt here, as do also the poet's study, a small closet with a view meadow-ward to St. Anne's Hill, and the room, overlooking the road, in which he died. In the garden is a fine group of trees, including a horse-chestnut of great size and beauty, "beneath whose shadow the poet frequently sat." Neither the house nor grounds can be seen without special leave.

Chertsey Bridge (Bridge Hotel) is nearly ¼ m. E. of the town. By it are broad green meadows, and the river affords some good trout, perch, and jack fishing. *Chertsey Deep* extends from the weir to 80 yds. E. of the bridge. The *Cricketers*, Bridge-road, is the anglers' inn.

From Chertsey there are pleasant walks in all directions, and on every side stately domains and handsome villas.

St. Anne's Hill, famous for its view and as the residence of Ch. Jas. Fox, is 1 m. N.W. of the railway station. Take the road W. (the first on the l.) from the station, to *Golden Grove*, where the road divides; here ascend the rt.-hand road, and ¼ m. up on the left, is Fox's

house, and opposite to it, on 'the rt., the wicket which gives access to the summit of the hill. *Golden Grove* is a little country inn on rt., to be known by the grand old elm standing in front of it. The *Hill* is a long, insulated mass, rising 240 ft. from the river plain. It is inclosed, wooded to the summit, and the walks are carefully kept; but every part is open to the public, and seats are placed at the best points of view. The prospects from the summit and sides are varied and beautiful. The present name is derived from a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, erected on the hill by the monks of Chertsey Abbey about 1334. Nothing remains of this chapel except a mere fragment of wall behind "View Point." St. Anne's Hill is now the seat of Lady Holland.

At *Ottershaw*, 2 m. S. from Chertsey, is a handsome *Ch.* and parsonage, erected by Sir G. G. Scott, at the cost of Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., whose fine seat, *Ottershaw Park*, lies a little further S.

CHESHAM, see *Amersham*.

Cheshunt (Herts.), 13 m. from London by road, and 16 m. by the Gt. E. Rly. (Hertford line). *Inns*: Green Dragon, Church Gate; Woolpack, Cheshunt-street; Four Swans, Waltham Cross.

The village stretches N. from Waltham Cross for 3 m. on both sides of the Cambridge road. The Lea river, which divides Herts from Essex, bounds it on the E., and between the Lea and the Cambridge road the Lea and Stort Navigation and the Gt. E. Rly. run almost parallel, whilst the W. side of the parish is traversed by the New River; and here the New River Company have vast reservoirs which store 75 million gallons of water.

Cheshunt proper, or *Church Gate* (i.e. Church-street), is above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the main road W. of Turner's Hill. The business section lies along the high road, and is known as *Cheshunt-street*. Here are the *Old Nurseries* of Messrs. Paul, celebrated for the production of roses, which will well repay a visit.

Of the manor-house of St. Andrews-

le-Mote a portion remains. It is a plain red-brick fabric standing in a meadow, on the rt. of Goff's-lane, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the ch., and is known as *Cheshunt House*, or the *Great House*. A portion is occupied by a labouring family, who show it to visitors. The principal feature is the *Great Hall*, 37 ft. by 21, and 36 ft. high. It has an open timber roof, panelled wainscot walls, and marble floor, and contains several portraits, old weapons, suits of armour, an early harpsichord, and other objects.

Theobalds Park (Ald. James Cotton, M.P.), a good red-brick mansion (1765-70), stands on rising ground about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the site of the palace, built 1560 and following years by Elizabeth's famous minister, William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh.

Cecil's house was a stately structure, containing chambers and galleries of great splendour. Here he entertained the Queen twelve times at great cost.

The first Earl of Salisbury, Burleigh's youngest son, succeeded to Theobalds, and entertained James I. here for four days (May 1603). Three years later James was again here, and so delighted was he with the place that he persuaded the Earl to exchange it with him for Hatfield—the present seat of the Marquess of Salisbury, the lineal descendant of the owner of Theobalds. (See *Hatfield*.)

The present park proper is only about 200 acres, but the inclosed estate is very extensive; there are roads and walks through it from Enfield Chase to Cheshunt Ch., and also from Waltham Cross.

Goff's Oak, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of Cheshunt Ch., is so named from a famous oak which stands at the S. edge of Cheshunt Common, and in front of a little country inn named after it. To reach Goff's Oak take the first lane (Goff's-lane) on the l. past (N. of) the ch., and continue along it for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Goff's Oak there are charming walks N. by Cheshunt Common towards Wormley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., beyond Cheshunt, and 1 m. S. by W. from Broxbourne Stat., Gt. E. Rly.; S. by Enfield Chase and Theo-

balds towards Enfield; and W. by Northaw Great Wood to Northaw and Potter's Bar, where is a station on the Gt. N. Rly.

Chester (Cheshire), 179 m. from Euston-square, *via* Crewe; and included in L. and N. W. North Wales New Circular Tour. The station serves as a central point for the Shrewsbury, Holyhead, Crewe, Mold, Birkenhead, and Manchester lines. *Inns*: **Queen, at the station; **Grosvenor, centre of the city. An ancient and very interesting city on the Dee, built in form of a quadrant. A pleasant walk of 2 m. is afforded by the walls, one of its most peculiar features, from which there are fine views of the Clwydian Hills, the plains of Cheshire, the Dee, the hills of Beeston, &c. The *Phoenix Tower*, between which and the E. and N. gates are remains of Roman masonry; the *Water Tower* at N.W. angle; *Bonwaldesthorpe's Tower*, *Morgan's Mount*, near N. gate, and *Pemberton's Parlour*, deserve to be specially noted. Another peculiar feature of the city is the *Rous*, a sort of arcade formed by cutting away the fronts of the first-floor rooms of the houses; the most resorted to are those of Eastgate and Bridge-street; *obs.* also, for their ancient carving and plaster-work (of 16th and 17th cent.), "God's Providence House," Bp. Lloyd's House, and Stanley Palace, all in Watergate-street; and an ancient inn, the Falcon, in Bridge-street; where also was discovered in 1830, on premises of Messrs. Powell and Edwards, a crypt with E.-E. doorway; in same street may be seen, in a cellar belonging to a news-agent's shop, an hypocaust and remains of a Roman sweating bath; in Eastgate-street, another crypt, with good E.-E. groined roof, was cleared in 1858.

The *Cathedral* (re-opened on completion of restoration of interior, Aug. 1876) called after St. Werburgh, and dating from 12th cent., is a venerable pile of new red sandstone; it is chiefly of rich Perp., and consists of nave, with side aisles, transepts, choir, Lady Chapel, and central tower; the S. transept is striking for its ex-

ceeding length; the interior of the nave was marred by having a wooden roof instead of a vaulted stone one, but a handsome ceiling in groined oak has been added; see in N. aisle monument to Capt. J. M. Napier; the choir, 78 ft. high, and 125 ft. long, has rich tabernacle work, with choice misereres, from the organ loft to the *Bishop's Throne*, originally pedestal for the shrine of St. Werburgh; on one of the finely-carved stall-ends is delineated the Root of Jesse. The old bishop's throne was adorned with small images, supposed to represent the saints and kings of Mercia; the *Lady Chapel*, restored 1874, has some good memorial and E.-E. windows; in N. transept is monument of Bp. Pearson; the S. transept is used as parish church of St. Oswald; in S. aisle of choir is an altar-tomb, ascribed to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany; also three coffin-lids, with wheel crosses, marking burial-places of three abbots; on outer N. wall of the nave are some tombs, where the early Norman abbots were interred; in N. transept is curious needlework picture, representing Elymas the Sorcerer; the most interesting part of the whole edifice is the *Chapter-room*, which has beautiful E.-E. windows and pillars; the Library is placed in it; the cloisters are of good Perp. work and in fair preservation. The S. side has recently been rebuilt from a design by Sir Gilbert Scott; opening from the W. is vaulted Norman chamber, supported by massive pillars; it is thought by some to have been a Promptuary or buttery, by others, an entertain- ing hall.

The *Abbey Gate* has a good 15th-cent. arch. *St. John's Ch.* (end of 11th cent. and lately restored), outside the city walls, may be reached by New Gate, or St. John's-street, and is of great interest for the antiquary, as a splendid example of Norman architecture; note specially Early Norman pillars and arches, with E.-E. triforium and clerestory, separating nave from aisles; also in Chapel to S. of communion table, a curious medallion and skeleton monument; from the *belfry*,

150 ft., and detached from the ch., there is fine view over city and river; outside E. end are picturesque ruins of the original chancel or *Lady Chapel*, with exquisite Norman and later work. The *Castle* is in the Grecian style, chiefly used as barracks; the only part of the ancient building now left is a square tower, called *Cæsar's* or *Julius Agricola's Tower*. Beyond the *Castle* the *Dee* is crossed by the *Grosvenor Bridge*, noted for wide span of its arch (200 ft.); from it may be had a fine view of the *Roodiee* or *Roodeye*, the race-ground on which the *Chester Cup* is run for; the visitor should also notice the handsome new *Town Hall* in Northgate-street; and the *Music Hall*, built on site of the ancient chapel of St. Nicholas.

Excursions.—To *Eaton Hall* (Duke of Westminster), one of the most magnificent seats in Britain; fast approaching completion, having been almost entirely rebuilt; and, under certain restrictions, open to the public; tickets may be procured at hotels and booksellers' shops in *Chester*. The *Hall* may be reached either by a drive of 3 m. through the *Park*, through the *Grosvenor Lodge*, near the *Grosvenor Bridge*; or by water, 6 m. from St. John's Ch.; in the house are statues by *Gibson*, and paintings by *Rubens*, *Lely*, and others; and in the beautiful gardens a Roman altar found at *Chester*, and a Greek sacrificial altar, brought from *Delphi*. *Hawarden*, 7 m., and *Ewloe Castle*, 9 m., both *viâ* *Broughton Stat.* (see *Hawarden*).

Distances.—*Manchester*, 40 m. by rail; *Crewe*, 21 m.; *Liverpool*, 17 m.; *Holyhead*, 84 m.; *Wrexham*, 12 m.; *Flint*, 12 m.; *Holywell*, 17 m.; *St. Asaph*, 36 m.; *Denbigh*, 29 m.; *Llangollen*, 23 m.; *Shrewsbury*, 42 m.; *Mold*, 12 m.; *Bangor*, 59½ m.

Chesterfield (Derby).—*Stat. Midl. Rly. Inns*: *Station H.*; *Angel H.* *Post-office* in *New-square*—is a busy town, depending on the neighbouring colliery district. The *Ch.* is a fine cruciform building, with nave, aisles, choir, and transept and square tower at the intersection, surmounted by a crooked spire 230 ft. high, which is

out of the perpendicular 6 ft. to the S. and 4 ft. 4 in. towards the W. See the *oak screen*, with figures bearing emblems of the *Passion*; the fine stained glass E. window; the timber roof with heraldic shields; and the font. In *Trinity Ch.* (modern Gothic) is buried *George Stephenson*, the engineer, who d. 1848 at his favourite residence, *Tapton House*, 1 m. N.E. of *Chesterfield*. His best monument is his life by *Smiles*.

Excursions.—(a) 6 m. E. to *Bolsover Castle* (see); (b) to *Hardwick Hall* (see *Mansfield*). It is a picturesque walk of 8 m. to *Baslow*, passing, 4 m., through village of *Brampton*; thence, 4 m., by way of *Edensor* and *Chatsworth*, to *Bakewell*.

Chester-le-Street (*Durham*). *Stat.*, nearly midway between *Durham* and *Newcastle-on-Tyne*. *Inn*: *Lumley Arms*. A large village, supposed to have been the *Condercum* of the Romans. The *Ch. of SS. Mary and Cuthbert* (1286) has three objects of interest; (1) the tower, 156 ft. high (including spire), of which lower part is E.E., and the octagonal lanthorn and tall spire late Dec. of 1400; (2) the rude effigy of St. Cuthbert, at W. end of S. aisle, said once to have surmounted his tomb; (3) the N. aisle, called the "*Aisle of Tombs*," from the chain of fourteen monumental effigies of the *Lumleys* (temp. *Eliz.*).

About ¾ m. E., on eminence on banks of the *Wear*, is *Lumley Castle* (*Earl of Scarborough*); temp. *Edw. I.*, but much modernised; the chief object of interest in the interior is the *Great Hall* 60 ft. by 30, with minstrel gallery at W. end; there are family portraits in black frames, and at end of the hall life-size statue of *Liulph*, the Saxon ancestor of the house, on a red horse, with Latin couplets below; four niches contain marble busts of *Edw. VI.*, *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *James I.*; the *Great Ball Room* is a huge and gorgeous, though decaying specimen of stucco decoration.

N. of *Lumley Castle*, and 2 m. N.E. of *Chester-le-Street*, by a pleasant walk over the *Wear*, crossed by a fine old stone bridge, is *Lambton Castle* (*Earl*

of Durham); the building (seldom shown) is a mixture of Gothic and Tudor architecture, from designs of *Bonomi*, and was restored 1865; it contains pictures by *Reynolds* and *Lawrence*. *Finchale Abbey*, about 5 m. S., and *Houghton-le-Spring*, about 5½ m. E., may also be visited from Chester-le-Street by road or rail (see *Durham, Sunderland*).

CHESTERTON, see *Cambridge*.

CHETWODE, see *Buckingham*.

CHEVELEY, see *Newmarket*.

CHEVENING, see *Sevenoaks*.

CHEVINGTON, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

CHew GREEN, see *Rothbury*.

CHIBBURN, see *Morpeth*.

Chichester (Sussex)—Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly.—1 hr. from Brighton, and ½ hr. from Portsmouth. *Inn*: **Dolphin*, opposite N. side of cathedral. A quiet town, and, with the exception of the cathedral and the cross, distinguished by no marked architectural features. It is the ancient *Regnum*, and its Roman origin is betrayed in its 4 nearly straight streets, answering to the points of the compass, and meeting at the handsome market-cross, E. of the cathedral.

The *Cathedral* is very interesting, and has undergone considerable repairs and restorations since 1843. The original spire fell during repairs to which the ch. was subjected, Feb. 21, 1861, but a new tower and spire, raised by public subscription, was completed in 1866. The best entry is through the *W. Porch*, very beautiful E. E. The nave has five aisles, a peculiarity shared by no other English cathedral, and the view from the extreme N.E. corner of the N. aisle, looking across the cathedral, should be especially remarked. Except the outer aisles and roof, it is good Norm. In the aisles 8 graceful monumental tablets by *Flaxman*, including that of *Collins*, the poet, deserve notice.

In the N. aisle is the fine altar-tomb of *Richard Fitzalan*, 13th Earl of Arundel (1372), and his countess, restored in 1843. Near it is the tomb of an unknown lady, happily unrestored,

and of extreme beauty. It is of the best Dec. period.

The *Choir*, long and narrow (105 ft. by 59 ft.), is the original Norm. work. It has been fitted with new stalls, a new episcopal throne, and a new reredos, from the designs of Mr. *Salvin*. The pulpit (1878), style of 13th cent., is in memory of *Dean Hook*.

The window of the *S. transept* is of great beauty. It is filled (1877) with stained glass from Munich. The paintings by *Bernardi* (1519) in this transept are remarkable. His portraits of the line of bishops are now in N. transept.

The ancient *Consistory Court*, over the S. porch, is entered by a spiral staircase close without the transept. It is late Perp., and contains the original president's chair, which deserves attention; a sliding door opens from it into the "*Lollards' dungeon*."

Observe in the S. aisle, E. end S. wall, 2 sculptured slabs of very unusual character, probably early Norm., removed from *Selsey*.

The *Presbytery*, E. of the high altar, is Trans. and peculiar. The central columns, with detached shafts, are perhaps unique. The bosses of the vaulting ribs should be noticed, especially an extraordinary composition of 6 human faces near the S. aisle.

The cathedral terminates to the E. in the *Lady Chapel*, restored and thrown open to the ch., the *Chapter Library* having been removed elsewhere.

The *Cloisters*, entered from the S. aisle of the nave, are Perp., and their wooden roof deserves notice. Observe also the E.-E. porch through which the cathedral is entered from them. They should be walked round for the sake of the exterior views of the cathedral to be obtained from them.

The *Bishop's Palace* opens from the W. end of the cloisters. At the S. E. angle of the cloisters is the *Chapel of St. Faith*, founded early in the 14th cent. It is now a dwelling-house, distinguished only by two heavy buttresses.

The *Bell Tower*, or *Campanile*, on the N.W. side of the cathedral, is

Perp. of the 15th cent. It is the only English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral, although there are many instances of it in parish churches.

The *Market Cross*, at the meeting of the 4 streets, was completed about 1500, and is the work of Bp. Story.

St. Mary's Hospital is an interesting building lying a short distance E. of North-street. It is said to have been founded as a convent about the middle of the 12th cent., but its revenues were appropriated, temp. Hen. III., to the maintenance of a warden and 13 decayed persons. It now supports 8. An arched door and passage lead into the hospital from the street, a long hall is then entered, in the side aisles of which are the small dwellings of the inmates. At the E. end is the chapel, with its ancient stall-work.

On the E. side of North-street is the Ch. of *St. Olave*, containing some traces of very early work.

The *Guildhall*, situated in the Priory Park, near the end of North-street, was the chapel of the Grey Friars. It is E. E. and deserves a visit.

In *St. Andrew's Ch.* (East-street) are some interesting monuments.

The *Canon Gate*, opening from the close into South-street, was erected by Bp. Sherborne (1505-36). The *Museum* of the Philosophical Society, in South-street, contains a very tolerable collection of local natural history and antiquities.

Adjoining South-street is the hall of the *Vicars College*, now used as a school-room. Of the ancient *City Walls* there are considerable remains; and very pleasant public walks have been formed upon them on the N. and E. sides.

Interesting *excursions* may be made to (a) the point of *Selsey Bill*, about 9 m. The peninsula, although of much historical interest, is a dead level, with a rich soil, and the low coast is still encroached on by the sea, which is said to have swept away half the peninsula since the Saxon period. It is the resort of innumerable wild-fowl. In *Pagham Harbour*, 3 m. from Bognor, is the *Hushing Well*, a space

of about 130 ft. by 30 ft., over which the water is in an apparent state of ebullition, from the air rushing through a bed of shingle, left dry at low tide. At *Bracklesham Bay*, 3 m. W. of Selsey Bill, masses of clay occur on the sands, containing fossil shells of great rarity.

(b) An excursion may be made to *Goodwood* (3 m.), and the race-course above it, or a longer round may be made by *Boxgrove*, proceeding by Halnaker to Goodwood, thence to St. Roche's Hill and the race-course, and back by the Midhurst road.

Boxgrove Ch. (2 m.) is one of the most important specimens of E. E. in the kingdom. The Priory was founded temp. Hen. I. The *Church* was divided, according to the practice of the Benedictines; the nave, or portion W. of the tower, now in ruins, served as the parish ch. The existing ch. (restored in 1865 by *Scott*) consists of chancel, aisles, transepts, and central tower. The composition of the choir is of great beauty. Observe in the churchyard the ruins of the nave. On the N. side were the cloisters and the chapter-house; the entrance to the last dilapidated, but still showing some fine and curious low Norm. arches. Through the farm-gate beyond, N., are the remains of the Prior's Lodging. Many fragments of the priory are traceable in the farm walls and buildings. The ruins of *Halnaker* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.) need not long delay the tourist.

The Park of *Goodwood* (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) may be visited at all times. The house is not shown on Sundays or in the race-week. The collection of pictures is extensive, but not of great importance. It is richest in portraits. The views from the higher grounds are very grand, and the Lebanon cedars are very fine. The *Stables* should be visited by all interested in such matters. The *Pheasantries*, formed from an old chalk pit, planted with evergreens, should not be missed. Above it is *Cairney Seat*. The view from the building is very striking. The *Race-course* is about 1 m. from the house. A bold ravine divides its extremities.

(c) *Kingly Bottom*, 4 m. N.W. from Chichester, is a long, narrow vale, lying under *Bow Hill*. It is most picturesquely wooded throughout; but its principal feature is a cluster of yew-trees of very great age and size. *Stanstead Park*, further W., is famous for its so-called "forest" of 1666 acres. It lies W. of the house, and is divided by 3 great avenues, of which the central one is 2 m. long. The tourist may either proceed through Stanstead Forest by indifferent roads to Compton, and so to Up Park, or return through *Kingly Bottom* and proceed to Up Park by N. Marden. *Up Park* (about 3 m. N. of Stanstead) is large, well-wooded, and commands very fine land and sea views. The park may be visited, but the house is not generally shown to strangers.

(d) The most interesting excursion is that to the Roman remains at *Bignor*, across the chalk range—about 12 m. The route should be by Up-Waltham, across Sutton Hill, and so down upon Bignor, returning to Chichester over Bignor Hill and by the line of the Stane street.

From the top of Sutton Hill, a steep road descends to the *White Horse* at *Sutton*, where the tourist had better leave his carriage and proceed on foot to *Bignor*, 1 m.

The remains of the great Roman villa at Bignor, with its large and very striking pavements, rank among the most important remains of this class in Britain. To see the pavements, which are now preserved under lock and key, application must be made at the adjoining farm. The villa was of unusual dimensions; the buildings have been traced to an extent of about 600 ft. in length by nearly 350 ft. in breadth. There are 3 principal pavements. From Bignor it is 3 m. to *Amberley* (see) Stat.

CHICKSANDS PRIORY, see *Shefford*.

CHIDDINGLEY, see *Lewes*.

CHIGWELL, see *Loughton*.

Childwall (Lanc.), 2 m. S. of *Broad Green Stat.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from L'pool. The Church has some curious paintings on canvas and some brasses. *Childwall Hall* (Marquis of Salis-

bury) is a castellated mansion by *Nash*.

CHILHAM, see *Canterbury*.

CHILLINGHAM, see *Alnwick* and *Wooler*.

CHILTON PRIORY, see *Bridgwater*.

Chingford (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly, and 9 m. by road from *Shoreditch Church*. A very favourite resort in summer time. The *Old Church* was restored from a semi-ruinous state in 1873, without injury to its picturesqueness. *Queen Elizabeth's*, or *Fairmead Lodge*, formerly either the manor-house or a hunting-lodge, will repay a visit. To reach it go past the new church, N.E., across the Green. It stands between 2 magnificent elms. The interior can be seen on application. The open space in front is a favourite spot for pic-nic parties. The *Obelisk*, seen on l. in going to *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*, was erected by the Ordnance Survey, and is maintained by desire of the Astronomer Royal (see also *Loughton*).

CHINNOCK, see *Creukerne*.

Chippenham (Wilts.). Junction Stat., G. W. Rly.; a line passes off l. to *Dorchester* and *Weymouth*; there is also a branch line to *Calne*, 6 m. *Inns*: Angel; George. This is an agricultural and manufacturing town, situated on the *Avon*. It is celebrated for its cheese and corn markets; also for its manufacture of cloth. Its silk-weaving is still a considerable business. There are also a large iron-foundry, a tannery, and the condensed milk factory of the Anglo-Swiss Company. In the town the only objects of interest are the very ancient bridge, and an old market-cross, the latter removed from *Lacock Abbey*. The bridge was probably built by the monks of *Monkton Farleigh*, the latter part of 12th cent. The Church (St. Andrew) is a large edifice, of mixed architecture. There is a pleasing view from the E. end of the churchyard.

Maud Heath's Causeway, leading from Chippenham N.E. for $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., by the village of *Tytherton Kellaways* to the top of *Bremhillwick Hill*, traverses a low tract of heavy land, and crosses

the N. Wilts Avon. It is a stone-pitched path, made and still maintained by the benefaction of a benevolent dame, c. 1474. On the ridge of the hill there is a monumental column, crowned with a statue of Maud Heath herself. This position, and the adjoining drive on Wick Hill, command one of the finest and most extensive views in Wiltshire. The objects of chief interest in the neighbourhood are — *Bowood, Malmesbury Abbey Church* (see *Malmesbury*), *Charlton Park* (see *Malmesbury*), the manor-house of *Draycot, Castle Combe, Grittleton, Corsham Court* (see *Corsham*), *Lacock Abbey, Spye Park Gatehouse*, and *Bradenstoke Priory*. *Bowood*, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. From Calne it is distant 2 m. S.W. The mansion is in the Italian style. It is not shown except by a personal order from Lord Lansdowne. The gardens are, however, accessible during the absence of the family, and the park is freely open. *Bowood* owes many of its most interesting associations, as well as much of its beauty, to its late distinguished owner, Henry, 3rd Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., who not only enlarged and embellished the ornamental grounds, and filled the house with a noble collection of pictures, books, and various works of art and taste, but made it the hospitable resort of those who were distinguished in science, literature, and art. The principal entrance to the park is from Chippenham, by an arched gateway, flanked by a tower. Opposite the gilt gates is the pretty little village of *Derry Hill*, full of modern half-timbered houses, a nice, small *Hotel*, and a *Ch.*, with lofty spire, built in 1848. The drive to the house is nearly 2 m., through luxuriant woods. The principal front faces the S., the view from which is exceedingly beautiful. The pictures, which include specimens of the best masters of the Italian, Flemish, Spanish, French, and English schools, are distributed among the various apartments.

Draycot Cerne (Earl Cowley), 4 m. N., is an ancient seat of the Cernes

and Longs. The house contains many objects of interest, paintings, Sèvres china, &c. The park is one of the finest in N. Wilts, and commands an extensive prospect.

Castle Combe, 6 m. N.W., originally belonged to the Dunstanvilles. In 1867 it was purchased by E. C. Lowndes, Esq. The situation is romantic, and the house lies deeply embosomed among steep and wooded slopes. A small rapid stream runs through the village. Above this stream rises the wooded hill on which the original castle was built by the Dunstanvilles, now reduced to mere mounds of rubbish. In the village stands an ancient market-cross. There are numerous old houses, of which the *manor-house* and the *dowry-house* are very interesting specimens. The earthworks of the castle contain 9 acres, with strong ditches and banks. The *Ch.* was rebuilt 1851, with the exception of the fine pinnaced tower, with fan-traceried roof, erected in the first half of the 15th cent.

Near *Nettleton*, 1 m. W. of Castle Combe, is the very interesting tumulus, known as *Lugbury*, 180 ft. by 90 ft., containing stone cists with skeletons, and a cromlech with a table-stone, 12 ft. by 6 ft., leaning against 2 uprights. About 1 m. W. of Castle Combe, the remains of a Roman villa, with baths and hypocaust, and a cemetery were discovered and laid bare in 1859 by the exertions of Mr. Poulett Scrope. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Castle Combe is *Grittleton House* (Sir John Neeld, Bart.). The mansion contains a fine collection of works of art, including a gallery of sculpture, a large collection of paintings of several schools, some beautiful bronzes, &c. Permission to see them is given on application at the house. 2 m. E. of Grittleton is the small but highly-decorated church of *Leigh Delamere*.

Lacock Abbey, 3 m. S. of Chippenham, the property and residence of W. H. Fox Talbot, Esq., the well-known inventor of the "Talbotype," is situated on the *Avon*, below the heights of *Bowden Park*. An interesting account of the abbey is published in the 'Wilt-

shire Archaeological Magazine' for March, 1870 (Bell & Daldy, London). Though converted into a family mansion, it retains many of its monastic features. Arches hung with ivy, and tall spiral chimneys, are seen from the surrounding meadows. It was founded as an Augustine nunnery in 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury. The modern house, which is chiefly Elizabethan, contains considerable remains of the conventual buildings. The *Cloister* is a beautiful work of the 15th cent. with a richly vaulted roof, with grotesque bosses.

The cloisters surround 3 sides of the quadrangular area. On the S. stood the *Church*, of which the N. wall still exists; to the E. are the *Vestry* and *Chapter House*, with a central pillar and kitchen of the 13th cent.; the W. side is occupied by a large room above, and a vaulted substructure below. The refectory stood to the N. An octagon tower stands at the S.E. angle. From the cloister a door opens to the *terrace-walk*, the site of the Abbey Church. Beyond lies the garden, a charming retreat, through which the stream of the Avon meanders, and where may still be seen the *ponds*, or stews for fish, and the *nuns' caldron*, a metal pot cast in the year 1500, and of a size to contain some 67 gallons.

At Lacock *Bp. Jewel*, in 1571, preached his last sermon, when making a visitation to the churches of his diocese. Rather less than 2 m. W. of Lacock, on the top of the hill, commanding an extensive view, is the embattled entrance gateway to *Spye Park* (J. W. G. Spicer, Esq.), brought from old Bromham House, but first erected (according to tradition) at Corsham in the time of Hen. VIII.

If bound to *Bromham* (see *Melksham*) the stranger will find a delightful path to that village just below the gate-house. It runs across the fields, behind *Spye Park* old house, and by the hamlet of Chittoe, the distance about 2 m.

On the top of *Bradenstoke Hill*, 1. of the *Dauntsey* Stat., are the remains of *Bradenstoke Priory* (now a farm-

house). They consist chiefly of the walls and roof of a 14th-cent. hall, c. 1320, now cut up into several rooms. The very finely carved oak roof, with the Dec. ball-flower on the beams, can only be seen in the garrets. At one end of the hall are the prior's chambers, with corner staircase, and garde-robe turret. Beneath are vaulted cellars, temp. Rich. II. Close to the house is a plain 15th-cent. barn, with modern roof.

Chipping Campden (Gloucest.), 1 m. W. of Campden Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Noel Arms), is an interesting old town in the Cotswolds. There are *old houses* of the 15th cent., as well as the Market House and Court House, 14th cent. The *Ch.* (Perp.) is fine, and has tower 110 ft. high; also contains some brasses and noble marble monuments. 3 m. *Campden House* (E. of Gainsborough), 16th cent.

Chipping Ongar (Essex). Stat. G. E. Rly. *Inn*: *Lion. An ancient market-town on the Roding. It stands within an ancient trenchment; and E. of it is the moat and keep mound of a castle built by Richard de Lucy, Chief-Justice of England (1162). The mound is now planted, and from the top there is a wide and pleasing view.

1 m. W. is *Greenstead*, whose timber *Ch. of St. Andrew* has attracted much attention, and has been supposed to be of Saxon date. The nave, above the original structure, is formed of the trunks of oak or chestnut trees. Its "wooden walls" are 5 ft. 6 in. high. At the W. end is a modern tower of boards. The woodwork of the roof is said to be coeval with the walls. It was no doubt originally thatched. The ch. is now lighted by windows in the roof. The original E. end has been destroyed, and the present chancel, which is late Perp., temp. Hen. VII., is of red brick. At the S.E. angle is a pillar piscina.

2 m. S.E. of Ongar is the little Norman *Ch. of Stondon Massey*, the N. side of which remains unaltered. A frame of oak timber at the W. end is of singular construction. *High*

Ongar (Inn: Red Lion) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Chipping Ongar.

Chipping Sodbury (Gloucester), 2 m. E. of Yate Stat., Midl. Rly. Inn: Portcullis. In the garden of the R. C. chapel is a fine cross of 16th-cent. work. 3 m. *Old Sodbury* Ch. and *Lyegrove* (W. Hartley, Esq.). In the latter are some interesting portraits by old masters. 4 m. E. *Little Sodbury*, where are remains of an old Roman camp occupied by Edw. IV.'s army just before the battle of Tewkesbury. In the Manor-house (16th cent.), Tynedale translated the Bible. 6 m. E. is *Badminton*, the noble seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in a park 10 m. round, with splendid avenues of trees. The Worcester Lodge is 3 m. from the house, which is of Corinthian character. The house contains some good paintings. The Ch., close to the house, is Grecian, and has an altar pavement of Florentine Mosaic, and statues of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Dukes, by *Rysbrack*; over the altar is Christ Disputing with the Doctors, by *Ghezzi*, and part of a cartoon by *Raphael*.

CHIPSTEAD, see *Banstead*.

CHIRBURY, see *Montgomery*.

Chirk (Denbigh)—21 m. from Shrewsbury, G. W. Rly.; 22 m. from Chester. Inn: Castle Arms, or "Hand Hotel" (where tickets to view Castle may be had)—a pretty village on l. bank of Ceiriog, the picturesque glen of which deserves a visit: observe "the aqueduct" and the "viaduct" by which the Ellesmere canal and the railway are respectively carried here across the river; and note monuments of the Myddleton family in ch., and yew-trees in ch.-yd.

Excursions.—To *Chirk Park* and *Castle* (R. Myddleton Biddulph, Esq.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. The picture-gallery has some interesting portraits; the view from the terrace includes 13 counties—from summit of the keep can be seen 17; the park, which is full of ancestral oaks, elms, and beeches, has a large lake, on both sides of which Offa's Dyke can be traced. To *Llangollen*, 5 m. (see also *Llangollen* and *Ruabon*); observe near Cefn Stat. (2 m.), the beautiful "viaduct" which carries the

railway across the Dee; also the *Waterloo Tower*, within the precincts of *Wynnstay*. To *Wynnstay*, by *Ruabon* Stat. (5 m.). See *Ruabon* or *Cefn*.

Chislehurst (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly., 11 m. from Charing-cross. On rt. of railway station is *Bickley Park*. The village is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from station, on one of the most beautiful commons in Kent, surrounded by magnificent trees, and about 300 ft. above the sea. On quitting the station turn to rt., and after a short distance, the hill to l. leads to the common and Camden Park. Soon after passing under the archway, the house and grounds of Camden House are reached—the residence of the ex-Empress of the French, and formerly the summer residence of the antiquary Camden. The tomb of the Emp. Nap. III., who died in exile here, is shown in the R. C. Chapel, which is open for usual services on Sundays, but on other days visitors are only admitted between 3 and 5 p.m., and after previous application *by post*, to Rev. J. Goddard.

One of the most interesting objects is the *Manor House*, situated near the ch. towards Orpington, some time the residence of the Walsinghams. It was built about 1520, and is well preserved. The courtyard and the ancient outbuilding were got rid of about 10 years ago for "improvements." An old passage still exists which is said to run from Scadbury Park under the Manor House Estate, to the old chalk pits by Camden Park, once used, probably, for political purposes.

Near the entrance to the drive leading to Camden House, the road on rt. leads to the *Church*; and, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, to village of *Orpington*.

It is a very pleasant walk to *Orpington*, and the *Church* there, mainly E. E., is finely situated and contains some carved wood-work and brasses. It has also a fine W. door, and E.-E. porch. A very quaint epitaph will be found in the ch.-yd. The railway station is nearly 1 m. from the village; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Chelsfield* (Stat.). There are some good brasses in Church; also in *Halstead* Ch., 2 m. S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. of railway, after passing through Chels-

field tunnel, rises the clump of the *Knockholt beeches*, a landmark for all the country round about (see *Sevenoaks*). Beyond, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Chelsfield, is *Dunton Green* Stat., for Great Stockham Wood (2 m.), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on *Sevenoaks* Stat.

Chiswick (Middx.), a village on the Thames, 5 m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, immediately beyond Hammer-smith: $\frac{3}{4}$ m. W. of the Ch., in Burlington-lane, is a station of the S. W. Rly. (Loop-line $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Waterloo Stat.), but connected also with the L. C. & D., and the N. London lines. *Inn*: Old Red Lion.

The Thames, making a great curve here, washes three sides of the parish. To the visitor Chiswick is chiefly remarkable for the Palladian villa of the Duke of Devonshire, the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, and Hogarth's house and tomb. *Chiswick Ait*, or *Eyot*, is the first on the Thames above London.

In the *Churchyard*, observe N.E. of the ch. the large altar-tomb covering the remains of WILLIAM HOGARTH, d. Oct. 26, 1764.

Hogarth's House—the house in which for many years the great painter spent his summers—stands on the S. side of *Hogarth-lane*, not far from the ch. It is an old-fashioned red-brick building, which in Hogarth's day stood in the open country, but is now blocked up by mean houses, and is itself in a dirty, dilapidated state. The house is now let in tenements.

Chiswick House (Duke of Devonshire). Two wings were added to this house in 1788 for the 5th Duke of Devonshire, from the designs of James Wyatt. Since then there have been no material additions to the house, but some improvements have been made in the arrangements, and under the late Duke everything was done that could be thought of to embellish the interior, and the garden and grounds were lavishly decorated with urns, obelisks, sculpture and buildings. The grounds were greatly extended, and the gardens brought under Sir Joseph Paxton's direction to the highest point of floricultural excellence. The new

approach from Turnham Green, a broad road lined with lime-trees, and known as the Duke's New Road, was also made by him.

Charles James Fox was, in his last illness, removed to Chiswick House, Aug. 29, 1806, and he died there a fortnight later, Sept. 13. George Canning was in like manner brought here, in the month preceding his decease. He died Aug. 8, 1827, in the room in which Fox breathed his last.

Chiswick House is now rented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The *Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society* lie between Chiswick House and Turnham Green; they are well worth a visit, and are full of interest to the student. They are now used as nursery and fruit-gardens, for the culture of the seeds and rare plants collected by the Society from all parts of the world; as a school of horticulture; and for raising plants and flowers for the show gardens at S. Kensington, and for distribution among the Fellows of the Society. It was here that the Duke of Devonshire found the future Sir Joseph Paxton, then young and untried, training creepers at 12s. a week.

CHOLLERFORD, see *Hexham*.

Chorley (Lanc.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly., $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Preston, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Manchester. *Inn*: Royal Oak. A busy manufacturing town, with large *Calico-printing* works at Birk-acre, worth seeing. The Ch. has some fragmentary stained glass, and carved oak canopy over the Standish pew. The *R. C. Chapel* has some good arcade paintings over the altar. *Astley Hall* (W. of the town) is Elizabethan (R. Townley Parker, Esq.). *Gillibrand Old Hall*, 1 m. S.W., has traces of a moat.

The neighbourhood abounds in large collieries.

Christchurch (Hants.)—Stat., L. & S. W. Rly.; 112 m. from London; $8\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Ringwood Junc., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bournemouth (*Inns*: *King's Arms; *Newlyn's Hotel)—is situated at head of the estuary opening into Christchurch Bay, and at the confluence of the Avon and Stour

rivers. Its chief attraction is its magnificent *Priory Ch.*, founded before the Conquest, and affording excellent specimens of Norm. and late Perp. styles of architecture. Observe specially the gigantic *N. Porch* (E. E., restored); the richly-decorated circular *Norm. Turret* at E. angle of *N. transept*; and *St. Michael's Loft*, above the *Lady Chapel*. The *nave* (Norm.) now serves as the *Parish Ch.* The *W. tower* (Perp.) contains a memorial (by Weekes, R.A.) for Shelley the poet, and his wife. A very rich *rood-screen* (temp. Edw. III., and restored 1848) divides the nave from choir, the latter having a rich timber roof. There is a remarkable *reredos*, representing the stem of Jesse. At *N. end* of the altar is the *Salisbury Chapel*, built by Margaret, daughter of Geo., Duke of Clarence, and mother of Reginald Pole. At extreme E. end of the ch. is the *Lady Chapel*, rich Perp. with groined vault. There are also numerous monuments, some of considerable interest. After inspecting the ch., the tourist should visit the *Norman house* on bank of the stream opposite King's Arms Hotel, once evidently connected with the Castle, slight remains of which are seen close beyond.

Excursions.—(a) Passing down a lane to W. of ch. is the ferry over the Stour, whence there is a pleasant walk, about 2 m., to *Hengistbury* or *Warren Head*, commanding fine sea-views. 3 m. W. is the picturesque *Boscombe Chine*; thence the walk may be continued either by cliff path or, if tide allow, by the sandy shore to, 1½ m. further W., *Bournemouth* (see). (b) *St. Catherine's Hill*, 2 m. N. of Christchurch, should be ascended for sake of its fine view. A very short distance further N., on the main road to *Ringwood*, 9 m., is *Sopley Ch.*, of especial interest to the archaeologist. Opposite *Hengistbury Head*, on other side of the estuary (a ferry crosses over from the *Haven Inn*, W. side), is the little village of *Mudford* (2 small *Inns* and some lodging-houses), where the beach affords excellent bathing. The sea-fishing is good, and there is also good salmon and trout-fishing in the Avon, and pike-fishing

in the Stour, but both rivers are strictly preserved. Occasionally permission to fish may be obtained from the landlord of the *Woolpack Inn* at *Sopley*. It is a charming walk, and one especially attractive to the geologist, between *Christchurch* and *Lymington* (see), by way of *Beckton Bunny*, *Hordwell*, *Milford*, and *Keyhaven*, about 14 m.

CHURCH KNOWLE, see *Wareham*.

CHURCH STOKE, see *Newtown*.

Church Stretton (*Salop.* Stat., *Shrews. & Heref. Rly.* *Inn*: **Church Stretton H.* The little town lies in a valley immediately at the foot of the *Longmynd*, an immense mass of Cambrian strata which rises to 1600 ft. There are endless walks up the cross valleys and gulleys of this range, as also among the hills of *Caer Caradoc*, *Ragleth*, and *Lawley*, which are opposite. *Shrewsbury* is distant 13 m.

Excursions.—6 m. W. to *Ratlinghope*, by the Devil's Mouth, and crossing the hill by the old British road of the *Portway*. Be careful not to ascend the hills in mists. It is a charming walk of 2 m. to *Hope Bowdler*; to *All Stretton*, 2 m. N.; or to *Hordeley*, at the S.W. end of the *Longmynd*, where the scenery is most picturesque.

CILGERRAN CASTLE, see *Cardigan*.

Cirencester, pron. "Cisseter" (*Glouc.*) Stat., *G. W. Rly.* *Inn*: **King's Head H.* A town of great antiquity in the Cotswold Hills, on the river Churn, occupying the site of *Corinium*. Roman remains used to be constantly dug up, specimens of which may be seen in the *Museum* (post). The town is the headquarters of the trade of the county, and is now known as the "metropolis of the Cotswolds." The *Church* (St. John's), restored by *Scott* at a cost of 13,000*l.*, is remarkably fine and principally Perp. It has a splendid roof of fan tracery. The W. tower is 134 ft. high, and the chancel has 2 N. aisles and 1 S. aisle. The latter are E. Dec. The S. porch is very peculiar, and a splendid example of the 15th cent. The lower part serves as a porch to the ch., whilst the room over it is the *Town Hall*. The whole work of the groining and of the battlements and pinnacles

is very beautiful. In the chapel of St. Mary (N. aisle) are *monuments*—(a) H. Brydges and wife and 9 children, 1598; (b) effigy of Sir W. Master, 1661; notice also the wood carving of Irish oak; (c) St. Catherine, with stone roof of fan tracery, 1508; also a fresco of her martyrdom. In Trinity Chapel are monuments of the family of Bathurst. In St. John's Chapel is a coloured marble monument to G. Monox and family (Chas. I.). There are more than 20 *brasses* in this ch., some very interesting. The *Museum* (opposite the railway station) contains an admirable collection of Roman remains, including a tessellated *pavement*, discovered in 1849, bronze, pottery, and glass ware. If time permits, visit Earl Bathurst's *Park* (Oakley Park), close to the town. It is open to all, and the best plan is to hire a conveyance at the inn and to drive round. It is of great extent (one avenue is 5 m. long) and has some charming scenery. The principal points are the Oakley Woods, the Woodhouse, or Alfred's Hall, an artificial ruin; the glen known as "Haines' Ash Bottom," and "the Ten Rides." A building known as *Pope's Seat*, the poet's favourite resort, is on rt. of principal avenue, 1 m. from town. The mansion contains a fair collection of portraits. 1½ m. on the Stroud road is the *Royal Agricultural College*, a good Gothic building, founded 1845.

The town is conveniently situated for the meets of the Beaufort Hunt, the Cotswold, and Vale of White Horse hounds.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S.E., to *Siddington Ch.*; has fine Norm. details. 2 m. further is *S. Cerney Ch.*, of Norm., E.-E., and Dec. styles. Notice the grotesque carvings; (b) 5 m. W., across the park, *Sapperton Ch.*, overlooking the charming scenery of "the Golden Valley."

Clacton-on-Sea (Essex), 5 m. from Weeley Stat., G. E. Rly. Omnibuses meet all trains. *Inn*: Royal Hotel. A small watering-place, with new houses rapidly springing up. The London and Ipswich steamers call here 3 times a week during the early part of the summer season and

daily during August. Time, about 6 hrs. from London; ¼ hr. to *Walton-on-the-Naze*; 1 hr. to *Harwich*; 2 hrs. to *Ipswich*.

The *Ch. of Great Clacton*, 3 m. E. of St. Osyth (see *Brighthelmsea*), is worth a visit. The chancel and tower, restored, are very good Norm.

Distances by rail from Weeley Stat.: *Colchester*, 12½ m.; *Walton-on-the-Naze*, 7½ m.

CLAPHAM (Beds.), see *Bedford*.

CLAPHAM (Yorks.), see *Settle*.

Clare (Suffolk). Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bell. The town stands upon the N. side of the river Stour. The railway station is actually within the outworks of the *Castle*, and fragments of wall are seen beyond it. Imperfect as the remains are, they are not without interest as marking the site of the great stronghold of the Earls of Clare, whose power was so widely extended from the Conquest until the early part of the 14th cent. The mounds and dykes of the outer courts are passed on entering the town. 1. is the keep mound, in order to climb which, the *key* must be asked for at one of the first houses, 1. It is 100 ft. high, and is covered with brushwood and coppice. A winding path leads to the top.

The *Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* deserves a visit. It is for the most part Perp., but the lower part of the tower is E. E. The details of the Perp. nave arches should be noticed; and on the exterior, the lofty pinnacles of the rood turrets. There is some good old woodwork.

Many of the houses in the town contain Perp. woodwork, and various good chimney-shafts.

Across the Stour, S.W. of the town, are some remains of a *Priory* of Austin Friars, founded in 1248 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The principal remains consist of a large hall, forming the present house, with an ancient staircase attached, a large building, now a barn, and various walls. The house is now a school.

At *Cavendish* (Stat.), 3 m. from Clare, the *Church* is good. The tower is E. E., with a vaulted lower storey.

At *Stoke* (Stat.), 2 m. from Clare,

the *Church* is chiefly Perp., and contains some good woodwork. Here was a college of secular priests (1124). The *Priory* or college became about 1660 the property of Sir Gervase Elwes. It is famous as the seat of two celebrated misers, Sir Hervey Elwes (d. 1763), and John Meggot (d. 1789), who took the name of Elwes.

At *Keddington* (usually called *Ketton*), 2½ m. N.W. of *Clare*, the *Church* is Dec. (chancel) and Perp. (nave) and has a very fine roof, stretching in one span over nave and aisles. *Cambridge* is distant from *Clare* rather more than an hour's ride by rail.

CLAREMONT, see *Esher*.

CLARENDON, see *Salisbury*.

CLAUGHTON, see *Birkenhead*.

Claycross (Derby.). Stat. Midl. Rly. Here are very large iron *furnaces* and collieries of the Clay Cross Co. *Excursion*.—To *Hardwick Hall* (see *Manfield*), 4 m.

Clee Hills (Salop), 5 m. from Ludlow Stat., Shrews. & Heref. Rly.; no conveyance—are 2 conspicuous hills called *Titterstone Clee* (1780 ft.) and *Brown Clee*. *Titterstone Clee* is the one best worth ascending, and the nearest to Ludlow. It commands a splendid view towards Herefordshire and the Welsh hills. The area of the summit is occupied by a British camp. The basaltic rocks are curious, and are called the *Giant's Chair*. The archæologist will find camps also at *Clee Burf* and *Abdon Burf*, a portion of the same chain but further N. The botanist will find here the minute hare-bell, *parsley-fern*, *viola lutea*, &c.

CLEETHORPES, see *Grimsby*.

CLEEVE BAY, see *Taunton*.

CLENT HILLS, see *Kidderminster*.

CLEVE ABBEY, see *Taunton*.

CLEVE COMBE, see *Clevedon*.

Clevedon (Somerset.). Stat., Bristol & Exeter Rly. Branch (4½ m.) from *Yatton* Stat. *Inns*: Pier Hotel; Royal; Bristol. This modern watering-place is an offshoot of a village which has been seated here from a remote time, 1 m. from the sea, under a rocky height called *Dial Hill*. There is a pier, which was opened in 1869. At the end of the old village is *Myrtle*

Cottage, for some time the residence of *Coleridge*, the poet.

The *Old Church*, St. Andrew, on *Clevedon Point*, was in early times attached to the Abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol. It is cruciform in plan. Its principal feature is the Trans. chancel arch.

Dial Hill, which rises immediately above the town, commands extensive and attractive views. Pathways conduct to different points. Continuing our walk from this hill along the coast, we descend upon a valley, which, once quiet and solitary, contained only the ruins of old *Walton Church*. It has been restored for what is now becoming a large suburb of Clevedon. On the lofty hill beyond are the remains of

Walton Castle, the ruins of which occupy the summit of a furzy height between the sea and the woods of *Walton Court*. From *Walton* we can return towards *Clevedon* and visit

Clevedon Court (Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart.). It was built temp. Edw. II., but altered at subsequent periods. It has a fine front, chiefly of the 14th cent. The hill above commands a splendid view, which, together with the house and grounds, is open to the public every Thursday from 12 to 3.

3¼ m. E. of *Clevedon* Stat. is *Tickenham*, a village remarkable for the remains of a *manor-house* of the early part of the 15th cent. The hall is nearly perfect, but has a plain modern roof. The *Ch.* is a very interesting study. On the hill above is *Cadbury Camp*, a Belgic entrenchment of 7 acres. If you pursue the *Walton* road for ½ m. you will find a path on the rt. leading directly to it.

Brockley Combe (about 4 m. from *Yatton* Stat.) is a wooded and rocky hollow among the spurs of the Mendips, more than 1 m. long, and abounds in picturesque beauty. The *Ch.* stands very prettily. It contains a richly-carved reredos and pulpit. Adjoining it is *Brockley Hall*, a seat of the family of *Pigott*.

Cleve Combe is another rugged valley of a character similar to that of

Brockley. It is 3 m. E. of Yatton Stat.

The *Cheddar* (see) *Cliffs* may also be visited from Clevedon.

CLEVELEYS, see *Blackpool*.

CLEWER, see *Windsor*.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA, see *Holt*.

CLIFFDEN, see *Thames*.

CLIFFORD CASTLE, see *Wye*.

CLIFTON (Beds.), see *Sheffield*.

CLIFTON (Glouc.), see *Bristol*.

CLIMPING, see *Littlehampton*.

CLIPSTONE, see *Mansfield*.

Clitheroe (Lanc.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (*Inns*: Swan; Brownlow Arms), is prettily situated on rt. bank of the Ribble and at the foot of the Pendle range. It has a considerable trade in spinning and calico printing.

The *Castle* (temp. Hen. II.) is finely placed on a limestone rock rising abruptly from the valley, but only a portion of the keep is left. It was formerly a part of the possessions of the De Lacys: now it belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. Permission is given to see it by Mr. Robinson, the Duke's steward, whose modern residence is incorporated with it. The *Ch.* contains a brass to Dr. Webster, master of the grammar school (1682), and a monument by *Westmacott* to another master.

Excursions.—(a) *Pendle Hill* (about 3 m.), from whence a magnificent view is obtained. It is a huge mass of carboniferous limestone, and was formerly dreaded as the great resort of Lancashire witches. On it the *Rubus chamæmorus*, a semi-arctic plant, grows. (b) Up the *Ribble*, a charming valley, with some old houses on its banks. *Horrocksford Hall* (1 m.), and *Waddington Hall* (2 m.), where Henry VI. was captured and taken to London. (c) *Whitewell*, 9 m. (a good *Inn* here), a lovely little village in the glen of the Hodder, up which a mountain road is carried across the Fells to Lancaster (26 m. from Clitheroe), through the Forest of Bowland. *Brousholme* (T. G. Parker, Esq.), on the road to Whitewell, contains a fine oak hall and some curiosities of Bowland Forest. (d) *Mitton Ch.* (3 m.), near the junction of the Hodder and Ribble (*Inn*:

Aspinwall Arms; a good anglers' inn), contains many fine monuments to the Sherborne family, and a screen brought from Cocksand Abbey. *Mitton Hall* (J. Aspinwall, Esq.) has a fine Gothic entrance hall. (e) To *Chatburn (Inn*: Pendle) and *Sawley Abbey* (Cistercian), 2 m. N. of Clitheroe, and *Bolton Hall* (parts of which are temp. Edw. III.), a charming drive of about 10 m. in all.

CLOPHILL, see *Amphill*.

CLOVELLY, see *Bideford*.

CLUMBER, see *Ollerton*.

CLUN, see *Knighthon*.

Clynnog (Caernarvon), nearly equidistant (10 m.) from *Caernarvon* and *Pwllheli*, a secluded little village, delightfully situated on Caernarvon Bay, and affording many attractive walks. *Inn*: Sportsman Bach. The fine old cruciform *Ch.* is a magnificent specimen of late Perp., about temp. Hen. VII., and claims to be one of the finest in N. Wales. The chancel is divided from the nave by beautifully carved rood-loft, under which is a row of sedilia, of carved oak; there is also a good carved timber roof. Inside communion rails, on N., is an ancient altar-tomb, and above it, a mural monument, representing adult figure, with some smaller ones kneeling. In an sunbry on rt. is an imperfect Latin inscription. The sacristy, N. of chancel, has groined roof, and contains the solid triple-locked "chest of St. Beuno;" there is also in N. transept a 17th cent. mural brass, and an altar-tomb to Col. Twistleton. At S.E. angle of chancel a circular staircase leads to the roof and the roodloft. From the tower-porch a passage runs S.W. to St. Beuno's Chapel, which is thus partly separated from the church; it has beautifully designed windows, and the tomb of St. Beuno (the founder), which was resorted to for cure of diseases. On l. of road, a little past the church, is the well of St. Beuno, a cursing-well like St. Elian's, and a wishing or healing-well, like St. Winifred's. In a field overlooking the sea, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is the *Bachwen* cromlech, noted for large size of the superincumbent stone, and for having 4 instead of 3 supporters.

Excursions.—To *Dinas Ddinlle*, about 5 m. on the coast. This is a British post, said to have been connected with Segontium. It is fortified with double range of escarpments, and has traces of watch-places, but the sea-front has suffered much from action of the waves. An excursion, of about 14 m. in all, may be made to *Yr Eifl*, and the curious early fortified town of *Tre'r Caeri*, by the W. slopes of *Gyrn Ddu*, *Gyrn Goch*, and *Moel Penllechog*, and the village of *Llanaelhaiarn*, about 5 m. from *Clynnog* (see *Pwllheli*). From a cliff-path rt. from *Llanaelhaiarn*, leading through the pass of *Bwlch-yr-Eifl*, a lovely retrospective view may be had of *Clynnog* and the coast and bay of *Caernarvon*. If *Yr Eifl* be not visited the excursion may be continued to *Pwllheli*, 6½ m., passing l. the conical eminence of *Carn Pentyrch*. A beautiful excursion may be made by proceeding to *Pen-y-groes* Stat., about 5 m., and thence by train to *Nantlle*, to the *Nantlle Lakes*, slate-quarries and pass of *Drws-y-coed* (see *Caernarvon*). To *Caernarvon*, 10 m., passing rt. *Glynllifon*, the noble domain of Lord Newborough.

Coalbrookdale (Salop.)—Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Coalbrookdale H.)—is an exceedingly beautiful valley, joining that of the Severn. The *ironworks*, commenced in 1709 by the Darby family, still keep up their reputation for fine castings. The scenery of the wooded valley and limestone hills (Wenlock strata) is charming, and in *Lincoln Hill* are vast caverns, formed by the excavation of the rock; they are occasionally lighted up. The coal-field is much disturbed by faults, which are large and numerous. It yields many fossils to the collector. The church, iron bridge, and literary institution and school of art, are the principal public buildings.

COALPORT, see *Ironbridge*.

COBHAM (Kent), see *Rochester*.

COBHAM (Surrey), see *Weybridge*.

Cockermouth (Cumb.), Stat. on Penrith & Whitehaven Rly. and Maryport & Carlisle Rly. *Inns*: Globe; Sun; Apple Tree. The town is prettily situated on l. bank of the

Derwent, and at the confluence of that river with the Cocker. In the principal street, proceeding from the railway station, is the old mansion, on the l., in which the poet Wordsworth was born. The remains of the *Castle*, E. Norm. style, are extensive; they belong, with the portion converted into a modern residence, to Lord Leconfield. The castle was garrisoned for Charles I., but was captured and dismantled in 1648. The *Church*, E.-E. style, has a memorial window to the poet, and a richly-sculptured font. 2 m. N. is the village of *Bridekirk*, interesting on account of its church and curiously sculptured font. The latter is said to be more than 1000 years old, and is a very curious specimen of mediæval workmanship.

COCKERSAND ABBEY, see *Glasson*.

COCKINGTON, see *Torquay*.

Codnor Park (Derby.), 2 m. from Stat., Midland Rly. (Erewash Valley Branch). The *ironworks* here, and at Butterley, are celebrated for their huge castings. There are some remains of *Codnor Castle*, of the date of the 13th cent., and an interesting old dovecot, with immensely thick walls. Codnor was the ancient seat of the family of Zouche. Ascend the hill above C. Park to the pillar erected to the late Mr. Jessop, for the sake of the view over the ironwork district.

Codsall (Staffs.). Stat., Gt. W. Rly. The *Ch.* has carved roof, and monuments to the Wrottesley family, 1602. From here a most interesting excursion can be made to *Boscobel* and *White Ladies*, skirting the woods of *Chillington*, the old seat of the Giffards, a Rom. Cath. family, to, 3 m., Langley (see *Albrighton*).

COGGESHALL, see *Kelvedon*.

COGGS, see *Witney*.

CORTY, see *Cardiff*.

Colchester (Essex), Stat. (Gt. E. Rly.) is at Mile End, nearly a mile N. from the town. The station for *Brightlingsea* and *Walton-on-the-Naze* is near St. Botolph's, in the lower part of the town, but the two railway lines are connected. The large building near the Mile End Stat., erected as an hotel by Sir S. M. Peto, has been

converted into an asylum for idiots. *Inns*: *Three Cups; George; Red Lion (an old house, having some remains of ornamental carving on its front). Colchester is the largest town in Essex. It stands on an eminence, sloping N. and E.-wards to the Colne. It is generally admitted that the site of "Colonia Camoludunum" must be sought at Colchester, where the remaining traces of Roman occupation are of high interest and importance. In the year 44, the Emperor Claudius marched, with an overwhelming force, to Camoludunum, which he entered with little resistance. It was the first Roman colony founded in Britain. The walls of Colchester date, in all probability, from this period, and ample remains still exist. They may be traced on the W., N., and E. sides, almost without interruption, and through the greater part of that extent still rise many feet above the ground, and may be advantageously compared with any other remains of the kind in this island, or perhaps even on the Continent. Besides these walls, the chief objects of interest are the *Castle*, with the *museum* of the Essex Archaeological Society arranged in it; *St. Botolph's Priory*, and the *Abbey Gate*. In the High-street are some good shops, and the principal inns; and at the W. end is the *Corn Exchange*, where there is a large Saturday market. The new *Town Hall*, with its pilasters, rusticated basement, and Doric cornices, cannot lay claim to elegance. N. of High-street—a short distance beyond, E., the George H.—stands, on high ground, the Norman keep, which alone remains of the *Castle*. It is the largest Norman keep in this country, being double the size of the White Tower of London, and of extraordinary solidity. The *Museum*, in the chapel of the castle, is entered by a Norm. gateway leading into a modern corridor. In this corridor is arranged a fine collection of shells and fossils, and there is now an excellent collection of books relating to Essex archaeology and history. The museum, open free, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, is also rich in relics of Roman Camolu-

dunum. Near the S.E. corner of the town, and *St. Botolph's Stat.*, stand the ruins of *St. Botolph's Priory Ch.* The priory was founded in 1103. Apply for keys at Mr. Cole's, chemist, whose house overlooks ruins. Not far distant, on an eminence, stands *St. John's Abbey Gate*, the last relic of an extensive Benedictine monastery, founded in 1096. This gateway is flanked by 4 turrets, and appears to be of the 15th cent. *St. John's Green* overlooks the greater part of the town. The tower of *Trinity Ch.* (approached by Pelham-lane, rt. in descending the High-street), will interest the architectural antiquary. It is chiefly constructed of tiles, similar to those employed in Roman works, and there is no apparent reason why it should not date from a period anterior to the Norman Conquest. By skirting the street called Balcerne, or Balcon-lane, the exterior of the *townwall* may be seen and examined. The walls include about 108 acres. The whole circuit may be traced. Close to the *Ch. of St. Mary-on-the-Walls*, which occupies the highest ground in the town, was a postern, now marked by a flight of steps. Here is a very massive fragment of the wall well worth notice. It serves as the wall of the churchyard. Further up the lane, on the crown of nearly the highest ground in the old town, is the principal bastion, called the "Balcon," and known also as Colking's Castle, or more properly the *Castle of King Coel*. "King Coel" is the great legendary hero of Colchester. The garden of the Old Crutched Friars, just within the N.E. angle of the town-walls, is converted into a *Botanic Garden*. Here is one of the best preserved bits of the wall. The celebrated Colchester oysters are taken in the Colne, and fattened on *layings* at Wivenhoe and Brightlingsea. The exclusive right to this fishery is held by the town, under a charter of Richard I. There is a very large distillery at the Hythe, 1½ m. below the town, up to which the Colne is navigable. The church at *Bere-church*, close to Colchester, has an early Dec. W. portal,

excellent in detail and mouldings. The monuments in the Audley Chapel, and one by Chantrey in the chancel, deserve notice. The little Norm. Ch. at *Copford*, 2 m. S.E. of Mark's Tey Stat., is well worth a visit. It has some remarkable mural paintings.

Coleford (Gloucestr.), 5 m. from Monmouth Stat., and 8 m. from Lydney Stat., whence coach runs twice each week-day, is a mining-town on the borders of the Forest of Dean (*Inn: Angel*).

Excursions.—2 m. on Monmouth road to *Staunton Ch.*, of good late Norm. On a hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., is the *Buckstone*, an ancient British rocking-stone, 55 ft. in circumference at top, and height of 12 ft. Continue the walk to the *Kymin* (glorious views over the Vale of Wye), and so on to *Monmouth* (see *Wye Tour*).

COLBERTON, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

COLESHILL, see *Faringdon* and *Swindon*.

Colne (Lanc.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn: Swan*), is an ancient little town on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and supposed to have been the Roman *Colunio*. The manufacture of cotton goods forms the staple trade of the town. The Ch., 16th cent., contains a carved wood-screen. *Old Houses* in the neighbourhood—(a) *Barnside*, 3 m. E., formerly belonged to the Priory of St. John of Pontefract; (b) *Wycoller*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., at foot of Trawden Forest, the old seat of the Cunliffes, now in ruins.

Colwich (Staffs.)—Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. and Junc. with N. Staff. line— $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Stafford*, and 6 m. from *Armitage* (Stat.). The Ch., close to the station, contains (a) effigy of Sir William Wolsley, and (b) tombs of the Ansons. *Wolsley Hall* (Sir C. Wolsley) is interesting as being the only example of a chartered deer-leap in England. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Colwich stat. is *Shugborough Park* (E. of Lichfield), and 3 m. N. is *Ingestre*, the fine Jacobean mansion of E. of Shrewsbury.

COLWYN, see *Conway*.

COMBE FLORY, see *Taunton*.

COMBE MARTIN, see *Lynton*.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, see *Whitchurch*.

COMBS, see *Stowmarket*.

COMPTON (Hants.), see *Winchester*.

COMPTON (Surrey), see *Guildford*.

COMPTON PARVA, see *Moreton-in-Marsh*.

CONISBOROUGH, see *Doncaster*.

CONISHEAD PRIORY, see *Ulverston*.

Coniston (Lancs.). — *Inns: Waterhead H.; Crown;* the Lake Bank H., at foot of lake—is one of the most charming resorts of the Lake District. The village is situated at the foot of the Old Man (2633 ft.) and of Wetherlam, and at the head of the lake, which is 6 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. It can be easily visited from *Ambleside*, 9 m., coaches and char-à-bancs daily; from Bowness (see *Windermere*) by coach, leaving daily about 9.50 A.M. and arriving at Ferry 10.15 A.M., *Hawkshead* 10.45, and *Coniston* 12.30 (this coach returns from Coniston about 4.10 P.M. same day); and from the S. and S.W. by Furness Railway from *Broughton* to Coniston Stat. A steam gondola plies up and down the lake three times a day. Visitors holding any of the Circular Tour tickets are strongly recommended to break their journey here. It may be reached from *Ambleside*, after passing *Clappersgate*, 1 m., and *Brathay Bridge*, either by the central track taken by the public conveyances to *Barns Gate Inn*, or by a more westerly and pleasant route (10 m.), following the road for Little Langdale to *Skelwith Bridge*, 3 m.; *Colwith Bridge*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence, after continuing for about 3 m. along the base of Oxenfell, descending into the beautiful *glen of Yewdale*, 2 m. from Coniston; or by the Hawkshead road which turns off to l., 2 m. from *Ambleside*, visiting first that town and *Esthwaite Water*. *Excursions*.—(a) Up and down the lake in steam gondola. (b) Walk or drive round the lake, 14 m., passing on W. shore Coniston Hall, Torver (Stat.), Lake Bank Hotel (here pleasure boats may be hired for fishing, &c.), crossing, at foot of lake, the river Crake, by Bowder Bridge; thence through village of *Nibthwaite*, by Fir Isle, to *Waterhead*. The finest views

are from the E. shore. (c) Ascent of *Coniston Old Man*, 2 hrs.; charge for pony, 5s. Follow the regular pony-track. Some slate quarries and copper mines are passed during the ascent, also the N. side of *Levers Water*, the largest and one of the most beautiful of the mountain tarns. This tarn lies between the Old Man and Wetherlam, and from it there is a road to another tarn called *Low Water*. Wetherlam should be visited for the grand and varied prospects it affords. From it the return may be made to Coniston through Tilberthwaite and Yewdale. An easier, though less picturesque, ascent may be made from *Torver*, taking the railway to that village, 2 m. By this route, *Gates Water*, a tarn between the Old Man and Dow Crag, is passed. (d) Ascent of *Black Combe* (see *Silecroft*). (e) *Duddon Valley* (see *Broughton*), a charming excursion. (f) *Tarn Hows*, a delightful ramble due N. of the lake, returning either by Yewdale on l., or by Hawkshead road on rt. (g) To *Langdale* (Dungeon Gill), by Tilberthwaite Glen (highly picturesque), and Blea Tarn 9 m.

Conway (Caernarvon.), 225 m. from London, L. & N.W. Rly.; 1 hr. 10 min. by fast train from Chester. *Inns*: Castle; Erskine Arms. The town stands on the Conway, which is crossed by the graceful *Suspension Bridge*, and the *Tubular Bridge*, 400 ft. long, for the railway. Closely overhanging the railway, rt., are the *Castle Walls*, which are strengthened at intervals by 21 towers and entered by 3 principal gateways with 2 strong towers; the general shape is triangular, the base being occupied by the wonderfully picturesque *Castle*, erected, as were also the walls, by Edw. I. in 1284; in plan it is nearly a parallelogram, with 8 drum towers 40 ft. in diameter; the principal feature in the interior, which is unequally divided by a cross wall, is the hall of Llewelyn, 130 ft. long, now roofless; 2 stone arches remain; it is lighted by 9 E.-E. windows; the 2 E. towers are called the King's and Queen's, in the latter of which is a beautiful little oratory

with groined roof, cells, and confessional; in the lower chamber are some curious fragments of Dec. tracing; on S. side is the keep and a tower called *Twrdarn*, or the Broken Tower, the base of which is completely excavated. In the town *Plas Mawr* is a good example of a 16th-cent. domestic timbered building; the King's Head and the Black Lion (1580) Inns also retain traces of antiquity; the *College*, in Castle-street, has curious window and armorial bearings of the Stanley family; the *Church*, which dates from 1185, has Dec. tower with Perp. additions, and Dec., though modernised, nave, with niche in S. side of peculiar beauty; the chancel is E. Dec., with Perp. stained glass E. window; it contains a fine rood loft and chancel stalls, a good Perp. font, a good screen, said to have been brought from *Mae-nant Abbey*, and some incised monumental stones.

Excursions.—2 m. W., on summit of the Conway Mount, are traces of the fortified British town of *Castell Caer Seion*, with cyttiau inside: it commands views of other fortified posts, such as on Penmaenmawr, Llandudno, Pencae Helen, &c.; the visitor may extend the walk to the outpost of Craig-y-Ddinas, and thence return to Conway through lovely vale of Sych-nant, near top of which is an echo; or else descend to the quiet little seaside village of *Dwygyfylchi* (*Inn*: Victoria), which has fair accommodation; the tourist may hence follow the Nant Dacar Llwynog, through a glen rt., past a wood, to a pretty waterfall, or, stopping short of the wood, turn l. up the hills to the celebrated Maen-y-Campian, an upright stone.

(2). To *Penmaenmawr*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. (10 min. by rail), a charmingly quiet and beautiful spot situated at foot of massive hill of that name (1545 ft.). *Inns*: Penmaenmawr Hotel, spacious and good; Wyatt's Boarding House, comfortable. On the summit of the hill are many early remains: (a) the British post of *Braich-y-Ddinas*, surmounting Dinas Penmaen, a conical hill on the table-surface of Penmaenmawr; loose stone walls 12 ft. high and 12 ft.

thick may be traced; (b) on a plateau near eminence of *Moelfre*, about 1 m. S., are *arneddau*, *meiniheirion*, and circles—Y *Meini Heirion*, the most remarkable, consisting of 10 upright stones, with some smaller ones; from *Pennaenmawr* the tourist may proceed 5 m. W. to *Aber* (see), passing 2 m. l. the pretty little watering-place of *Llanfairfechan* (Stat.), or, taking the Roman road which runs from *Aber S.* of the mountain, proceed through solitary pass of *Bwlch-y-ddenfaen*, where are many erect stones and a cromlech, to *Caerhun* (see below).

(3). To *Caerhun* and *Llanrwst*; the road on l. bank of the *Conway* is usually taken by carriages; that on the rt. bank is more picturesque, but not convenient for visiting the waterfalls; leaving the town, beneath the walls a fine view is gained of the town and castle from opposite hill; at $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt. the *Church of Gyffin* has good E.-E. font and doorway; for the first 2 m. the views of river and vale are shut out by high ground; at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Conway* is *Caerhun* (H. D. Griffiths, Esq.), whose grounds contain the remains of the important station of *Canovium*; the ruins are a little behind the ch.-yd., and foundations of a Roman villa and a hypocaust may be traced; immediately opposite *Caerhun*, on other side of the river, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Tal-y-Cafn* ferry and railway station, is *Llyn Syberl*, which well deserves a visit; from *Caerhun* it is 7 m. to *Llanrwst* (which see), passing waterfalls on the *Afon Porthlwyd* and *Afon Dhu*; a steamer also plies down the *Conway* to *Trefriw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. short of *Llanrwst*.

(4). To *Colwyn*, &c.; 4 m. E. by road or rail is *Pellycrochon*, with a fine *Hotel*; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is the pleasant little bathing place of *Colwyn* (*Coed Pella H.*; *Colwyn Bay H.*), 2 m. l. of which, higher up on the hills, is the *Ffynnon*, or cursing well of *Eliau*; from *Colwyn* it is 4 m. E. to *Llandulas* (see *Abergele*).

(5). To *Llandudno* (which see) and the *Orme's Head*, 4 m. by road or rail.

Distances (by rail).—*Bangor*, 15 m.;

Llanrwst, 12 m.; *Bettws-y-Coed*, 16 m.; *Abergele*, 40 min.; *Rhyl*, 50 min.

COOKHAM, see *Thames*.

COOMBE, see *Kingston-on-Thames*.

COOPER'S HILL, see *Egham*.

COPFORD, see *Colchester*.

COQUET ISLAND, see *Warkworth*.

CORBRIDGE, see *Hezham*.

CORFE CASTLE, see *Wareham*.

CORN DON MOUNT, see *Bishop's Castle*.

CORNHILL, see *Wooler*.

CORNWORTHY, see *Totnes*.

Corsham (Wilts.) Stat., G.W. Rly., between *Chippenham* and *Bath*. *Inn*: *Methuen Arms*. The town, or rather village, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on the rt. It was a residence of the Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Earls of *Cornwall*. A very extensive trade is carried on in stone, there being several large freestone quarries in the neighbourhood. The *Church* is a fine building, with central E.-E. tower finely groined. The nave arcades are *Norm.*; there are some *Dec.* windows. There is a low stone chancel screen, and a more elaborately carved wood screen, with a canopy of fan tracery, in the N. chapel.

Corsham Court is the seat of Lord *Methuen*. The S. front is a charming example of the Elizabethan style. The N. front and other parts have been reconstructed from a good Italian design by *Charles Bellamy*. There is a gallery of very valuable paintings, in great part collected by Sir *Paul Methuen*, the ambassador to *Madrid*, who died 1757. Strangers are permitted to view the pictures. In the surrounding park are trees of magnificent growth, particularly cedars and oriental planes, one of the latter being probably the largest of its kind in *England*.

Biddeston, 3 m. N. of *Corsham*, consists of 2 parishes, *St. Nicholas* and *St. Peter's*, each once remarkable for a ch. with an ancient and very picturesque bell-turret. *St. Nicholas* still remains, with a Norman turret over the chancel arch, and a S. doorway and font in the same style.

Corwen (*Merioneth*.) Stat., G.W. Rly. viâ *Ruabon* and *Llangollen* (*Inn*). **Owain Glyndwr*, where tickets may be

had for trout, &c., fishing in the Dee) —a quiet little town in pretty valley at foot of Moel Ferna (2050 ft.), part of the Berwyn range; it derives its importance from its situation at junction of several important roads, viz., to Llangollen, Ruthin, Wrexham, Llanrwst, and Bala; for fishermen it is a capital station. *Caer Drevyn*, a large fortified post on l. bank of Dee, well deserves a visit; on opposite side of the river, above the town, is Owain Glyndwr's seat, approached by a steep path past the ch., and affording a capital view of vale of Corwen; this was used as an encampment by Glyndwr, and also by Owain Gwynedd; in the restored Ch., which has fine old roof, observe monumental semi-effigy of Sulien, once vicar of Corwen, with inscription; in churchyard is a cross called the Sword of Glyndwr, and in chancel wall, over S. door of the ch., a hole in the wall, ascribed by tradition to his dagger being flung there in a quarrel.

Excursions (by road).—To *Bala* by (a) Bala road, 12 m., or by (b) Vale of Edeyrnion, 13 m., the views by latter being incomparably finer; (a) at 1 m. is *Rug* (Hon. C. H. Wynn); here are still preserved Owain's knife, fork, and dagger; within the grounds is curious old private chapel of the Vaughan family, of Jacobean type, bearing date 1637—the carving of the seats is remarkably good; about 2 or 3 m. N.W. of Rug is ch. of Bettws Gwerful Goch, which has very interesting screen; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, at *Druid Inn*, the Bala road, which follows the Nantfranan to its very source, turns l., and a road to Pentrevoelas turns rt.; (b) at 1 m. is *Llangar* ch.; 1 m. further on, at *Cynwydd*, a road rt. crosses the Dee to join route to Pentrevoelas; 3 m. beyond Cynwydd, at the village of *Llandrillo* (Stat.).—*Inn*: Dudley Arms—a road l. ascends glen of the Afon Dinam to join at 3 m. the "Miltergerig" road to Llanrhaiadr (see *Bala*); an excursion of 9 m. may be made from Llandrillo to Pistyll Rhaiadr above Llanrhaiadr Mochnant (see *Oswestry*); the road at 1 m. beyond Llandrillonow winds at foot of a wooded steep, and at 2 m. from same place *Croger* (Earl

Dudley) is passed; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further on the tourist may cross the Dee at *Pont Llanderfel*, and take choice of roads, the shortest being the northerly one on l. bank; a little away from the river is Llanderfel ch., a good specimen of late Perp., temp. Hen. VIII., and has remarkably good screen, also curious re-cumbent wooden horse, and a staff, both known as St. Dervel's; on l. is *Fronhanlog* (Mrs. Davies), and on opposite bank *Pale* (H. Robertson, Esq., M.P.); soon after Llanderfel the valley almost closes, and finishes at Calettwr with a nobly wooded eminence; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Llanderfel the other road from Corwen is joined at Llanvor, whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bala. To *Llangollen* 16 m. by valley of the Dee (see *Llangollen*). To *Ruthin* by direct road 12 m.; or by Oernant Slate Quarries and Llandegla, 16 m. (see *Ruthin*). To *Cerrig-y-Druidion* 10 m. At about 4 m. W. is *Maes-mawr*, the beautifully wooded seat of Mrs. Kerr; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is the striking and romantic *Pont-y-glyn*, where a deep chasm is crossed by a bridge of 1 arch of 50 ft. span, springing from 2 sheer and sharp rocks, beneath which the river rushes over a series of rocky slopes into a deep glen; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, on rt., is the fortified post of *Penygader*, assigned by tradition to Caractacus: $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the primitive Welsh village, *Cerrig-y-Druidion*—"Stones of the Heroes" (*Inn*: Lion); hence a road rt. of about 15 m. leads by *Llanvihangel* and Pool Park to Ruthin, the main road continuing about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Pentrevoelas* (*Hotel*: Voelas Arms), whence it is 7 m. to *Bettws-y-Coed*.

Distances (by rail).—Bala, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Dolgelly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Llangollen, 35 min.

CORRY, see *Dolgelly*.

COSTOCK, see *Loughborough*.

COTHELE, see *Calstock*.

COTTENHAM, see *Cambridge*.

COTTERSTOCK, see *Oundle*.

COTTINGHAM, see *Hull*.

COVEHITHE, see *Lowestoft*.

COVENTRY (Warwick). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 94 m. from London. *Inns*: Craven Arms; King's Head; Castle. A town actively employed in the manufacture of ribbons, watches,

carpets, &c. It was one of the chief seats of the Earls of Mercia, and is said to have been made toll-free by Leofric, according to the well-known legend, at the instigation of Lady Godiva his wife. A grotesque figure, called "Peeping Tom," the only inhabitant who broke the command of Lady Godiva, is represented looking through a hole in the wall at corner of Hertford-street. *St. Michael's Ch.* (Perp.) has a beautiful spire (303 ft. high) and stained-glass windows. The windows in N. and S. side of chancel are to the memory of Queen Adelaide. *Holy Trinity*, or the *Priory Ch.*, also has a remarkably fine spire. 5 m. S., and same distance from *Leamington*, is *Kenilworth* (King's Arms Hotel), which should be visited for the sake of the fine ruins of the old Castle. Buy guide-book at entrance. Near the ruins is the *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, with remarkably fine and richly moulded Norm. archway at W. entrance (see *Warwick*). *Stoneleigh Abbey* (Lord Leigh) is 4 m. S. of Coventry. It contains highly interesting paintings, including the portrait of Lord Byron by Phillips.

COVERACK COVE, see *Helston*.

COVERHAM, see *Northallerton*.

COWBRIDGE, see *Cardiff*.

COWDRAY, see *Midhurst*.

COWES (East and West), see *Wight*, *Isle of*.

COWTHORPE, see *Harrogate*.

COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

Cranbrook (Kent), 6 m. from *Staplehurst* Stat., S. E. Rly. (*Inn*: South-Eastern Hotel), whence a coach runs 3 times daily. *Inns*: George; Bull. The principal market town of the Weald. The old importance of the place arose from its being the centre of the clothing trade, introduced by the body of Flemings, whom Edward III. induced to settle in England. The works ceased about the beginning of the present century, but there are still some picturesque remains of the old factories in the principal street.

In the village of *Goudhurst*, 3 m. W., remark a very curious doorway to a cottage "of oak, cinquefoiled, with two

quatre-foiled circles in each spandrel." It is of the 15th cent. S. of *Goudhurst*, at an elevation of 350 ft., lies *Bedgebury Park* (A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P.). The interior is remarkable for the ornamented ceilings, the pictures and china, the grand staircase with its Beauvais tapestry, and the private *Chapel*.

At *Kilndown*, adjoining the Park, 1 m. off the road between Tunbridge and Hastings, is a small *Church*, built about 1840. It has been richly decorated by Mr. Beresford Hope with painted glass, rood-screen, stone pulpit, painting, gilding, &c., the effect of which is gorgeous.

2 m. N.E. of Cranbrook are the great entrance, and other remains of *Staplehurst*, a very stately house, built by Sir John Baker, temp. Henry VII.

Cranbrook will be found a good centre from which to explore the picturesque country lying on the Sussex border.

CRANMERE POOL, see *Dartmoor*.

Craven Arms (Salop)—Junc., G. W. Rly., from Wellington; Shrews. and Heref. line; and Cent. Wales, L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Craven Arms, at junction of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Knighton roads—a convenient halting place for the geologist or the tourist, wishing to explore Corvedale, Apedale, and the scenery of Wenlock Edge. *Stokesay Castle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is one of the finest examples in England of a castellated mansion of 13th cent. The entrance to courtyard is by a fine old timber gate tower adorned with carvings. Notice the oblique openings of the lower windows to prevent the entrance of arrows; also the 16th-cent. fireplace in principal room over the cellar, N. wing. The tower and hall, the latter having a fine open-work timber roof, are partly in ruins. The antiquary will also inspect with interest the old parish *Church* near the Castle.

The Ludlow and the United packs of Foxhounds hunt the neighbourhood; and good trout fishing may be had in the river Honey, permission to be obtained from J. D. Alcroft, Esq.

Crays, The (Kent), are four

contiguous parishes situated on the little river Cray, above Bexley. Their order in descending the river is—*St. Mary Cray*, *St. Paul's Cray*, *Foot's Cray*, and *North Cray*. The scenery of the Crays is varied and pleasing; there are woods to explore; hop gardens, fruit farms, paper mills, to visit; churches and antiquities to examine; altogether a day may be very well spent in wandering over them.

Foot's Cray is situated on the Cray, where it is crossed by the Maidstone road, 14 m. from London, 1½ m. S.E. of the Sidcup Stat. of the S. E. Rly. (loop line). *Inn*: the Tiger's Head.

Foot's Cray Place, N. of the Church (E. Elias Hope, Esq.), was built 1752 "from a design by Palladio." The chief feature is the octagonal hall, which is the whole height of the building.

North Cray is about ½ m. from Foot's Cray Ch. across the fields. E. of the Church is the still extensive *Joyden's Wood*.

St. Mary Cray is a Stat. on the L. C. & D. Rly. The extensive and complex-looking range of buildings by the station is the paper mill of Messrs. Joynson, one of the largest and most complete in the kingdom, and worth seeing if permission can be obtained. Close by the mill is the *Church*, a large cruciform building, with a tower and shingled spire at the W. end. It is of stone and flint, in style late Dec. and Perp., and was restored in 1862. S. of the chancel is a hagioscope. There are several remarkable brasses.

St. Paul's Cray, ½ m. N. of St. Mary Cray, is beautifully situated where the stream runs in a narrow valley between the hills. The scattered cottages hardly form a village; the church stands apart on the hillside, and the most conspicuous object by the river is the large but not picturesque water-mill of Mr. W. Nash.

The *Church* (St. Paul or Paulinus) will repay a visit. The churchyard, which is entered by a modern lychgate, affords pleasant views along the river. Observe the lock to the old oak door of the tower, inscribed,

"John Mock
Made this lock, 1637."

CREDITON, see *Tiverton*.

CRESWELL, see *Morpeth*.

Crewe (Cheshire), Junc. Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 158 m. from London, with branch lines to Uttoxeter (N. Staffs. Rly.); to Market Drayton and Wellington (G. W. Rly.); to Oswestry and Welsh Coast (Cambrian Rly.). *Inn*: **Crewe Arms, adjoining station, very good. Crewe House (Lord Crewe) is a fine Elizabethan mansion near the station. It has been well restored in imitation of the original, built by Inigo Jones. The interest of the visitor will centre on the railway works of the L. & N. W. Rly. Compy. To visit these, a letter had better be addressed at least the day before to the Chief Superintendent. The most interesting portions are the Engine Shed, the locomotive factories, and 1 m. beyond, the Steel Works. These last are specially interesting, and the visitor may have an opportunity of seeing the Bessemer process at work (see also *Sheffield*). 4 m. S.W. is *Nantwich* (*Inn*: Lamb), whence trains run to Whitchurch, 9 m., and Shrewsbury, 28 m. The *Church* is a very fine cruciform building of 14th cent. *Sandbach Junc.* is 4 m. N.E. (*Inn*: Wheatsheaf). From here the tourist can proceed to Northwich and Manchester. In the town are two remarkable crosses supposed to be of early Saxon date.

Crewkerne (Somerset.) Stat., S. W. Rly. (There is daily communication by omnibus with Beaminster, 6½ m., and Bridport, 12½ m.) *Inns*: *George; Red Lion. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is one of the two finest cruciform churches in the county, the other being at Ilminster. It is a beautiful specimen of the Perp. of the 15th cent., of remarkable richness, the windows of the N. transept being especially worthy of notice. The harmonious simplicity of the W. front, with its octagonal turrets, the W. door and its ornamentation, deserve particular attention.

The *Free Grammar School*, on the N. side of the church, was founded 1499 by John Combe, a native of Crewkerne.

Hinton St. George (Earl Poulett) is 3 m. N. W. It is occasionally shown. The garden front is attributed to Inigo Jones.

3 m. N.E. of Crewkerne Stat. is *West Chinnoek*, where there is a large manufactory of sail cloth. Along the hill further E. are the villages of *Middle* and *East Chinnoek*, all with churches of some interest. The road from Crewkerne to *Chard*, 8 m., affords a good view of Crewkerne, together with its background, *Pendomer Down*, and the conical knoll of *Crook Windwhistle Inn*, half-way, is a favourite point of view.

Criccieth (Caernarvon.), 24 m. by rail from Caernarvon; also included in L. and N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inn*: George IV. A desirable watering-place for those who prefer quiet, for its pure air and facilities for pedestrian or railway excursions. The ruins of the *Castle*, said to be temp. Edward I., consisting of a few fragments of wall, and a gateway with two rather massive towers, are finely situated on tongue of high rock running out into the sea; the view from it of the opposite coast is extensive and beautiful.

Excursions.—To *Pwllheli* 8 m., a beautiful coast walk affording lovely views of opposite coast; at 2 m. W. the *Dwyfach* and *Dwyfawr* rivers are crossed at village of *Llanystumdwy*, a sweetly situated little spot, with church almost covered with ivy; 3½ m. further on, on rt., is *Broom Hall* (Owen Evans, Esq.); 1½ m. beyond which is village of *Abererch*, with picturesque Church, with remarkably long N. aisle and a bell-tower; 1½ m. further on is *Pwllheli*. To *Nevin*, 16 m., a fishing village at foot of *Carn Boduan* (*Inn*: Ty Cerrig); at about 2 m. beyond *Llanystumdwy* (see *ante*), a road of 4 m. leads to *Four Crosses*, whence it is 8 or 9 m. to *Nevin*. To *Yr Eifl*, &c., about 12 m.; a road rt. from *Four Crosses* leads 4 m. to village of *Llanaelhaiarn*, whence ascent of *Yr Eifl* may be made; from hence, those who wish to make a longer excursion may proceed to *Nevin* by beautiful route of about 7 m., visiting the pass

of *Bwlch-yr-Eifl*, *Nant Gwyrtheyrn*, *Carreg-y-Llam*, and the little mountain Church of *Pistyll* (see *Pwllheli* and *Clynnog*). To *Portmadoc*, 5 m., passing at 3 m. *Penmorfa*, with its Church; from *Portmadoc* the excursion may be extended about 8 m. to *Beddgelert*, passing at 6½ m. *Pont Aberglaiallyn*, or (2) 7 m. to *Tan-y-bwlch*. An excursion of about 7 m. may be made to *Dolbenmaen*, by proceeding to *Llanystumdwy*, and thence following course of the *Dwyfawr*, on banks of which some cromlechs still exist. An excursion may also be made by rail to *Nantlle* (see *Caernarvon*), for *Nantlle Lakes* and *Llyn Cwellyn*; hence the tourist may proceed through pass of *Drws-y-Coed* to *Pont Rhyddu*, whence he may (1) return 4 m. to *Nantlle*; or (2) proceed 9 m. to *Caernarvon*; or (3) 4 m. to *Beddgelert* (see *Pwllheli*, *Caernarvon*).

CRICKHOWELL, see *Brecon*.

Cricklade (Wilts.), 3 m. rt. of the *Purton* Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inn*: *White Hart*. This town is situated on the *Isis*, 10½ m. from W. *Crudwell*, one of the sources of the *Thames*, and about as far from *St. John's Bridge* near *Lechlade*, the terminus of the river navigation. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once a famous seat of learning. According to tradition, the University of Oxford is said to have been established by the migration thither of the classical professors of *Greeklade* (*Cricklade*) and *Latinlade* (*Lechlade*).

St. Samson's Church is cruciform, with pinnaced central tower. The lantern is internally decorated with armorial shields, and contains a curious clock.

Down-Ampney, 2 m. N., the property of Lord St. Germans, is situated on the border of the county, the gardens being partly in Gloucestershire.

The *Great Hall*, now a kitchen, bears date 1537; and the *Gate-house* is apparently temp. Hen. VIII.

Contiguous to the mansion is the *Church* of *Down-Ampney*, in part the original Templar building. The camp of *Castle Hill* is 4 m. S.E.

CROFT SPA, see *Darlington*.

Cromer (Norfolk). *Inns*: *Hotel de Paris; Tucker's; Bellevue. Stat. G. E. Rly., 24 m. from Norwich. A fishing village, which has become much frequented as a bathing-place. It is quiet, and the landward scenery is very pretty, and for those who prefer fine sea and pleasant scenery to the attractions of large watering "towns," it is the most agreeable resort on the eastern coast. Cromer stands high, but is sheltered by wooded hills, and commands a view of the bay called the "Devil's Throat." The cliffs are lofty, occasionally 200 ft. high, and the sea is advancing upon the land with alarming rapidity.

The *Esplanade* is a pleasant walk, and the view from the end of the jetty is very picturesque and un-English. The bathing is good. To the geologist the shore and cliffs are full of interest.

The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. building of flint and freestone, having a tower 159 ft. high, with a peculiar and rich parapet. The chancel is in ruins. From Cromer Jetty the *Norwich Crag* rises to the top of the cliffs at *Weybourne*, 7 m. N.W. A remarkable *Forest-bed* rests on the chalk, E. of the jetty. The interior of the ch. is very fine, and must have been superb when the chancel was standing.

The *walks* in the neighbourhood are numerous and pleasant.

The *Lighthouse* on the high ground, about 1 m. E., should be visited, and a continuation of the walk, in the direction of *Sidestrand* (*poet*), will afford excellent proof of the rapidity with which the cliffs are receding. Enormous masses of "land-slip" are seen, partly in ruins on the beach below, and partly resting half-way down.

From the lighthouse a field-path may be followed to *Overstrand*, 2 m. from Cromer by the road, and may be continued 3 m. further to *Sidestrand* (a fishing village), and *Trimingham*, where the cliffs are 300 ft. high.

1 m. S. of *Overstrand* is *North Repps Hall* (I. H. Gurney, Esq.). It was the seat of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., so well known for his efforts to extinguish African slavery.

He was buried in the ruined chancel of the little *ch. of Overstrand*. The old walls overrun with ivy, the building itself, and the surrounding scenery, are highly picturesque.

On the other side of Cromer, a pleasant walk may be taken to *Felbrigg*, 2½ m. (the ch. is 1 m. further). Take the road that passes *Cromer Hall* (B. Bond Cabell, Esq.), and then running through the woods leads to the lodge at *Felbrigg Park* (John Ketton, Esq.). The house was the ancient seat of the Felbriggs and the Windhams. The ch., a small Perp. building in the corner of the park, contains some remarkable *brasses*. A pleasant drive may be taken to *Sheringham* (3¼ m. beyond Felbrigg Ch.), returning by *Aylmerton* and Felbrigg (about 12 m.).

Take the Holt road, and after passing the turn to Felbrigg, l. a road turns rt. on an open heath, on which is an entrenchment called the "Roman Camp," the view from which is perhaps the finest in Norfolk, and should be seen by all visitors to Cromer. On this and the neighbouring heaths are hundreds of circular pits, which are, to all appearance, the foundations of huts, and probably mark the settlements of a primæval population.

At *Beeston*, 1 m. N.E. of *Sheringham* (3 m. from Cromer), are the ruins of a priory, founded for Augustinian canons, temp. John. Beeston Hill is the highest point of the cliffs westward.

Excursion.—*Wells*, 21 m. viâ *Holt*, 12 m., for *Binham Abbey* and *Holkham*.

Cromford (Derby.), Stat. (for *Wirksworth*, 3 m.), *Midland Rly.* *Inn*: *Greyhound*. Close to the *Cromford Bridge* over the *Derwent* is *Willersley Castle* (P. Arkwright, Esq.), in a charming situation, the gardens and grounds (open to visitors on Mondays) stretching up the sides of *Wild Cat Tor* and facing *Scarthing Tor*. In the ch. is the grave of Sir R. Arkwright, the inventor of the water-frame for spinning, and a monument by *Chantrey* to Mrs. Arkwright.

Excursion to Bonsall, a very pretty village, with a curiously ornamented

spire to the ch. *Inn*: Pig of Lead. Ascend *Masson's Hill* (1100 ft. above sea) and descend on *Matlock* (see).

CROMHALL, see *Wickwar*.

Crosby (Lanc.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Crosby Stat., L. & Y. Rly., L'pool and Southport Branch (*Inn*: Blundell Arms)—is a much frequented watering-place. A short distance N. is Little Crosby, where there is a beautiful Rom. Cath. Ch. A little further N. is *Ince Blundell Hall* (T. Weld Blundell, Esq.), containing a magnificent collection of sculpture and paintings, and some splendid tapestry.

CROSCOMBE, see *Shepton Mallet*.

CROSS FOXES, see *Dolgelley*.

CROSS-IN-HAND, see *Mayfield*.

CROSTHWAITTE, see *Keswick*.

CROUCH END, see *Hornsey*.

CROWCOMBE, see *Taunton*.

CROWHURST (Surrey), see *Croydon*.

CROWHURST (Sussex), see *Hastings*.

CROXDEN ABBEY, see *Rocester*.

Croydon (Surrey), a market-town on the Brighton road, 10 m. from London. *Inns*: Greyhound (chief); Crown; King's Arms. Croydon has 8 *Railway Stats*. For the Epsom branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. there are the *West Croydon Stat.*, at the entrance to the town in the London road, which serves also for the Wimbledon, Croydon, and Epsom branch of the L. & S. W. Rly., and is the principal station for the passenger traffic with London; *Waddon*, the extreme W., is on the same line; *Thornton Heath*, in Colliers-Water-lane at the extreme N., and *Selhurst*, are *Stats.* on the Streatham Common branch; *East Croydon Stat.*, Addiscombe-road, is for the Brighton and S. E. main lines. *New Croydon Stat.*, alongside the E. Croydon, and really one station with it, and *South Croydon Stat.*, at the extreme S. of the town, are for Brighton and S. E. short traffic. *Addiscombe Stat.*, Clyde-road, Upper Addiscombe-road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the E. Croydon Stat., is for the Beckenham and Mid Kent Line of the S. E. Rly. By one or other of these stations ready access is given to any part of the town and its immediate vicinity, and from them all over 300 trains are despatched daily.

It is a place of great antiquity.

The Town Hall, in which the assizes are held, is a substantial semi-classical edifice, built in 1809 by S. P. Cockrell.

A new *Ch.*, from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, was opened in 1870, in place of the fine old ch. destroyed by fire, 1867. The tower at the W. and the porch at the S. are the old tower and porch restored. The tower is 100 ft. high to the parapet, and 121 ft. to the top of the crocketed angle pinnacles. The interior is admirable in effect. There is a peal of 8 musical bells, with improved machinery for playing the chimes, and a finger board for playing by hand.

The remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of Canterbury are behind the ch. It ceased to be used even as an occasional residence from the election of Abp. Secker in 1758, and lay quite deserted till sold by auction under the provisions of an Act of Parliament in 1780. *Addington Park*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Croydon, the present archiepiscopal residence, was purchased in 1807. In its original state, the palace, with its offices, formed an irregular quadrangle, about 156 ft. from E. to W., and 126 ft. from N. to S. Of the existing remains the Guard Chamber (1396-1413), the Hall (1443-52), and the Chapel (1633-63), are worth seeing. The *Hall*, now attached to a great washing and bleaching establishment, is of Perp. character, and has its timber roof tolerably perfect. The *Guard Chamber*, 50 ft. by 22 ft., having near the centre on one side a large bay window, and on the other a lofty fireplace, has been a fine room, but is now divided for laundry purposes. A little N. is the chapel, now used as a school.

Whitgift's Hospital and school stand in the higher part of the town.

Waddon, on the Wandle, 1 m. W. of Croydon Ch., is a pretty spot, and the walk by the Wandle, past Waddon Mill to Beddington, 2 m. (the old manor of the Carews), is extremely pleasant. The river here used to afford some good fishing. At Waddon (Stat.) is an *Inn*, the Hare and

Hounds, in some favour with holiday makers.

Carshalton (pronounced *Cayshorton*), Stat. on the Croydon & Epsom branch of the L. B. & S. C. Rly., 1 m. W. of Beddington, is a pleasant village, agreeably situated, with the scenery around unusually varied. *Inn*: The Greyhound.

The *Church* (All Saints) is large and interesting; partly of the E.-E. period.

The *Wandle* flows through the parish, and in the middle of the village forms a lake of over 2 acres, which being bridged, and skirted with elms, cedars, and willows, imparts character and beauty to the place.

There is a charming walk to *Crowham Hill* and *Crowhurst*, about 1 m. S.E. of Croydon. A portion of *Duppa's Hill*, W. of the town, has been set apart as a public recreation ground. It affords extensive views, and there is a pleasant stroll from it over *Banstead Downs*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from Croydon to *Sanderstead*, 3 m.; thence to *Addington*, 2 m. farther, and *West Wickham*, 1 m., returning to Croydon by way of *Shirley* (*Inn*: *Sandrock H.*), 2 m. from E. Croydon Stat. The entire distance is about 10 m.

The views from *Sanderstead*, 576 ft. above the sea-level, are worth seeing.

CRUMLIN, see *Newport* (Mon.) and *Pontypool*.

CRUMMOCK WATER, see *Keswick*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, see *Sydenham*.

CUDDSDEN, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

CULBONE, see *Lynton*.

CULHAM, see *Abingdon*.

CULLERCOATS, see *Tynemouth*.

CULLOMPTON, see *Tiverton*.

CULMSTOCK, see *Tiverton*.

CURRY RIVAL, see *Langport*.

CURY, see *Helston*.

CWM BYCHAN, see *Dolgelley* and *Harlech*.

CYMMER ABBEY, see *Dolgelley*.

DALE ABBEY, see *Spondon*.

DALLINGTON, see *Mayfield*.

Dalton (Lanc.)—Stat., *Furness Rly.* (*Inn*: *Wellington*)—is a small town in the very heart of the hæma-

tite iron district. The *Castle*, in the market-place, is a 2-storied Dec. building, now used as a prison. In the ch.-yd. is the *grave of Romney*, the painter, the stone inscribed "pictor celeberrimus."

Excursions.—10 min. by rail to *Ulverston*; 3 m. to *Furness Abbey*.

DALTON HOLME, see *Beverley*.

DANBURY HILL, see *Chelmsford*.

Darlington (Durham), 232 m. from King's-cross *viâ* York, or 257 m. from St. Pancras *viâ* Leicester and York; 37 min. by rail from Durham; 50 min. from Newcastle; 2½ hrs. from Leeds; 1 hr. 10 min. from York; and railway junction for *Barnard Castle*, *Bishop's Auckland*, *Stockton*, and *Hartlepool*. Omnibus and flies to town, ¼ m. from station. *Inn*: **King's Head*. At one end of the large and irregular market-place, in centre of the town, and on S. bank of the *Skerne*, is the magnificent *Collegiate Ch. of St. Cuthbert*, restored, in 1865, by *Scott*. The original building is 12th cent., but the walls of the nave aisles are 15th cent., as also the tower and spire. To the Dec. period belongs the massive stone gallery of the ancient rood-loft, with wide-ribbed archway in its centre leading from the nave to the chancel. Observe, N. of altar, ornamented arch for the *Easter Sepulchré*, and the stalls in chancel carved with arms of *Bishop Langley*. N. of ch.-yd. is a curiously-decorated old brick house.

Darlington is the cradle of our railway system, the line to *Stockton* having been the first on which locomotives were used, and it owes to that its sudden rise in industry and prosperity and the increase of its Pop. from 6500 in 1830 to 34,000. Here are factories for making and repairing locomotives and rolling stock; blast-furnaces, obtaining iron ore from *Cleveland*, and coal from *S. Durham*; rail mills, rolling mills for making iron plates and bars, iron forgings for rly. axles, &c.

Besides the old ch., four modern ones.

The *Quakers* are here numerous, wealthy, and influential.

Excursions.—1 m. W. of *Darlington*,

and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Cockerton, is *Carmel House*, occupied as a convent by Carmelite nuns; the chapel is richly ornamented. The walk or drive may be continued 6 m. to *Heighington*, in *Ch.* of which observe Norm. windows in tower, good Norm. arch at entrance of the chancel, and fine inscribed wooden pulpit, dating from before the Reformation. The tourist may return to Darlington by rail (15 min.) from *Aycliffe* Stat., which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. of the ch. In *Aycliffe* ch. observe pews of date 1600, and figure of cross-legged knight in chancel; also in ch-yd. 2 remarkable fragments of Saxon crosses. To *Bishop Auckland* by rail, (30 min.). To *Barnard Castle*, by *Staindrop*, &c. A drive may be made to *Staindrop*, 12 m., passing, at about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., village of *High Coniscliffe*. The *Ch.*, E. E., with good spire, is quaintly situated at extremity of chain of low limestone cliffs, and is peculiarly long for the width; the chancel has some carved stalls. 1 m. further on is the pretty village of *Piercebridge* (Stat.), on site of the Roman station of *Magis*, and near the Roman road of *Watling-street*. The *Tees* is here crossed to *Cliffe*, in *Yorkshire*, by a bridge of 3 arches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the village of *Gainford* (Stat.), beautifully situated near the *Tees*. The ch., date 1300, was restored 1862, when a Roman inscribed stone was found worked up in the tower arch. At W. end of village is the picturesque *Gainford Hall*, with *Cradock* arms over N. door. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is *Sellaby*, the old seat of the *Brackenburies*. About 1 m. further on is *Winstan*, in ch. of which, beautifully situated on *Tees*, is font sculptured with dragons; the river is here crossed by a bridge of a single arch, 112 ft. span. The tourist may also proceed direct to *Winstan* by rail (20 min.), where omnibus waits for *Staindrop*, about 2 m. distant. After visiting *Staindrop* and *Raby Castle*, which is close by, the tourist may walk or drive to *Barnard Castle*, about 7 m., passing nearly midway *Streatham Castle* (all described under *Barnard Castle*). To *Hardwicke Hall*, *Sedgefield*, and *Windlestone Hall*. Take rail to *Bradbury* Stat.

(25 min.), whence it is 2 m. E. to *Hardwicke Hall* (C. Bramwell, Esq.), with park, lake of 36 acres, and Gothic and Grecian temples, one of which is adorned with busts of celebrated men. At E. end of lake is the *Banqueting Hall*, of Corinthian order, and fitted up with paintings of gods, &c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Hardwicke* is the handsome restored *Ch.* of *Sedgefield*. Observe columns of the nave, with foliated capitals, of date 1200, the rest of the building being later. See also fine canopied screen in chancel, and the font. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Sedgefield* is *Wynyard Park* (see *Stockton*). From *Bradbury* Stat. may also be visited *Windlestone Hall*, 5 m. W. (see *Bishop Auckland*), passing, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Rushyford Inn*. To *Stockton-on-Tees*, about 11 m. by road, or 30 min. by rail. Taking the road, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. is village of *Sadberge*; 3 m. beyond which is *Long Newton Ch.*, with monuments to *Marquis of Londonderry*, by *Monti*, and the *Vanes*; 2 m. further on is *Elton Ch.*, with effigy of knight in armour; $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, *Stockton*. To *Dinsdale*, *Sockburne*, &c. Take rail ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to *Middleton* Stat., whence omnibus runs to little inn at *Middleton-one-Row*, beautifully situated on the *Tees*, a convenient place for those who wish to drink the waters of *Dinsdale Spa* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of *Middleton* Stat.), in retired spot on banks of the *Tees*, where is a bath-house. The *Ch.* has a good incised cross; near it is a *Manor House* of the *Place* family; below the village may be seen in the river-bed, at low water, the foundations of the old *Pountey's Bridge*. 1 m. beyond *Dinsdale*, in lovely situation near river, are remains of *The Leper's Bath*, the waters of which, impregnated with sulphur, are said to turn those who bathe in them green or white. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of *Dinsdale* is *Neasham*, where are foundations of an old *Benedictine* nunnery. 4 m. S. of *Dinsdale* is *Sockburne*, begirt on 2 sides by the *Tees*, famous for its legend of the "*Sockburne Worm*," slain by *Sir John Conyers*; the falchion he used is now preserved at *Matfen Hall*, 6 m. N. of *Corbridge* (*Northumberland*). The

ruined arches of the old chapel of the manor-house of the Conyers alone remain; there are many fragments of carving of great antiquity. In the modern manor-house (Sir E. Blackett, Bart.) is effigy of cross-legged knight, of 13th cent. A magnificent chestnut, said to be 1100 years old, is called the *Wishing Tree*. From Sockburne return to Darlington, either (1) by direct road 7 m., or (2) proceed 4 m. to *Hurworth*, in ch. of which (on cliff overhanging the Tees) is monument to Wm. Emerson, the mathematician, and his grave in ch.-yd.; there are also 2 military effigies. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hurworth is *Croft (Spa) Stat.*, 7 min. by rail and 3 m. by road from Darlington; good *hotel* there. It is celebrated for its sulphur baths and mineral waters, and is a great resort for invalids during the summer months.

Distances (by rail).—Barnard Castle, 40 min.; Wolsingham, 1 hr.; Hartlepool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Yarm, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Middlesbrough, 40 min.

DARLTON, see *Tuxford*.

DARSHAM, see *Lowestoft*.

DARTINGTON, see *Totnes*.

Dartmoor (Devon).—so named from one of the principal rivers (the *Dart*) which rises on it—occupies an area of about 130,000 acres. The breadth of the moor, from N. to S., is 22 m.; the length, E. to W., about 30 m.; and the mean elevation about 1700 ft. Its most striking features are the *Tors*, enormous rocks of granite crowning the hills, all distinguished by names. The loftiest of these is *Yes Tor*, near Okehampton, 2050 ft. above the sea. This and other conspicuous eminences in all four quarters of the moor are well calculated to delight all who can appreciate the grandeur of their desolate and wild scenery. Their hues are ever-changing and indescribably beautiful, depending in a measure on the altitude of the sun and the spectator's position with regard to it. The climate of the moor is both cold and moist. In fine weather and in summer, however, the air is bracing and most delightful, and those who find pleasure in wild scenery and invigorating exercise may pass a week

or more pleasantly at Prince Town (*Inn*: *Duchy Hotel*, very good) or *Two Bridges* (*Inn*: *Saracen's Head*), in the very centre of the moor. No tourist should, however, wander far from the beaten tracks without a map and compass. Thick mists come on with little or no warning, though the streams will generally afford clues of safety. The danger arises from the bogs, called the "*Dartmoor Stables*," and in winter, from snow. The streams abound with trout, and the moor itself is full of interest for the naturalist and the antiquary. Valuable papers on the geology and antiquities of the moor will be found in the '*Transactions of the Geological Society of the Plymouth Institute*' (see *Plymouth*) and of the Devon Association. The best way of reaching the moor by rail is on the N. from *Okehampton* (rather more than an hour's ride from Exeter *via* Yeoford Junc.); on N.E., from *Moreton Hampstead* ($32\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Exeter *via* Newton Junc.); on S.E., from *Ashburton* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Totnes); and on W., from *Ivybridge* (see *Plymouth*) or *Tavistock*. Starting from Okehampton, the tourist should ascend *Yes Tor* (*ante*), 5 m. from the town to summit; visit *Cranmere Pool* and the part of Dartmoor round *Fur Tor*; *Belstone* and *Cawsand Beacon*; *Lidford* and *Brent Tor*. A long and difficult day's work is the excursion to the mysterious *Cranmere Pool*, and the wild, desolate region about *Fur Tor*. It is one full of interest for the geologist and for the lover of wild nature, but not for the ordinary tourist. The ascent of *Cawsand* (or *Cosdon*) is easy from *Belstone* or from *Sticklepath*. From the former village, 2 m. from Okehampton, the tourist may cross the hill, descending on *Throwleigh*, where there is a fine Perp. ch. tower, and an unusually enriched priest's door S. of the chancel, also good 15th-cent. ch.-house and lych-gate; and proceeding thence to Chagford; or—what is, perhaps, a still more striking route—he may proceed up the valley of the Taw (Taw Marsh) to *Steperton Tor*, and, this crossed, climbing in succession *Wild Tor* and *Watern Tor*. If the ascent be

made from *Sticklepath*, 4 m. from Okehampton, where there are an ancient chapel with thatched roof and a small inn, an old guide-post at W. end of the village will direct the tourist along the river-bank to Taw Marsh, from which valley he can steer direct to the summit of Cosdon (1792 ft.), which commands a magnificent view. The walk across the moor from Okehampton to Prince Town or Two Bridges (*ante*), about 12 m., is highly recommended. Before setting out on this and any similar expedition over the moor, the tourist should provide himself with the sheet of the Ordnance Map containing Dartmoor, with a pocket-compass, and a flask, and should not hesitate to ask the "natives" to warn him of deep bogs and the chances of sudden mists. Between Okehampton and Tavistock are 3 very remarkable objects, viz., *Lidford Bridge*, *Lidford Cascade*, and *Brent Tor*. *Lidford* (Dartmoor Inn, 9 m., and Manor Hotel, the latter close to the cascade, *post*) is 11 m. from Okehampton, and on the road to it is passed 6 m., a few cottages, known collectively as *Lake*, where, on l. of road, is a most picturesque spot, called *Tor Wood*, and, 2 m. beyond, *Vale Down*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the village, the objects of interest in which are the ruins of the old castle, made, by charter of Edw. I., the stannary prison for Devonshire; and in which the infamous Jeffreys presided as judge; an old weatherbeaten ch., and a bridge which is one of the wonders of the county, and which, in point of situation, is very like the Devil's Bridge in Cardiganshire. Scramble down the rocks below the bridge, by a path entered by a gate, the key of which is kept in the village. Ascend the course of the river (about 1 m.) to *Kitt's Fall*, a small cascade, and, if an antiquary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, to the basement of an ancient hut. *Lidford Cascade* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from village, immediately rt. of the Tavistock road; it is one of the prettiest spots imaginable. *Brent Tor* (1100 ft.) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on the Tavistock road, and is capped by a curious little weather-worn E.-E. ch., the view of the moor

from which is delightful. At no great distance is the copper-mine of *Huel* (pron. "Wheal") *Friendship*, which is well worth a visit. The whole valley of the Tavy abounds in picturesque scenery. By the direct road from Okehampton to *Launceston* the distance is $18\frac{1}{2}$ m. The road passes, on l., the Castle (*suprà*), and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Bridestow*, where the ch. (date 1450) contains a good rood-screen of wood, and the ch.-yard has a curious Norm. gateway. $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is the village of *Lifton*; the ch. is Perp., with a good Norm. font, and in the neighbourhood the Lid and 2 other trout-streams effect a junction. At *Poultston*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, the Tamar is crossed, and 2 m. further on the tourist will reach the town of *Launceston*. Since the completion of the new railway the tourist can go direct to Plymouth from Okehampton, *viâ* Lidford and Tavistock.

Another good starting-point for the moor is *Moreton Hampstead*, on N.E. side, which is also a good centre for exploring the scenery on the River Teign. From here it is rather more than 20 m. to Tavistock, and the pedestrian would do well to rest at least one night at *Prince Town* (*ante*), 12 m. *Chagford* (see *Moreton Hampstead*) is 4 m. N.W. On the rt., 5 m. from Moreton, are the remains of *track ways* connected with a pound 80 yards in diameter, enclosing 2 hut circles. 1 m. beyond is *Newhouse*—a small Inn—and adjoining it a rabbit warren. 2 m., *Post Bridge*, where the E. Dart crosses the road, and where, just below the village, is one of the most interesting of all the primitive remains on Dartmoor, an ancient bridge of Cyclopean architecture (see it figured in Smiles's 'Lives,' &c.).

Two Bridges (Inn: Saracen's Head), 2 m. further on, affords convenient quarters for the angler or sportsman, though the Hotel at *Prince Town*, 2 m., is to be preferred for superior accommodation. About 1 m. up the Dart from Two Bridges lies the lonely old *Wood of Wistman*. A short distance from the Hotel at Prince Town stands the celebrated *Dartmoor Prison*, the original building having been

erected in 1808 for the reception of French prisoners. For seeing the interior, an order (readily procured) from the Home Office is necessary. Here also the stranger should visit the granite works and quarries on W. side of N. Hessary Tor, about 2 m. from the hotel, and ascend *Great Mis Tor* (1760 ft.), about 1 m. N. From the latter, the tourist can continue his excursion to Okehampton (*ante*) by way of *Fur Tor* (2000 ft.), and *Yes Tor*, the latter serving as his landmark. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the prison is *Fice's*, or *Fitz's*, well. If the tourist desire to take a very delightful though circuitous walk (about 15 m.) from Prince Town to *Plymouth*, he can strike across the moor S. to *Clackynwell Pool* (unfathomable), to *Sheepstor* (from which, if preferred, the tourist may make his way through *Meavy* to *Horrabridge Stat.*, where he will obtain a beautiful view of the Walkham River Valley), *Shaugh*, and descend *Bickleigh Vale* (see *Plymouth*) to his destination. The route is through one of the most beautiful districts in the county.

The tourist wishing to enter the moor from the S.E. must proceed from *Totnes Stat.* to Buckfastleigh, 7 m., or Ashburton, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. At Buckfastleigh (*Inn*: King's Arms), the *Ch.*, which is situated on the summit of a hill, and the remains, now inconsiderable, of the *Abbey*, are the only objects of interest. The neighbourhood, however, abounds in fine scenery, and pleasant excursions may be made on every side. Narrow lanes with pleasing views will lead the tourist to (2 m.) the village of *Holne*, which stands on high ground close under Dartmoor. Observe in the little *Dec. Ch.* the curiously painted figures of saints on carved screen. At the Vicarage was born the author of 'Westward Ho.' Off the moor road rt., about 2 m. beyond *Holne* (where a guide may be had if desired), lies *Benjie Tor*, from the summit of which most striking views are obtained. Regaining the road, the tourist may proceed by *Cumston Tor*, and *Packsaddle Bridge* to *Dartmeet*, the junction of the E. and W. Dart rivers, and thence, along

the banks of the river, to *New Bridge*, midway between Post Bridge and Two Bridges (*suprà*). Dartmoor Prison is about 12 m. from Buckfastleigh—the road lies onward from Dartmeet. W. of Buckfastleigh, *Dean Combe* (2 m.) and *Wallafor Down* should be visited. From the latter the tourist may find his way over the moors to the River Avon and so descend upon *Brent*. The town of *Ashburton* (*Inns*: Golden Lion; London) is quiet and old-fashioned, and is as conveniently situated as Buckfastleigh for pleasant excursions. Some old houses, one, now a shop, in which Fairfax lodged in 1646, and the *Ch. of St. Andrew*, are worth inspection. Close to the town, on the Totnes road, is *Sounding Gate*, where a remarkably clear and loud echo may be heard; also a limestone cavern of unknown extent on a farm called *Pridhamsleigh*. It is a charming excursion (about 10 m. in all) through the *Buckland Woods* (the drives are open for carriages only on 3 days a week); also to *Holne Chase* and village of *Holne* (*ante*); and to *Buckland Beacon*, *Widdecombe*, *Heytor*, and *Rippon Tor*. The Beacon (which may also be climbed on the return from Buckland Woods) commands a panorama of singular interest. Winding round it a cross road descends into the beautiful valley of *Widdecombe*. From here, on the return to Ashburton, the tourist will visit *Rippon Tor* (1549 ft.) and, 2 m. E., *Heytor*. From Heytor it is only about 3 m. to *Bovey* (*Stat.*). Proceeding W. from Totnes is reached, 7 m., *South Brent Stat.* Good lodgings are to be had in the town, and the moor in the neighbourhood is interesting. The old *Ch.* (restored) has an early Norman tower and some good flamboyant windows. On the summit of *Brent Hill* are some ruins of a 13th-cent. chapel. Continuing along the line of railway, W., is *Kingsbridge* (post), 2 m., whence an omnibus runs daily to *Dartmouth*. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further W. is *Ivy Bridge*, much, and deservedly, frequented in summer time. The objects of interest here are the *Ivy Bridge*, the *River Erme* and its glen, British antiquities on Dart-

moor, the railway viaduct, and, 3 m., the twisted spire of *Ermington*. The walk to Prince Town (about 15 m.) is also recommended. The *Erme* should certainly be explored as far as *Harford Bridge*, 2 m., and the walk continued to the village. On *Coryton Ball*, about 3 m. N.E. of Harford Ch., are the remains of a very remarkable monument, consisting of 7 or 8 parallel rows of stones, and extending for at least 100 yards. From Ivy Bridge it is 11½ m. by railway to *Plymouth*.

Dartmouth (Devon.), the Stat. is at *Kingswear*, 14½ m. from Newton Junction, and 8½ m. from Torquay, whence there is a steam ferry to Dartmouth. *Inns*: Castle, on the Quay, Commercial, New-road. There is also a convenient Hotel abutting on the railway at Kingswear. The town is extremely old and beautifully situated. The houses are built tier above tier on the steep hill running up from the harbour, and are truly picturesque. The old ones in the Butter-row, in Fosse-street, and in the Shambles, or Higher-street, should be noticed by the stranger. The town is distinguished as the birth-place of *Newcomen* (a model of whose steam-engine is in the Museum of the University of Glasgow), and much of the carved wood-work as well as other interesting relics of the house in which he lived are embodied in *Newcomen Cottage*, on the Ridge Hill, Townstall, the residence of Mr. Lidstone. Other objects of interest in the town are the Ch. of *St. Saviour*, in which the visitor should specially observe the door at S. entrance with its curious iron-ornament; the stone-pulpit, the *Roodscreen*, and the altar-piece. The *Castle* is situated at the extreme point of the promontory which bounds the entrance of the harbour. It consists of a square and a round tower, the latter the older and supposed to date from Henry VII.'s reign. Adjoining are the little Ch. of *St. Petrox*, containing an armorial gallery, and the ruins of an ancient manor-house. On the opposite shore of the harbour (the tourist should re-cross by the ferry to Kingswear) are foundations of a castle which evidently

corresponded with the existing one, and here also should be remarked some interesting traces of a landing-place, and a groove cut in the slate for securing the chain which was formerly stretched across the mouth of the harbour. The beautiful grounds and house of *Brookhill* (Mrs. Packe) are close by, and well deserve a visit. The house can only be seen by special permission. *Excursions* should by all means be made up the Dart to *Totnes* (see); to *Stoke Fleming*, 2 m. S., *Blackpool*, 1 m. beyond, another small village on a secluded little bay; thence by road through the village of *Street*, or by path along the cliffs, to (3 m.) *Slapton Sands* (comfortable Hotel at N. end of sands), where sea-kale grows wild. If the excursion be continued, the tourist will arrive, 2½ m., at *Torcross* (an Inn, and lodging-houses), and a little beyond at the two secluded little fishing-hamlets, *Beasands* and *Hallsands*. The *Start* (3½ m. from Torcross) is now soon reached. A few rugged steps lead down from the lighthouse (about 100 ft. above the sea) to a miniature bay and pebbly beach. From this promontory, those who are fond of cliff-scenery should continue along the coast to the *Praule Point*, perhaps the finest headland on S. coast of Devon, and to the picturesque village of *Salcombe* (*Inns*: *Victoria*; *King's Arms*, both rather humble), a distance of about 9 m. The estuary is sheltered on W. by the headland of the *Bolt*. From here to the *Bolt Tail* the distance by water is about 5 m., and the tourist should, if weather permit, hire a boat so as to obtain a good view of the lofty, black, and cavernous cliffs. If he prefer to proceed along the summit of the cliffs, he is specially warned of the danger of the hidden chasms, called the *Windstone Pits*, which lie in his path before reaching Bolt Tail. Just inside the tail, in Bigbury Bay, is the wild cove and hamlet of *Hope* (*Yacht Inn*). From here, the tourist may either retrace his steps (and he will very probably be tempted to do this by the grandeur of this little-explored district), or make his way to *Kingsbridge* (*Inns*: *King's*

Arms; Golden Lion), through the village of Marlborough (*Ch.* worth a visit), or gain the Plymouth road at *Modbury* (*Inn*: White Hart). The distance from Kingsbridge to (a) *Modbury* is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; (b) *Totnes*, 12 m.; (c) *Dartmouth*, 14 m. Plymouth is also easily reached from Kingsbridge by driving (7 m.) to Kingsbridge-road Stat., thence (15 m.) by train.

DATCHET, see *Thames*.

DAVINGTON, see *Faversham*.

Dawlish (Devon.), Stat., South Devon Rly., $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: London; York; Royal. A small, pretty, and fashionable watering-place, picturesque, and well laid out. The houses are pleasantly situated on each side of the stream, which flows down the centre of the valley, and which is crossed at the shore end by the South Devon Rly. There is excellent bathing, as well as good boating and fishing. *Excursions* should be made to Little Haldon (818 ft. high), 2 m. walk from the *Ch.*; to the gardens and grounds of *Luscombe* (P. R. Hoare, Esq.), at the head of the valley; to the promontory of the *Parson and Clerk*, 1 m. W., and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Teignmouth*. It is also a pleasant walk to the little watering-place of *Starcross* (*Inn*: Courtenay Arms), by Ashcombe and Mamhead, about 10 m.; by the direct road the distance is barely 4 m.

Deal (Kent). Stat., S. E. Rly. There is no rail between Deal and Dover, 9 m. S., but coaches run 4 times every day. *Inns*: Royal; Black Horse; Walmer Castle (all second-rate). The Castle (now a private residence of Earl Clanwilliam), and those of Sandown and Walmer, were built, all alike, by order of Henry VIII., 1539. To the N. of the town, on the coast, is the site of Sandown Castle, which was pulled down in 1864, on account of the inroads of the sea. It derived its chief interest from the captivity and death of the Parliamentary leader, Col. Hutchinson (d. 1664). Read Mrs. Hutchinson's account in her excellent memoirs, cheap edition published by Bohn. Beyond Deal Castle, S., is the village of *Walmer*,

which, like Deal, has its upper and lower towns. The lower town has some very pleasant houses, and as a quiet bathing-place, is preferable to the larger towns on the coast. *Walmer Castle* (Earl Granville, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) is mainly interesting from its connection with the great names of Pitt and Wellington. The plantations round the castle were made by Pitt. Whilst many improvements have been made in the castle by Earl Granville, the rooms occupied by the Duke and Mr. Pitt are still preserved, and are shown to visitors when the castle is not occupied. Prince Talleyrand, when a visitor to the castle, is said to have asked the Duke's permission to occupy Mr. Pitt's room. The Prince fancied that he had been alighted, in 1792, by Pitt, and now to sleep in his rival's bed was to him the enjoyment of a revenge. The large pew in the ch. at Upper Walmer, immediately in front of the pulpit, is that which "the Great Duke" used to occupy, and about half-way down Castle-street is "the Duke's house," which was tenanted by the Duke when Sir Arthur Wellesley. Notice also Norm. chancel arch and S. door of ch. 1 m. beyond Lower Walmer is small fishing village of *Kingsdown*. Parallel with the coast, and lying between the N. and S. Foreland, are the very dangerous *Goodwins*. The bank consists of 15 ft. of sand, resting on blue clay, "a fact which seems to prove that it is a remnant of land, and not a mere accumulation of sea-sand."—Lyell. Between these and the coast are the *Downs*, the largest natural harbour of refuge existing. The shipping, ever changing, is most picturesque. The most interesting churches in the neighbourhood are, *Great Mongeham*, 2 m. S.W.—notice especially the piscina and sedilia; *Northbourne*, 1 m. N.E. beyond, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Deal, especially worthy the attention of the archæologist; and *Shoulden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Deal, with E.-E. tower. *Excursions* by rail to *Sandwich*, 9 min., and *Ramsgate* and *Margate*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Dean Forest (Gloucester).—nearest Stats., Newnham, Awre, and Llydney, on the S. Wales Rly., and Coleford—is a picturesque district, well worth visiting. It comprises 26,000 acres of wooded valley and rising ground, some of the old timber being the finest in the kingdom. The road between Newnham and Monmouth, 14 m., passes through its wildest portions. The *Speech-house Inn*, or King's Lodge, in the centre of the district, is where the verderers meet who manage the affairs of the Forest. There are very valuable coal and iron beds, the latter worked in large caverns by the Romans. The tourist who is fond of wild woodland scenery may lose himself for days in the recesses of the Forest, and thence follow the banks of the Wye, either down to *Chepstow*, or up to *Monmouth* and *Ross* (see *Wye Tour*).

DEERHURST, see *Tewkesbury*.

DELAPRE ABBEY, see *Northampton*.

Denbigh (Denbigh).—Stat., 209 m. from Euston-square, *via* Chester; 1½ hr. by rail from Chester. (*Inns*: Crown; Bull)—the capital of the county, on a steep hill, up which a broad street leads to the summit, on which are scanty ruins of the *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.), consisting chiefly of the immense gateway. Charles I. stopped here in 1645, after battle of Rowton. Above the entrance, which is between 2 octagonal flanking towers, is statue of Earl of Lincoln, the founder. In interior of the gateway is an octagonal building, vaulted apparently from a central pillar. A small entrance-fee is demanded for keeping the ruins in repair. The views from the walls, particularly to the S. and S.E., embrace the whole range of the Clwydian hills, with vale beneath. Close by, within precincts of the castle, is the *Ch. of St. Hilary*, once the garrison chapel. In interior observe arcade of 5 elliptic arches, and on each side of chancel arch 2 "squints," i.e., openings to let people in nave or aisles see elevation of the Host at the high altar. A little to E. is a large unfinished structure, intended for a ch. by its founder, the Earl of

Leicester. At E. end of town is an old desecrated ch., called the *Abbey*, formerly a house of Carmelite friars, founded in 1289, by John Salisbury of Llewenny, whose family mausoleum it formed till a century or so ago; it still retains its sedilia, piscina, and a large Perp. E. window.

Excursions.—To *St. Asaph*, by high road, 6 m.; the pedestrian may vary this, by turning l. from the high road, close by *Pont-yr-Alltgoch*, 4½ m., and, proceeding through lovely scenery, along banks of the Elwy, about 1 m., to the well of *Ffynnon-fair*, and thence about 2 m. to the *Cefn* caves, whence it is 3 m. to *St. Asaph*. A beautiful excursion of 18 m. may be made to *Mold* (¾ hr. by railway), by way of *Bodfari*, *Ysceifiog*, and *Nannerch*. To *Caerwys*, starting by preceding route, at about 7 m., a little beyond Maesmynan, a road of 1 m. leads l. to *Caerwys*, the cradle of Eisteddfodau. The excursion may be continued to *Holywell*, 5 m. beyond. To *Ruthin*, 8 m. Several beautiful excursions may be taken into the romantic scenery of the W. and S.W., the scenery of the vale of Aled and its tributary brooks; (a) 1 m. l. is *Gwaenynog*, the seat of the Myddleton family, where is a monument to Dr. Johnson, some lines written by whom are still extant over the door of a cottage; 1 m. beyond is *Eriaviatt* (J. F. Ffoulkes, Esq.), and 3 m. further still a road l. turns to lovely little village of *Nantglyn*, where is an ancient camp, "*Hên Ddinbych*," with an ancient road to it. The ch.-yd. contains some splendid yews, and the graves of Wm. Owen Pughe, the great Welsh antiquary, and his son. The tourist can return to Denbigh by another route, making in all 11 m. (b) A beautiful pedestrian route may be taken N.W. to *Abergele*, by *Llan-sannan*, *Llanfair Talhaiarn* (*Inn*: *Harp*), and *Bettws Abergele*, which is described under *Abergele*. From *Llanfair Talhaiarn*, the tourist may also, if he choose, turn rt., and explore the Elwy downwards to *St. Asaph* (see). (c) To the caves at *Cefn*, 5 m., returning either direct,

or by St. Asaph, about 14 m. in all (see *St. Asaph*).

Distances.—St. Asaph, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail; Rhyl, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail; Ruthin, 20 min. by rail; Rhuddlan, 9 m., 20 min. by rail; Corwen, 20 m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail; Abergele, by road 13 m.; Llanrwst, 22 m.

DENNINGTON, see *Framlingham*.

DENNY ABBEY, see *Cambridge*.

DEOPHAM, see *Wymondham*.

Derby (Derbysh.)—Stat., Midland Rly., 127 m. from London; also L. & N. W. Rly. *via* Rugby and Lichfield. *Inns*: Midland H., close to station; **St. James's H.; Royal. Post-office in Victoria-street and St. James's-street—is situated in an open plain on rt. bank of the Derwent, and is well built, with a brisk trade in stockings and silk-weaving, cheese, and iron. Near the *Market-place* is the *Corn Exchange*, and to the N. is *All Saints' Ch.*, with a fine Perp. tower, 174 ft. high. *Monuments* in the Cavendish chapel S. of chancel: (a) to H. Cavendish, discoverer of the chemical constituents of air; (b) Bess of Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury (see *Mansfield*); (c) Earl of Devonshire and wife, 1628; (d) to the Countess of Beesborough, by *Ryabrach*; (e) to the Earl, by *Nollekens*. In N. chapel are others by *Roubiliac*, *Chantrey*, and *Westmacott*. Observe the ironwork screen, between chancel and nave. *St. Alkmund's* (Dec.) has a lofty spire (200 ft.), and alabaster effigy of J. Bullock in gown and ruff. In Silk Mill-lane, below the Bridge, is the oldest *Silk Mill* in England, established by J. Lombe, in 1717. At the extreme S. of the town is the *Arboretum*, or public garden, given by the late Josh. Strutt, and planted by Loudon. Free on Saturday and Sunday; on other days, 6d. Notice the "Headless Cross," 4 steps crowned by a stone in centre, on which money was placed during plague of 1665, for relief of infected districts. There is a good *Museum* in the Wardwick, with archaeological remains.

Excursion to Kedleston Hall (Lord Scarsdale), 3 m. on Matlock road. Inquire at hotels as to days and hours

for admission. The park and gardens are very fine, and the house contains many valuable paintings. Return to Derby from either Duffield (2 m.), Hazelwood (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.), Shottle (5 m.), or Wirksworth (10 m.) Stats., the country walk to each being very pleasant.

Distances (by rail).—Birmingham, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Buxton, 37 m.; Nottingham, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Sheffield, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Wirksworth, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Ashbourne, 13 m. (by road).

Dereham, East (Norfolk). Stat., Gt. Eastern Rly., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wymondham Junc., and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Lynn; also Junc. for *Wells*. *Inns*: King's Arms; and King's Head. This is one of the most rising towns in the county. It is interesting from its fine *Ch.*, and for its associations with the poet Cowper, who is buried here. The country around is pleasing, and several places of interest are within easy reach.

The *Ch.* (dedicated to St. Nicholas) is nevertheless indebted for its origin to St. Withburga, one of the many sainted daughters of Anna, king of the East Anglians, in the 7th cent. The chancel is E. E., with a Perp. E. window. At the sides of the chancel arch are singular twisted shafts belonging to older (Trans. Norm.) work. The central tower, with lantern and graceful arcade, is E. Perp., and very good. In the S. transept is a very fine Perp. *font*. In the N. transept, known as the chapel of St. Edmund, under the N. window, is the *grave of Cowper*. The Perp. S. porch should be noticed.

On the S. side of the ch. stands an enormous square tower, called "the New Clocker," built in the reign of Henry VII., when the central tower of the ch. was found too weak to support the bells.

Close to the W. end of the ch. is *St. Withburga's Well*, the spring which is said to have burst forth from her grave. It is in a small enclosed spot, about 6 ft. below the surface, and full of flowers. A Congregationalist chapel, called the Cowper Memorial Ch., is built on the site of the *house in which Cowper died* (Apr. 25, 1800).

The *Ch. of Gressenhall*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., is E. E., with some good panel paintings on the screen.

A drive (about 12 m.) may be taken to *Elsing Hall*, an ancient moated mansion, and formerly the residence of the families of Foliot and Hastings, of whom the present occupant, R. C. Browne, Esq., is the descendant and representative; thence by *Bylaugh* (pron. Bêlaugh) *Hall*, returning by *Swanton Morley*.

Elsing Ch. is throughout late Dec. (curvilinear), and is interesting to the archæologist. *Bylaugh Hall* (Rev. H. E. Lombe) is a vast modern Italian house, with a detached clock-tower. The gardens and grounds are good, and there is a large park, through which it is possible to drive (leave being obtained). The *Ch. of Swanton Morley* is Perp., with peculiar transomed windows in the nave, and richer windows at the ends of the aisles. The main arcade is light and lofty, and the tower opens into the nave with lofty arches on 3 sides. *Norwich* is distant $21\frac{1}{2}$ m. by railway.

DERRY HILL, see *Chippenharn*.

DERWEN, see *Ruthin*.

DERWENT, see *Sheffield*.

DERWENTWATER, see *Keswick*.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, see *Aberystwith*.

Devizes (Wilts.). Stat., G. W. Ry. *Inns*: **Bear, in the Market-place, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from station; Castle. This town stands nearly in the centre of the county, on the top of a hill 500 ft. above the sea. It owes its origin to the castle erected here by Bp. Roger of Sarum, temp. Hen. I., which stood in a picturesque situation to the W. of the town, behind the Bear Inn, now a private garden. The walls have almost entirely perished, but the ditch and mound of the keep may still be seen.

After the site of the castle, the most interesting objects are the two noble old churches, both deserving careful attention. *St. John's*, near the castle, was originally a cruciform Norm. ch., with central tower. Aisles were added to the naves (c. 1450), and N. and S. chapels to the chancel later still. *St. Mary's*, in the N.E. skirt of the

town, commands a view of Roundway Hill. This was also a Norm. ch., and the chancel is of the original structure, but the nave has been rebuilt in Perp. Observe figure in niche on outside at E. end of nave; also Norm. doorway on S. side of *Ch.* In *Long-street* is the *Museum and Library of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society*. The collections are admirably arranged, and the specimens, especially geological, are highly interesting. The Museum is open on week-days from 10 to 5, admission 6d.

Roundway Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., rises immediately from Devizes, and the view from the brow should not be missed by the visitor. A path leads from *St. Mary's Ch.* to the, *Quaker's Walk*, which, skirting the grounds of *New Park*, runs direct to the foot of the hill. If inclined to extend his ramble, the pedestrian will find, a little way to the N.W., the Roman camp of *Oliver's Castle*, marked by a straggling group of beech-trees; and N.E., at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., the *Wansdyke*, nearly as perfect as on the day when it was first thrown up. On reaching summit, turn l., for sake of magnificent panoramic view.

Potterne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., is a picturesquely situated village in a sheltered valley. The aisleless cruciform ch. is a fine example of E. E., well preserved and unmixed. The village contains some good half-timbered houses, with ornamental barge-boards and projecting upper storey.

At *Urchfont*, 5 m. S., there is a highly-interesting cruciform church, chiefly Dec., with E.-E. remains, and Perp. square tower at W. end. The porch is very curious.

Bromham, 4 m., see *Melksham*.

DEVORAN, see *Falmouth*.

DEWCHURCH, see *Wye*.

DIDBROOKE, see *Winchcombe*.

DIEU LA CRESSE ABBEY, see *Leek*.

DILSTON, see *Hexham*.

DINAS DDINLLE, see *Clynnog*.

Dinas Mowddwy (Merioneth.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by rail from Shrewsbury, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Llanidloes. *Inn*: Buckley Arms H. A beautifully situated village, commanding the 3 vales

of the Ceryst, the upper and lower Dyfi. There is capital fishing in the Dovey.

Excursions.—To *Dolgelly*, 10 m. To *Tal-y-llyn*, 12 m. To *Bala*, 18 m., including ascent of Aran Mowddwy. To *Machynlleth*, 12 m., by *Mallwyd*. 1½ m. S. is the village of *Mallwyd* (*Inn*: Peniarth Arms), the “paradise of artists,” charmingly placed in an amphitheatre of mountains. On the road, a little before arriving at the village, observe the picturesque waterfall of *Pont-Fallwyd*. The ch.-yd. is celebrated for its yews, one of which is 23 ft. in girth; over ch. porch are gigantic bones, said to be those of a whale. 4½ m. further on, through lovely scenery on E. bank of the Dyfi, passing on rt. *Aberhiriath Hall*, is *Cemmaes* (Junction), where the Twymyn joins the Dyfi. 2½ m. further on is *Abergwedol*, opposite to which, across the river, is the ch. of *Llanurin*, 163 ft. long. 2 m. beyond *Abergwedol* is *Penegoes*, birthplace of Wilson the painter; hence, it is 1½ m. to *Machynlleth*. To *Llanfair*, 18½ m., and *Llanfyllin*, 23 m. Proceeding E. from *Mallwyd* (see above), the road leads through the valley of the Banw 2½ m. to *Bwlch-y-fedwen*, passing near the woods of *Dugoed Mawr*, a spot called *Lidiart-y-Baron*, the scene of the murder of Baron Owen by the Gwylliad Cochion (red-haired robbers), a lawless tribe who long infested the neighbourhood. From *Bwlch-y-fedwen* a bleak road leads 3½ m. to *Garthbeibis*, whence it is 1½ m. to *Cann Office* (a good roadside *Inn* and posting-house, patronised chiefly by anglers). On opposite side of river is *Llangadwan*, the ch. of which has old Perp. window in its E. end. The Eira flows in here from S., and 3 m. down its valley is *Moel-y-Ddolwen*, an oblong camp, 100 yds. in length. From *Cann Office* the tourist may proceed 10 m. to *Llanfair*, or diverge l., by a road of 11 m., to *Llanfyllin*.

Distances.—*Machynlleth*, by rail, 1 hr.; *Aberystwith*, 3½ hrs.; *Newtown*, 1½ hr.; *Llanidloes*, 2½ hrs.

DINORWIG, see *Beaumaris* and *Llanberis*.

DINSDALE SPA, see *Darlington*.

DINTON, see *Aylesbury*.

DIPHWYS, see *Harlech* and *Portmadoc*.

Disley (Chesh.) Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: Ram's Head. The Ch., dedicated to St. Mary, a handsome Gothic edifice, with tower and 6 bells, has an illuminated ceiling and an E. window (stained glass) brought from Italy. ¼ m. from station is entrance to *Lyme Hall* (W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P.), the mansion being 1 m. further (shown only in absence of the family). It is a large Italian house, with wings. In the *hall* are the arms of Sir Perkin Legh which he wore at Cressy. The *Drawing-room* is Eliz., and very fine. The *Stag Parlour* has sculptured chimneypiece, with scenes in stag-hunting, for which Lyme was celebrated. A bedstead is shown in which Edward the Black Prince slept on a visit here. *Portraits.*—Lord Ashburnham, *Vandyck*; Charles I.; Countess of Derby and her husband; Duke of Buckingham, &c. In the *Park*, which is very extensive, is a herd of wild white cattle.

Distances (by rail).—*Buxton*, 13 m.; *Whaley Bridge*, 4 m.; *Stockport*, 6½ m.; *Manchester*, 12 m.

Diss (Norfolk). Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (1 m. E. of the town). *Inn*: King's Head. *St. Mary's Ch.* is worth visiting. It was restored in 1858, and is in admirable order. The tower contains 8 bells, upon which a set of chimes play every four hours. The interior contains a beautiful reredos of Caen stone, inlaid with coloured marbles and bosses of spar and gold. A little S. of the town is a large pond, or “mere,” of more than 5 acres area. The sloping banks are prettily lined with gardens, and on its S. side is a pleasant public walk with good trees. The mere contains eels, and a curious fish called the “chaser,” a kind of carp.

6 m. W. from the station is *Redgrave Hall* (Suffolk), a Grecian building, with a central cupola supported on 4 Ionic columns, erected, in 1770, at a cost of 30,000*l.* The park is pleasant and well wooded, with a lake of 46 acres.

Ditton, or Thames-Ditton (Surrey), so called to distinguish it from Long Ditton, which adjoins it on the S.E. Stat. on the L. & S.W. Rly., 14 m. from Waterloo. *Inn*: The Swan, on the Thames, opposite Hampton Court Park, well known to anglers and boating parties, and famed for the beautiful views up and down the river.

The village lies a little back from the Thames; the houses straggling away on the one hand to Weston Green, on the other to Gigg's Hill.

There are two deeps at Ditton, under the care of the Thames Angling Preservation Society: one, opposite Boyle Farm, of 512 yds., the other, of 250 yds., from Keene's Wharf, northward.

Gigg's Hill, on the Portsmouth road, a little S. of Thames Ditton, is noted for its common and its *inn*, the Angel, both favourite resorts for cricketers. *Weston Green*, on the S.W., and *Ditton Marsh*, by Esher Rly. Stat., are hamlets of Ditton.

DOLBADARN, see *Llanberis*.

Dolgelley (Merioneth.), 8½ hrs. from Paddington *via* Chester and Ruabon; also by L. & N. W. Rly., 10½ hrs., *via* Barmouth Junc.; 3 hrs. by railway from Chester; 3 hrs. from Shrewsbury; and included in L. & N. W. North Wales New Circular Tour. *Hotels*: *Golden Lion; *Ship. A small town, capital of Merionethshire, situated on the Wnion (which is here crossed by a handsome bridge), in a vale surrounded by lofty and wooded mountains. It is the centre of a district teeming with such interest and loveliness, that the tourist is recommended to make it his headquarters for some time.

Excursions.—The one *par excellence* is ascent of *Cader Idris*, 6 m., occupying 3 to 4 hrs., which towers directly over the town to height of 2914 ft.; guides and ponies may be hired at 5s. each, but in tolerably fine weather no pedestrian need fear to ascend alone. Of several tracks, the most direct is by following the old, or mountain road, to *Towyn*, for about 2½ m.; at 2 m. rt. is *Llyn Gwernan*, where a stile over the wall, on l., gives

access to a path which leads easily to a small lake, called *Llyn-y-Gafr*; above this rises a steep but easily-climbed bluff, to *Llyn-y-Gader*, a very deep tarn at foot of the Cader, in a magnificent amphitheatre of cliffs, which at first look inaccessible; there is here a marvellously clear echo. The way now lies up a steep and fatiguing path of débris and broken stones, called the "Foxes Path." Once on the smooth turf again, it is easy walking to *Pen-y-gader*, the highest point of the range (said to be 3000 ft.), where are a rude Ordnance cairn, and a hut of colossal stones built by the guide. A few minutes' walk from the Cader conducts the tourist to brink of the cliffs overhanging *Llyn-y-Cae*, which, though on smaller scale, is about the grandest bit of scenery on the mountain. A decent cragsman may carefully descend the gullies to the banks of the lake, and make his way down to *Tal-y-llyn*, midway between *Dolgelley* and *Machynlleth*; but the most general route for visiting it is from *Minford*, or *Ty'n-y-Cornel*. The view from summit of *Cader Idris*, on a clear day, though not so extensive as that from *Snowdon*, is perhaps even more enchanting, from the nearness of the wooded valleys and the exquisite colours of the surrounding ranges. Geologically the mountain is an igneous rock, consisting of slate, felspathic traps, and greenstone. The tourist who does not descend by the "Foxes Path" is recommended to follow the shoulders as they incline towards the *Machynlleth* road to the S.E. Very beautiful views of *Tal-y-llyn* are obtained by this route; after about 1½ m. walking, a small tarn, *Llyn Aran*, is seen under the cliffs, from which the little river *Aran* runs direct to *Dolgelley*. As soon as practicable the descent should be made, and the river followed through a very picturesque ravine; the path leads into the town.

To *Cymmer Abbey* and *Nannau*. Crossing the stone bridge over the Wnion, the road reaches at about 2 m. the beautifully-situated village of *Llanelltyd*; a little before coming to

the bridge, crossing the Mawddach, is *Hengwrt* (W. Smith, Esq.), the beautiful residence of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, which deserves the tourist's notice; and a little beyond Hengwrt, a gate on rt. leads to the scanty ruins of *Cyammer Abbey*, a Cistercian foundation, temp. 1198, beautifully situated. The Norm. work in the abbey deserves special attention. To the waterfalls of *Rhaiadr Du*, *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, and *Pistyll Cain*; following the Trawsfynydd road past Llanelltyd, about 2 m. beyond latter is *Tyn-y-groes* (Oakeley Arms Hotel)—a favourite fishing station—where guides may be hired. A little above the hotel is a wooden bridge over the Mawddach, which ascend on E. or l. bank, keeping along base of the bluff hill of Penrhos; at about 3 m. from Tyn-y-groes, a little above the junction of the Mawddach with the Cain, is the fall of *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, 60 ft. high, which presents a fine appearance from the stream being thrice broken in the descent. Crossing the Mawddach, *Pistyll-y-Cain* is soon in sight, 150 ft., grander than, though not so picturesque as, *Rhaiadr Mawddach*: it is only seen to advantage after heavy rains; hence, instead of returning the same way, the tourist may incline l. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., crossing a hill into the Trawsfynydd road, a little above Pont-dol-gefeiliu. Following the high road S. for about 2 m. the tourist comes to Pont-ar-Camlan, whence a path rt. leads up for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Rhaiadr Du*, a very fine double fall of 60 ft., formed by the dashing waters of the Garfa, within the grounds of Dolymelynlyn (R. C. Williams, Esq.); the stream falls through a fringe of dark trees into a black pool below. Returning to high road, it is about 1 m. to Tyn-y-groes, or 6 m. to Dolgelley. From the waterfall of *Pistyll-y-Cain*, the banks of the Cain may be followed about 3 m. to *Bedd Porus*, "the grave of Porus," on which is an inscribed stone, said to contain the earliest Christian inscription known in Wales. Near it is *Llech Idris*, a menhir, about 10 ft. high, called after the giant Idris; hence a

road l., of 2 m., leads into the Trawsfynydd road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the latter. To *Cwm Bychan*: (1) the tourist may proceed by road through a lovely valley, affording fine mountain views, to *Trawsfynydd*, 13 m., whence it is 6 m. by rough path over *Bwlch-y-Tyddiad*, to the wild lake of *Cwm Bychan*, situated in grand mountain scenery, and affording excellent fishing; or (2) setting out by Trawsfynydd road, diverge l. by path which shortly crosses the Eden at Pont-y-Gribble, and passing over some rough and boggy country, proceed either by *Bwlch-y-Tyddiad*, or through the parallel pass of *Bwlch-Drws-Ardudwy*, either route being equally grand, to *Cwm Bychan*; from the lake the tourist may proceed through wild scenery, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *Llanbedr*, or 5 m. to *Harlech* (which see). A most exquisite walk of $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. may be taken to the rising watering-place of *Barmouth*. To *Towyn*, by two roads: (1) of $16\frac{1}{2}$ m., the upper or mountain road, which ascends to foot of Cader Idris, and turning over the spur of Craig Cwm Llwyd, leads over bleak exposed ground to Llanegryn, where the other road joins it; (2) the second road is longer (20 m.), but the tourist is advised to follow it, as affording magnificent coast and sea views for most of the way. About 1 m. are the beautifully-situated residences *Bryngwyn* and *Bryn Adda*; hence the road rises, overshadowed by Cader Idris, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on to *Capel Arthog*, a small mountain Ch.—here the rock and wood scenery is very diversified and beautiful. 1 m. l. of this church is *Llys Bradwen*, the remains of a 7th-cent. building, once the palace of the Welsh prince Ednowain; a little N. is Llyn Cregenen, at foot of Tyrrau Mawr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Capel Arthog, at the Friag, a road of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads across the alluvial ground and sand, to a small tongue of land at mouth of the estuary, whence there is a ferry to Barmouth, just opposite. Close underneath the road here, on rt., is *Ynisfaig* (T. Green, Esq.); the road now affords sea views over the Bay of Caernarvon, till 3 m. further

on is reached the wretched-looking village of *Llwyngrwl*, on a mountain, N. and S.E. of which are some tumuli, cairns, meini-hirion, and a British camp, called *Castell-y-gaer*. Turning now inland, at 4 m. further on, past a bleak and uninteresting country, is *Llanegryn*, in restored church of which observe Norm. font and beautiful rood loft, said to have been brought from Cymmer Abbey. About 1 m. from the church, on the Dysinni, is *Penniart* (W. W. E. Wynn); from *Llanegryn* it is 4 m. to the pleasant little watering-place of *Towyn*. The tourist may return to *Dolgelley* by the *Tal-y-llyn* and *Minffordd* road, 24 m.; or by railway as far as *Tal-y-llyn*; or returning to *Llanegryn*, he may thence explore the banks of the *Dysinni* to *Tal-y-llyn*, a beautiful excursion. To *Bala*, by direct road, 18 m. (see *Bala*). To *Dinas Mowddwy* (see) and *Bala*; at 2 m. the road enters the picturesque valley of the stream on which is the celebrated *Torrent Walk*. 1 m. further on l. is *Caernyvoch* (Mrs. M. Richards), in the beautiful grounds of which the walk lies. Within a few minutes' walk of its upper end is the *Cross Foxes Inn*, where refreshments and good beds may be obtained. The tourist is strongly recommended to work his way up the *Walk*, as this greatly enhances its picturesque effects. From the inn the road ascends a pass under the cliffs of *Craig-y-bwlch* to *Bwlch Oerdrws*, 3 m. further on, whence the road descends the valley of the *Ceryst*. 1 m. beyond *Bwlch Oerdrws* is *Pennant-yr*, where is a waterfall. 2 m. beyond, a small stream flows in from a romantic amphitheatre of mountains, called *Craig-Maes-y-glasiau*, in centre of which is another very good cascade. 1 m. further on is the surpassingly-beautiful village of *Dinas Mowddwy*. To *Tal-y-llyn*, 8 m., and *Machynlleth*, 16 m.; shortly after leaving the *Cross Foxes* (see above) the scenery greatly improves, the road running for several miles at the very foot of *Cader Idris*. 2½ m. beyond the *Cross Foxes* is a narrow ravine, bounded on one side by the precipices of *Cen Graig* (a

shoulder of *Cader Idris*) and on the other by *Craig-y-llam*, "the rock of the leap;" the little tarn close to roadside on l. is *Llyn Trigraienyn*, or "Lake of the Three Grains," so called from three large stones lying near it, thrown there, according to the legend, by the giant *Idris*. A most exquisite reach now opens out, the chief feature being the beautiful *Tal-y-llyn*, till 1 m. further on is reached *Minffordd*, a roadside inn, whence may be visited the glorious mountain lake of *Llyn-y-Cae*, 1½ m. distant. It is best reached by following the course of a small stream which flows into it, from a little below the inn. About 1 m. beyond *Minffordd*, on the high road, is *Tal-y-llyn*, 1½ m. long and ½ m. broad, held by some the most charming lake in Wales, and a "paradise for anglers." It is noted for the rapid growth and amazing fecundity of trout, the shallow weedy bottoms, particularly those at lower end of the lake, being best for sport; the best fishing months are May and June. At S.W. corner of the lake, which is entirely hemmed in by mountains, is the comfortable little inn of *Tyn-y-Cornel*; from *Minffordd* the road to *Machynlleth* turns sharply to l., and winding over brow of a hill descends into the valley of the *Corys*, 2½ m. to *Corys*; hence the road is carried down the vale of *Dulas*, through beautiful river and woodland scenery to *Machynlleth*, passing ½ m. beyond *Corys*, *Braich Goch*, where is a small roadside inn.

Distances.—*Corwen*, 30 m. by road, 1 hr. 20 min. by rail; *Machynlleth*, by rail, 1 hr. 36 min.; *Aberdovey*, by rail, 1 hr. 6 min.; *Towyn*, by rail, 54 min.; *Barmouth*, by rail, ½ hr.; *Ffestiniog*, 21 m. by road.

DOLWYDDELAN, see *Bettws-y-Coed*.

Doncaster (Yorksh.), Stat. on main line of G. N. Rly., 156½ m. from King's-cross. Also to *Sheffield* by Midl. Rly., 18½ m., *via* *Masborough*, and by Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly., *via* *Rotherham* (about ¾ hr.); S. Y. and M. S. & L. Rly. to *Hull*; N. E. Rly. to *York* (1 hr.) and *Hull* (1½ hr.). Inns: **Pye's Angel Hotel*; *Reindeer*. This is a quiet town except during

the race week (in September), when it is thronged with visitors.

St. George's, the parish ch., was burnt down in 1853. The present noble cruciform ch. was erected from the designs of Sir G. G. Scott, at the cost, with all its appendages, of about 45,000*l*. The general character of the ch. is Dec. The great height of the nave and chancel roof produces within an effect of real grandeur. The organ is said to be the largest church organ in England, except that of York Minster; containing 96 stops and above 6000 pipes. It was built by M. Schultze, and is noted for the sweetness of its tone.

Doncaster is best known to the world from its *Races*, which take place annually in September, and last 4 days. They are among the most celebrated in England, attracting a vast assemblage of persons, and contributing not a little to the prosperity of the town. The *Race-course* is about a mile from the town, on the old London road.

On the left of the station are the sheds and factories of the railway "*plant*," of which this is the general depôt for the Great Northern Rly. All the carriages and engines are made here. About 1500 workmen are employed.

Conisborough Castle, 5½ m. S.W. from Doncaster (there is a station on Midl. Rly.), is of great interest, and is accurately described by Sir Walter Scott in '*Ivanhoe*.' Although no part of the existing remains is earlier than the Norman Conquest, it is probable that a fortress of some kind existed here during the Saxon period. (The keys are kept at the village on the other side of the castle.)

The *Castle* crowns a natural knoll above the Don, the summit of which forms a platform of rather less than an acre, and is encircled by the outer wall of the place. The entrance is from the village or S.W. side, by a narrow winding way between walls, flanked by two round towers. At the N.W. angle, and forming part of the circuit of the outer wall, is the keep-tower, 86 ft. high. The tower is cir-

cular, and within is about 22 ft. diameter. It consists of 3 storeys (besides the dungeon), now open from turret to foundation. The view from the top is very striking.

Conisborough Ch. (restored) is principally Norm., and deserves a visit.

Selby is distant 18 m. by rail (N.E.).

DONINGTON (Salop), see *Albrighton*.

DONNINGTON CASTLE, see *Newbury*.

Dorchester (Dorset.). Stats., S. W. and Gt. W. Rlys., close together. *Inns*: King's Arms; Antelope. This is a thriving town, and one of the cleanest and prettiest in the W. of England. It has unquestioned claims to antiquity, having been a British town before the invasion of Cæsar. It lies on a hill sloping on the N. to the valley of the Frome.

The junction of the 4 streets in the centre of the town is marked by *St. Peter's Ch.* with its fine pinnacled tower, and the modern *Town Hall*, with its angular spirelet. At the bottom of High-street a pleasant walk leads along the banks of the Frome, with green water-meadows to the rt.

The *County Museum*, in Trinity-street, contains a good collection of local fossils, and a fine archæological collection.

The *Amphitheatre*, called *Mambury*, or *Maumbury*, lies to the S. of the town, l. of the Weymouth road, in close proximity to the 2 railway stations. Whether British or Roman, it is equally interesting as the most perfect relic of the kind in this country. It is an oval or elliptical earthwork, enclosing an area 218 ft. in length, and 163 ft. in width. From the walk on the W. rampart is seen another ancient work, the camp of *Poundbury*—cresting the head of a hill which rises from the river Frome, a few hundred yards from the western gate. It is a tolerably regularly shaped entrenchment, protected by a lofty vallum and ditch. Some persons think it was constructed by the Danes, whilst others maintain that it is a Roman work. The summit commands an extensive view.

Excursions may be made to

(a) *Maiden Castle*, 2 m. S., one of the most stupendous British earth-

works in existence, enclosing in its inner area about 45 acres, and covering full 115 acres altogether, rising in conspicuous grandeur to the rt. of the Weymouth road. It measures about 1000 yards from E. to W., and 500 from N. to S. The whole is surrounded with 2, in some places 3, ramparts, 60 ft. high, and of amazing steepness. Below Maiden Castle, E., to the l. of the Weymouth road, stands *Herringstone* (E. W. Williams, Esq.), a house of much interest, temp. James I.

(b) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W., in the valley of the Frome, is the very interesting house of *Wolveton* (W. H. Weston, Esq.), built 1584. The gatehouse has circular bastions and steep roofs. From Wolveton the pedestrian may proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Charminster*, whence he may return by pleasant meadows to Dorchester, 2 m.

(c) Another circuit of much interest to the archæologist, and displaying wide and varied views, is through the fields to *Puddletown* (5 m.), where the *ch.* deserves a visit; thence to *Athelhampton Hall* (Mrs. G. J. Wood), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., one of the best examples of domestic architecture in the county, built probably temp. Hen. VII.; and over the ridge into the valley of the Frome to *Woodsford Castle* (3 m.), which the archæologist must by no means omit to visit. It guards the passage of the Frome, but is more of a manor-house than a castle. It appears to have been built by Guy de Brian, temp. Edw. III., and was admirably restored by Lord Ilchester. The tourist may return to Dorchester on foot, 5 m., or by railway from Moreton Station.

(d) A longer expedition may be made to the heights of *Blackdown*, 789 ft. above the sea, and the *Hellstone*, the *Nine Stones*, and other prehistoric remains on the bare chalk downs about Little Bredy. (e) To *Weymouth*, 7 m. by rail. (f) *Bridport*, *viâ* Maiden Newton Junc.

DORCHESTER (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

Dorking (Surrey), Stat. on L. B. & S. C. Rly., 26 m. from Lon-

don; also S. E. Rly., *viâ* Redhill Junc., $30\frac{1}{2}$ m. Inns: * *Red Lion*; *White Horse*. An excellent centre for the exploration of the most charming scenery of the county. Close to the town and on the S. side of the railway is *Deepdene* (Mrs. Hope), full of art-treasures, which every visitor should see. The house and grounds are shown, during the absence of the family, on Tuesdays. Magnificent sculpture by *Banti*, *Thorwaldsen*, *Bartolini*, *Flaxman*, *R. J. Wyatt*, and others; enamels by *Bone*; and numerous highly interesting paintings, chiefly by old masters. It was here that Mr. Disraeli wrote the greater part of "*Coningsby*." The scene without is equally beautiful, the walks open to the public are easily tracked, and the most magnificent views may be obtained from the terrace at the top of the hill behind the Doric temple. The fine avenue in *Betchworth Park* and the clump of Scotch firs called "*The Glory*" should be visited, the walks leading to them from the Park and through the woods respectively being open to the public. Fronting "*The Glory*," but on the opposite side of the railway, is *Denbies* (Mrs. Cubitt). From the terrace, which is reached by a bridle-path passing close by the house, the ride or walk may be continued across *Ranmore Common* (inspect handsome new church), returning to Dorking by *Gomeshall* and *Wotton*, or by *Polesdon* and *Westhumble*, the latter route affording the finest views of *Boxhill*. Another most pleasant excursion from Dorking is that to the summit of *Leith Hill* by Redland and Coldharbour, from which, says Evelyn, 12 or 13 counties may be seen. Descend in the direction S.W. of *Tanhurst*, returning to Dorking either by *Abinger Common*, the *Rookery* (*vide infra*), and *Westgate*; or rounding the E. side of the hill after leaving *Tanhurst*, by *Ockley*, *Bear Green*, and *Holmwood Common*.

Taking the road towards Wotton, about 1 m. l., lies *Bury Hill* (Robert Barclay, Esq.). The park is open to the public, and the visitor should make his way to the summer-house on a

summit called "the Nower." Nearly opposite, rt., is *Milton Court*, a red brick Elizabethan mansion, in which Jeremiah Markland died 1776. 1 m. further is *Westgate*, or *Westoot*, and on the l. is the *Hookery*, the birthplace, 1766, of Malthus, the grounds of which are very beautiful and through which a bridle path leads to the vale of Broadmoor, from which ascent of Leith Hill may be made. Beyond, 1 m. l., a gate opens into the road to *Wotton Ch.*, which should be visited. The monument to Captain Evelyn is by Westmacott, and the striking inscription by the late Dr. Arnold. About 1 m. beyond (S.W.) is *Wotton House* (W. J. Evelyn, Esq.), which is not generally shown. Amongst some treasures of the house is the prayer-book used by Charles I. on the scaffold. Not quite 2 m. S. is *Abinger Ch.*; and 1 m. W. from Wotton the road passes *Abinger Hall* (Lord Abinger), the scenery about which is exceedingly attractive.

Close by is *Gomshall (Inn: Black Horse, comfortable)*, and on the N. side of the railway, 1 m., is *Shere (Inn: White Horse, very comfortable)*. The early Romanesque columns in aisle, and Norm. ornament over S. porch of ch., are worth inspection. Adjoining Shere is the village of *Albury*, new ch., Romanesque style, built at the sole expense of the late Hen. Drummond, M.P. Delightful rides and walks surround the village on every side. To E. of village is the Duke of Northumberland's well-wooded and varied park, on borders of which is the ch. or "Cathedral," built by the late Mr. Drummond, at a cost of 16,000*l.*, for the use of the peculiar "Church" ("True Apostolic") of which he was the head. A south-easterly drive from here (1 hr.), across Albury and Shere commons, ascending through wooded lanes, leads to *Eghurst*, from which is obtained a very striking view of the Weald of Sussex. From the ch. the road to the N.W. gradually winds over the Downs, the highest point of which is reached at *Newland's Corner*, 2 m., to the S.W. of which stands the ch. of St.

Martha, built on a heath and fern-covered hill of about 600 ft. On the same road, and about 6 min. walk from the Cathedral, are some of the Duke's farm-houses, at the first of which is kept the key of the gate leading to the Sherborne Pond, commonly known in the neighbourhood as the *Silent Pool*, the most romantic spot near London, which the tourist should not fail to visit. A very pleasant and easy 2 days' walking excursion may be made from Dorking, passing over the N. Downs by Hockhurst downs, "Evershed's Roughs," where the late Bp. of Winchester was killed (see Memorial Stone there), continuing to Coombe Bottom, known also as Juniper Hill, and Newland's Corner; thence to *Guildford*, where sleep. Next morning proceed by road to Shalford, and so to *Chilworth*, keeping St. Martha's Ch. on the N., and *Albury* (where Martin Tupper resides). On reaching the True Apostolic Cathedral, diverge to see the *Silent Pool* (see *ante*), and returning to the road, take the first gate on rt., which leads to *Shere*. Lunch at the White Horse Inn; after which keep to the pretty road to *Gomshall*, *Abinger Hammer*, and *Dorking*. Last, though not the least, delightful excursion from Dorking, is that to *Boxhill*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. (*Inn: Fox and Hounds*, at Burford Bridge). From here the ascent of the hill should be made. Taking the path outside the hotel premises, the pedestrian soon overlooks the house and grounds of *Burford Lodge* (Sir Trevor Laurence). The view of the hill from this side is very striking. The summit gained (to which there is also a carriage road), the visitor may roam at pleasure through the woods—a very favourite resort of pic-nic parties—and enjoy occasionally the noble views of the surrounding country. There is a cottage at the top, for the supply of hot water and light refreshments. Opposite the hotel is a lane to Westhumble and Fridley Meadows, a very pleasant walk, and a short distance below the wooden bridge leading into the meadows is a group of those remarkable

swallows, into which the river Mole disappears at intervals. Beyond the meadows, a path ascends to *Norbury Park* (see there the Druid's grove), whence the walk may be continued to *Mickleham*, and thence back by *Burford Bridge*. The walk from *Burford Bridge* to *Leatherhead* is delightful (see *Leatherhead*).

Dovedale, TOUR OF (Derby.), starting-point *Ashbourne* (see), Stat., North Staffs. Rly., 35 m. from *Macclesfield*. Take the road to *Mappleton*, nearly 2 m. (Inn: *Okeover Arms*), a good fishing station, and then cross the Dove to *Okeover*. The Hall (H. C. Okeover, Esq.) contains a few good pictures, a Holy Family (the "Pearl"), by *Raphael*. The Ch. is well restored by Scott. On opposite side of the Dove, 2 m. from *Mappleton*, and midway between that place and *Ilam*, is the village of *Thorpe*. The Ch. is a very ancient structure, picturesquely situated on the top of a hill, from which are fine views of the Dove at its junction with the *Manifold*. *Ilam* is a beautiful village on the *Manifold* river, which some miles higher up is joined by the *Hamps*, and has a partly underground course. *Ilam Hall* (J. Watts-Russell, Esq.) is a fine modern Tudor mansion. In the grounds are the ch. (restored by Scott), which contains the early shrine of St. Bertholin, and a mausoleum, with a statue by *Chantrey* of the father of Mrs. Watts-Russell. The village is charming—see the Eleanor cross drinking-fountain to memory of Mrs. Watts-Russell. At *Ilam*, cross the *Manifold* river to the **Izaak Walton Inn*—tickets for fishing may be had here—5 m. from *Ashbourne*, at the foot of *Bunster*, which, with *Thorpe Cloud* on opposite bank, guards the entrance to *Dovedale*, the principal points of which are the rocks called *Tissington Spires*, *Reynard's Hall*, a cavern famous for pic-nics; the *Dove Holes*; *Mill Dale*, 9 m.; and *Load Mill*, 1 m. beyond, where the most romantic scenery ends. Higher up is *Beresford Dale*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, a pleasing scene, where are the *Pike Pool* and *Rock*, the latter springing up in the middle of the

river. At the head of the glen is the fishing-house, built by C. Cotton, 1674, in memory of his friend *Izaak Walton*. The tourist may go on through *Hartington* (see), $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, and 14 m. from *Ashbourne*, to *Buxton*, 14 m., or return to *Ashbourne*. Before quitting *Ilam*, the tourist should walk 2 m. up the *Manifold* to *Throwley* (Earl Cathcart), and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Thor's Cave*, overlooking the river, in which many interesting Romano-Britannic relics have been found.

Dover (Kent). Stats., South-Eastern, and London, Chatham, and Dover Rlys. Inns: The Lord Warden H., close to the pier; ***Dover Castle* H.; King's Head H.; all facing the harbour and close to railway stations; Esplanade H.; The Harp, Stroud-street; **Shakespeare*, Bench-street; Royal Oak, Cannon-street.

The *Pier* is a noble work, extending 700 yds. into the sea, forming one side of the proposed harbour of refuge. A fort is being constructed at the termination. On the W. side is a raised promenade, whence fine views of the sea, the French coast, and of *Dover Castle*, &c., are obtained. Both Railway Companies have lines on the *Pier*, so that passengers are conveyed within a few paces of the Mail Packets, which leave twice daily for *Calais* and *Ostend*.

The *Castle*, 1 m. from railway station, across the harbour, occupies a commanding site, and a space of 35 acres. There are two entrances, one of which called the *New Entrance*, or *Fulbert de Dover's Tower*, is usually open to the public. It is approached from the top of *Castle-street* by a long flight of steps, or by a zigzag carriage road.

The *Keep* remains consist of 3 storeys; the view from the top of it (468 ft.) is magnificent. The interior, containing the "Royal Apartments," "Harold's Well," &c., can be seen on application. Near the cliff are the handsome Artillery Barracks, built in 1858, in front of which is placed a curious specimen of gunnery, called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol*.

The *Pharos*, or watch-tower, an interesting Roman remain, and the ch. of "St. Mary within the Castle," for which great antiquity is claimed, and containing double piscina, &c., are well worthy of note.

The underground works, of great extent, may be seen by order, obtained at Brigade Office, Castle-street.

Of the *Priory of St. Martin*, the Gatehouse and Refectory remain, and are now included in the grounds of Dover College, the Refectory, a good room, nearly perfect, being used as the schoolroom. Part of the dormitory also remains, and is used as farm buildings.

The *Priory* Stat. of the Lond. Chat. & Dover Rly. is a short distance W.

The *Museum*, which is open to the public, contains a good collection of natural history and local antiquities.

The *Heights* and *Batteries*, beyond the town, W., are more elevated than the Castle. Gravel walks, usually open to the public, are carried all along the heights, and the view from them across the town to the Castle is very striking. Admission to the fortifications and citadel is usually free, but being a matter of favour on the part of the authorities, it is subject to alteration at their will. The Barracks here have a communication with the town by a Military Shaft, a triple staircase of 140 steps, entering from Snargate-street. A deep valley separates these heights from *Hay*, or *Shakespeare's Cliff*.

A pleasant excursion to *St. Radigund's*, or *Bradsole Abbey*, 3 m. N.W. Also to *St. Margaret's at Cliffe*, *St. Margaret's Bay*, and the *South Foreland*, where the splendid Electric Lighthouse may be seen. The proposed Channel Tunnel is to start from here.

Communications by coach to *Deal*, 9 m., 4 times a day.

DOVERCOURT, see *Harwich*.

DOWN AMPNEY, see *Cricklade*.

DOWNTON (Salop), see *Ludlow*.

DOWNTON (Wilts.), see *Salisbury*.

DRAYTON, see *Thrapstone*.

DRAYTON BASSETT, see *Tamworth*.

Driffield, Great (Yorks).—

June. Stat. N.E. Rly., 19 m. from Hull and 11½ m. from Bridlington. *Inns*: *Bell; Cross Keys. 3 m. S.W. is the most interesting ch. (late Norm.) of *Kirkburne* (see also *Beverley* and *Bridlington*).

DROITWICH, see *Worcester*.

Dronfield (Derbysh.).—Stat., Midland Rly., 8½ m. from *Sheffield*. (*Inn*: Blue Post)—a small town on the Drone; has a fine Dec. Ch., with lofty spire, sedilia, and an altar-tomb of a knight, probably one of the Fanshaws. *Excursions*.—(a) 4½ m. N. to *Beauchief Abbey*, now modernised, but still retaining its venerable tower, and a portion of the nave. There are 3 beautiful Norm. arches. 2 m. E., at *Norton* village, is an obelisk of granite to *Chantrey*, a native. The Ch. has monuments to the Blyths.

DROPMORE, see *Thames*.

Dudley (Worces.).—Stat. for 3 lines: Gt. W., South Staff., and London & North-Western Rlys. (*Inn*: Dudley Arms, tolerable)—is a most important ironwork town of the Black Country, well built, and picturesquely situated. Overhanging the station is the *Castle Hill* (admission free), a charmingly wooded eminence, with a splendid view over the mining districts of Worcester and South Staffordshire, with a fine background of hills. Crowning it are the ruins of *Dudley Castle*, an oblong area of an acre, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers of late Perp. date. The great tower and keep are Early Dec., and excellent specimens of castellated ornamented work. Underneath the hill are large caverns, in the upper Silurian limestone (Wenlock), through which the Dudley Canal is carried. It is of no use visiting them except on special occasions, when they are lighted up.

In the Market-place is a splendid *Fountain*, by *Forsyth*, given by the Earl of Dudley, in the Renaissance style. The Geological *Museum*, at the Public Hall, is very rich in local fossils, and particularly in Silurian trilobites, which abound at the Castle Hill and at *Wren's Nest*, 1 m. W., a curious dome, which has been quarried

both inside and out till it is a perfect honeycomb. *Excursions*.—To *Enville Hall*—in Staffordshire—and Gardens (E. of Stamford and Warrington; admission Tuesdays and Fridays), 11 m.; *Himley* (Lady Ward), 4 m.; and, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Himley, to *Holbeach*, an old mansion in which some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators were taken or killed.

Duffield (Derby.), Stat., Midland Rly., a pretty village on rt. bank of the Derwent. The *Ch.* (debased Perp.) has *Monuments* to (a) Sir R. Mynors and Lady, 1536; (b) to Anthony Bradshaw, great-uncle of President Bradshaw, the regicide. From here a branch line runs off N.W., to *Wirksworth* (Inns: George; Lion), beautifully situated.

DULOE, see *Liskeard*.

Dulverton (Somerset.), Stat. midway between *Taunton* and *Barnstaple*. Inns: Red Lion; Lamb; White Hart. The town is situated in an amphitheatre of hills, wooded in large covers for the red deer, and the river Barle dashes past under a bridge of 5 arches. It has many attractions for the artist or sportsman. The scenery is beautiful; the trout-fishing free to the public as far as the border of the forest; and the stag and fox hunting on Exmoor, of a peculiar and exciting description. Notice the views from the ch.-yd. and bridge, and, above all, from *Mount Sydenham*, in a wood above the ch.

A short, but delightful, *Excursion* is to *Higher Combe* (a hunting-box of Sir T. Dyke Acland), returning by the Barle. The distance by the forest, Red Deer Inn, and Simons-bath to *Lynton* (see), is 23 m. (charged 26 m. posting), a pleasant walk in summer time. *Bampton* (Hotel: White Horse), also pleasant quarters for the angler or artist, is 5 m. S. There is a magnificent view from the ch.-yd. The objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood are the *Limestone Quarries*, and the scenery of the first mile of the Wiveliscombe road. On the road to *Tiverton*, 7 m. S., are *Pixton Park* (E. of Carnarvon), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Exbridge* (Inn: Blue An-

chor), a hamlet much frequented by anglers.

Wiveliscombe (pron. Wilscombe) is 12 m. from Dulverton. Inns: Lion; Bell.

Dulwich (Surrey). The L. C. & D. Rly. has a station $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of the College; the L. B. & S. C. Rly. one the same distance N. Inns: The Greyhound, a good house, near the College; the Crown, nearly opposite. This is a rural, well-timbered, and pleasant village, the great attraction at which is the *College of God's Gift*, founded by Edward Alleyne, the player, a contemporary of Shakespeare, containing an important collection of pictures, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois in 1811. To this gallery the public are admitted, without charge and *without tickets*, every week-day, during the summer months, from 10 till 5; in winter, from 10 till 4.

In the *Dining* and *Audit Rooms* are some interesting portraits, some of which were bequeathed by Wm. Cartwright the actor in 1686. The *Library* contains about 5000 vols. To those rooms visitors are only admitted by special order.

The *College Chapel* serves also as the parish church of Dulwich. The altarpiece is a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration. In the chancel is a marble slab, marking the tomb of Edward Alleyne, the founder, d. 1626.

The entrance to the *Picture Gallery* is from the road on the N. side of the College. The great charm of this gallery is its perfect quiet, and the pictures may at any time be inspected with ease and comfort. There are five rooms.

The new *Schools* are at *Dulwich Common*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the College (take the road on l. of the College from the village).

DUNHAM MASSEY, see *Altrincham*.

DUNKERSWELL ABBEY, see *Honiton*.

Dunmow, Great (Essex)—Stat., Dunmow, Gt. E. Rly. (Inns: Saracen's Head; Star; White Lion)—stands on the Chelmer. The *Ch.* is spacious, Dec. and Perp., with a lofty tower, above the W. door of which are the armorial bearings of

Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier, and Braybrooke, benefactors to the fabric. Sir George Beaumont, the painter, lived here. At *Stebbing*, 3 m. N.E., is a good Dec. Ch., temp. Ed. II., chiefly noticeable for its chancel-arch, which forms a screen of stone between nave and chancel. It has been much mutilated. There is even a finer example in *Great Bardfield Ch.*, 5 m. N. In *Little Easton Ch.*, 2½ m. N.W., lie several of the Bouchiers, Earls of Essex. On an altar-tomb are the very fine engraved and coloured brasses of Earl Henry, K.G., Lord Treasurer to Hen. VI. and Edw. IV., and Isabel Plantagenet, his wife, aunt of Edw. IV. This is one of the five brasses which remain of Knights of the Garter. There are also noble monuments to the Maynard family. At *Tilley*, 4 m. from Dunmow, are the remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1133. The Ch. deserves notice. *Thaxted*, 3 m. beyond Tilley, contains one of the finest and most interesting churches in Essex. The pulpit and font and the carved bosses of the roof should be noticed. There are some good specimens of ancient domestic architecture in Thaxted, especially the old building called the *Guildhall*.

1 m. S.W. of Thaxted is *Horeham Hall*, a noble mansion of Hen. VII.'s time.

Pleshy Mount, 7 m., is well worth visiting (see *Chelmsford*).

Dunstable (Beds.). There are 2 stations; the *Church-street Stat.*, G. N. Rly., 36½ m. from King's-cross, *via* Hatfield and Luton; and L. & N. W. Rly., 47½ m. from London. These stations are connected by rail. *Inns*: The "Sugarloaf; Red Lion; Saracen's Head. The town is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills. A priory was founded here by Hen. I., and the remaining portion (Norm. and E. E.) of the *Priory Ch.* (close to Church-street Stat.) is very fine and interesting. Since 1850, 70000l. has been spent in restoration, which is still in progress.

In the W. front, the great Norm. portal is retained. It recedes in 4 orders, with rich bands of sculpture

much shattered. The N. portal is rich E. E., and the arcades above are also E. E. The E.-E. turret, at the N.W. angle of the tower, should especially be noticed, as unusual in design.

Passing into the ch., the main arcade of seven bays is Norm.

The W. end of the nave is E. E. A zigzag surrounds the arch of the main portal; above, is an E.-E. open arcade, very curiously managed. The 2 easternmost bays of the old nave now serve as the choir, and the east wall is now partly covered by an open screen of Perp. character, removed from some other part of the ch.

In the N.W. tower are 8 bells, famous for the sweetness of their tone.

Of the domestic buildings belonging to this great priory there are but scanty remains. A little in front, and in advance of the W. front of the ch., is an archway, with a smaller arch adjoining, and a small house with a square window, now blocked, on the farther side. This must have been an entrance to the prior's lodging. Somewhat W. of the ch., in a house belonging to "Munt and Brown," is a long vaulted substructure, now divided by panellings into 3 rooms.

In a round of about 5 m. the camps of *Maiden Bower* and *Totternhoe* may be visited. About a mile from Dunstable is a plateau between a high hill S., on which are 5 round barrows, called the "Five Knolls," and, on the N. side, the camp of "*Maiden Bower*." This is a nearly circular area of about 9 acres, enclosed by an earthen vallum from 8 ft. to 14 ft. high. It is, no doubt, a British, or at least a pre-Roman, work. ½ m. from Maiden Bower is another great hill-fortress, *Totternhoe Castle*. This occupies a projecting headland of the downs, with a central "keep," surrounded by a vallum, and a second of irregular form at a short distance.

The downs here have been quarried from a very early period, and Totternhoe stone, or "*clunch*," has been largely used for internal work in the churches of all this part of England. The quarries are worth visiting by the geologist.

The Ch. of *Eaton Bray*, 4 m. S.W. of Dunstable, is worth a visit. It may be included in the excursion to Totternhoe Castle. Observe ironwork, late E. E., on S. door.

Luton is distant 10 min. by railway.

DUNSTANBOROUGH, see *Alnwick and Embleton*.

DUNSTER, see *Bridgwater, Lynton, and Taunton*.

DUNTON GREEN, see *Chislehurst*.

DUNWICH, see *Lowestoft*.

Durham (Durham), 256 m. from London, G. N. Rly.; or may be reached by Midl. Rly., *via* Doncaster and York; and 20 min. by rail from Newcastle; 3 hrs. from Leeds; 1 hr. 40 min. from York. Inn: **County Hotel, nearly 1 m. from station. An ancient town, almost surrounded on three sides by the river Wear. The town is entered from the station by *Framwellgate Bridge*, of two ancient arches, 90 ft. in span, built 1120, and rebuilt in 15th cent.; there is a lovely view looking up the Wear to the "Prebend's Bridge," with the castle and cathedral on wooded height on l.; hence a steep narrow street of ancient houses leads to the somewhat picturesque *Market-place*; on N. side is the modern Gothic ch. of St. Nicholas, in front of which is the bronze equestrian statue of the Marquis of Londonderry by *Monti*; on W. is the *Town Hall*, with portraits of Charles II. and Bp. Crewe; the statue of Neptune is of date 1729. Hence a steep street rt. leads to the *Palace Green*, on W. side of which is (1) *The Exchequer*, containing a valuable collection of books bequeathed to the University of Durham by Dr. Routh, Bp. Maltby, and Dr. Winterbottom; (2) *Bp. Cosin's Library*, where is a fine copy of first edition of Shakespeare and others; (3) *The Lecture Rooms of the University*; (4) the Register Office of the County Court. On N. side is the *Castle* (chiefly 12th cent., but with more modern additions), now belonging to the University. Admission by tickets, 1s. each, procured at the porter's lodge. The Norm. gallery and keep are not shown unless specially asked for. It is entered from the

N.W. corner of the Green by the Norm. arch of Bp. Pudsey (1174); the old doors and bolts are curious. On passing the gate, the visitor is at once in the courtyard; on S. is the gateway, E. the keep, restored since the castle has been in possession of the University, and occupied as rooms for the students; N.E. is the chapel of Bp. Tunstall; N. the two original halls of Pudsey; W. the present hall and kitchen—all these are adorned with the founder's arms. From the N.W. corner a passage leads to the *Norm. Chapel*, probably part of the original Norm. building; the round and massive columns are curiously ornamented; a staircase near entrance of the chapel leads up to what is now called the *Norm. Gallery*, containing a very remarkable range of Norm. arches, decorated internally with zigzag ornament; a door at end of this gallery leads to the striking and picturesque *Black Staircase*, erected by Bp. Cosin, 1665; it is usually approached from below, when the first door on l. leads to the *Great Hall* of Bp. Hatfield; at the upper end and down the sides are portraits of Bp. Van Mildert and other founders of the University; the pictures of the Apostles were brought from Spain by Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough; the collection of portraits of English bishops was made by Bp. Cosin, whose portrait is at S. end, between Charles I. and II.; the pikes and halberts are relics of the feudal bishops; beyond the hall is the *Buttery*; close beside it is entrance to the kitchen, which is of great size; higher on Black Staircase, a door l. leads to raised walk encircling the keep, which should be visited for the views. The *Keep* stands on an artificial mound 44 ft. high, and is of octagonal form 63 ft. in diameter; it was rebuilt for the University by *Salvin*, on ancient Norm. foundation; an oak screen separates the staircase from *Bp. Tunstall's Gallery*, hung with ancient tapestry; here is the magnificent and richly moulded Norm. arch, which formed the original outer doorway of the castle of Pudsey; the zigzag moulding round the outermost arch is

modern. The Lower Hall contains (1) *The Senate Room of the University*, which has carved fireplace of time of Bp. James; the tapestry on the walls represents history of Moses; (2) the *Common Room*, which has a fine original portrait of Jeremy Taylor and others; beyond the gallery of Bp. Tunstall is the *Chapel*, also built by him; the carved screen work and stalls are relics of an earlier chapel; one of the *Misereres*, representing a man driving a woman in a wheelbarrow, is curious; the panels inlaid with figures of the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the altar, are portions of the former pulpit of the cathedral. At the foot of the staircase is a small gallery or reading-room fitted up with some rich oak carving once belonging to Bp. Cosin's screen, separating the nave from choir of the cathedral. The railing separating the ch.-yd. from the Green was the point where fugitives became safe within the sanctuary of St. Cuthbert, to whom the *Cathedral* was originally dedicated. The original building dates from 11th cent.; the *Galilee* was added 1170; the E. transept or Chapel of the Nine Altars, 1289; the exterior was "chiselled" in 1775, which destroyed much Norm. work, the Norm. windows being filled with mullions and tracery of a later period, and the low battlement round the W. towers replaced by open parapet work and pinnacles with Italian mouldings; at N.W. end of E. transept of the Nine Altars (*post*) is the carving of the *Dun Cow*, connected with the legend of the resting-place of St. Cuthbert's body; in the ch.-yd. are some interesting monuments, among others an effigy near N. porch, round which several traditions linger; the chief entrance is now the N. doorway, a rich and deeply recessed Norm. arch; fixed to this door is the famous Norm. knocker which gained fugitives entrance to the sanctuary; on entering, the *Nave*, by far the grandest specimen of Norm. architecture existing in England, presents an unbroken vista such as exists in no other English cathedral; several of the massive columns (23 ft. round) are ornamented by fluted, zig-

zagged or lozenge-shaped furrows; proceeding regularly round the ch., rt. of doorway is the *font*, adorned with incidents from the life of St. Cuthbert; between the pillar nearest the font and the corresponding one on S. of nave, observe in pavement the *Boundary Cross* of blue marble, beyond which females were not permitted to advance; proceeding down N. aisle of the nave, under the N.W. tower (1.) is a large monument of the Sharpe family, by Chantrey, and below it that of Dr. Thomas Zouch; the great W. window is filled with stained glass by Clayton and Bell, the gift of Dean Waddington; its tracery resembles that of great W. window of York; two side doors surmounted by modern stained glass windows, representing St. Bede and St. Cuthbert, lead to *The Galilee* (76 ft. from N. to S., 46 ft. from E. to W.), whose walls project over and are incorporated with the solid cliff; this chapel is unrivalled as a perfect specimen of transition from Norm. to E.E.; the four rows of columns and arches produce a richness and intricacy to be found in no other building in England; the altar-stone of blue marble, with its five crosses, still remains; above tomb under blocked-up arch, where Bp. Langley was buried, observe remaining figures in fresco, said to represent Richard I. and Bp. Pudsey, and valuable as examples of costume; at S.W. corner of the *Galilee* is a large altar-tomb covered by a slab of blue marble, with the inscription "Hæc sunt in fossa Bedæ venerabilis ossa;" this was erected at the Reformation; near the great W. window is a tiny chamber of Bp. Langley's time, probably used as a vestry; on N.W. wall is a monument of Dean Hunt, 1638; returning to the nave in S.W. chapel is a monument with bust to Sir George Wheler; here is a richly carved cover of font (now at Piddington) given by Bp. Cosin; rt. is S. door leading to the cloisters, with rich Norm. ornaments; the ironwork is remarkable; between the pillars separating aisle from nave are the Neville tombs, the first being that of John Lord Neville (d. 1389) and his wife, and the

second that of Ralph Lord Neville (d. 1367) and his wife; a blue marble slab beside the first covers the grave of Robert Neville, Bp. of Durham. At entrance of S. transept (rt.) is the monument of Shute Barrington, by *Chantrey*; at end of transept is the large Perp. window (1400) called *Te Deum*, from the hymn once painted on it; it is now refilled with stained glass as before, by Clayton and Bell, in memory of the late Archdeacon Thorp, the first Warden of the University. A false arch in Norm. arcade round the walls leads to the *Chapter House*, built 1133-43, and, up to 1799, unrivalled for its architecture and monuments; here many of the bishops were buried. A new screen, after a design by Sir G. G. Scott, is now (1876) in course of erection between the *Choir* and nave; the groined ceiling was erected by Bp. Hotoun (1289); the stall work is temp. Charles II.; the choir is terminated by the *Altar Screen*, erected 1380, a magnificent specimen of early Perp. tabernacle work; the arms of Neville remain on the doorways leading to the shrine; the whole was partially restored 1857; the principal monument here is that of Bp. Hatfield (Lord High Chancellor of England, d. 1381), built both as his tomb and as throne for his successors; it contains remains of its ancient colouring, and is highly illustrative of the episcopal costume and statuary art of the period; the central shield on the tomb bears the arms of England; beneath the altar is the tomb of Bp. Beaumont (d. 1333); immediately behind the altar-screen and on level with choir, is a kind of raised platform called *The Feretory*, in centre of which St. Cuthbert was buried, and where stood his shrine. In S. aisle of choir, at base of Hatfield's tomb, is the gravestone of Emeric de Lomley, Prior of Lytham (about 1333); at E. end is the entrance of the E. transept, always known as *The Nine Altars*, the largest chapel in the kingdom (built 1235-1275). Between the Nine Altars and N. aisle of choir, is a long stone bench ornamented with arms of Bp. Skirlaw, where once stood a splendid porch; the *Cloisters*

on S. of nave were begun 1368, and finished middle of following century; the windows and all the ornaments are Perp., the ceiling is said to be of Irish oak; in centre stands the stone lavatory of the monks; E. are the chapter-house and prior's residence (now the deanery); N. the refectory (now the Library and kitchen); W. the dormitory (now the New Library); beneath dormitory is the Treasury, forming part of a large crypt, which forms communication with the college, and a great part of which remains in its original state; here are a skeleton of a whale found when the keep of the castle was restored, some curious sculptures, and the huge coffin of Cospatricus Comes, Earl of Dunbar, who became a monk; at N.W. corner of cloisters is the entrance by a broad staircase to the *New Library*, which contains a number of Roman altars chiefly brought from Lanchester, also Saxon carved stones, principally from Hexham; at end of room is a full length portrait of Dean Waddington; at S.E. a door leads to the *Old Library*, where is a curious portrait of "Queene Marie," and the original bills for making the graves of Cuthbert and Bede; on application to the librarian, may be seen the *Collection of MSS.* once belonging to the monastery, unrivalled in England for rarity, antiquity, and the beauty of their illuminations. On entering College Green from the cloisters, the first building on the l. is the *Prior's Kitchen* (now the Dean's Kitchen), dating 1368-70. The *Deanery* retains an E.-E. crypt under what was the prior's domestic chapel, and in one of the bedrooms is a beautiful panelled oak ceiling; the *Dean's Garden* was the old cemetery of the monastery. The original *Abbey Gateway*, built 1494-1519, still gives access to the square from the Bailey; on one of the bosses of its groined roof may be seen the arms of its founder Castell; in the Bailey is the ancient *Ch. of St. Mary-le-Bow*, so-called from the arch of its tower, which once spanned the street; in the S. Bailey is the *Ch. of St. Mary* (12th cent.), lately almost rebuilt in Norm. style; in chancel is

some good Elizabethan oak carving and a sculpture of our Saviour with the four Evangelists, of circ. 1200, brought from church of St. Giles's; in ch.-yd. is a ridged coffin-lid of an unknown prior of Durham, of 13th cent. An abrupt descent beyond this ch. leads to the *Prebend's Bridge* (1772), in one of the most beautiful windings of the Wear, whence the cathedral is seen towering grandly on rt. above the rich woods.

The *Museum* (Palace Green) contains a good collection of British birds, and cast of the celebrated Polish dwarf, Count Bornwlaaki. A hill on the S.W. is crowned by the *Observatory of the University of Durham* (1841); the hill affords a magnificent view, whence the peculiar promontory, occupied by the city, cathedral, and castle, is seen almost encircled by the Wear. The *Ch.* rising conspicuously on the E. is that of *St. Oswald-in-Elvet*, a fine Perp. building, on site of an ancient Saxon ch.; it has fine wooden roof and stall-work. Connecting the city with the suburb of *Old Elvet*, is *Elvet Bridge*, of ten arches (1160); the view from a stable yard at the S.W. corner of the bridge, of its venerable arches supporting a mass of quaint buildings, is highly picturesque. In Silver-street may be noticed one house erected by Sir John Duck (d. 1691); a panel in an upper room represents him when a butcher boy, with a raven flying towards him with a piece of money, which eventually made his fortune. In the long straggling suburb of Gilesgate, running along a ridge of hill on N.E. of the town, is the *Ch.* (restored and enlarged) of *St. Giles* (1112); the nave is of the original Norm.; within the altar rails is a painted effigy of John Heath, of Kepyner, 1590. N. of the ch., near the old railway station, is the ruined chapel of *St. Mary Magdalene* (1439), picturesquely situated in a garden; the remains of the Gothic E. window and a few walls are alone left.

Durham is an admirable centre for many interesting antiquarian *Excursions*.—(1) To *Kepyner Hospital and Wood*; a picturesque gateway with

wide pointed arch rising from the bank of the Wear, is all that remains of the *Hospital* (temp. Richard I.), 1 m.; the path beyond leads 1 m. to the lovely *Kepyner Woods*, where the Wear flows through a deep wooded rocky ravine abounding in flowers. The excursion may be continued, though by a circuitous route, to *Finchale Abbey*, about 2 m. further on (see below). (2) To *Sherburn*, 2½ m., and *Pittington*; ½ m. from the village is the once magnificent *Sherburn Hospital* (1181) for lepers, now only an almshouse and infirmary; the chapel, restored 1864, and a Norm. tower still remain. 2 m. N.E. of Sherburn is *Pittington* with its interesting *Ch.*; the tower is Norm. with octagonal staircase from N. wall; the N. side of nave, also Norm., has some striking twisted pillars; the rest of the ch. is E.E. (about 1260), except a plain Norm. door under the porch. (3) To *Moated Grange at Butterby, Whitworth Hall, and Brancepeth*; from end of suburb of Old Elvet, a pleasant path leads through fields, above the old racecourse, and along the foot of a wooded hill; this is *Maiden Castle*, the ruined fortifications on top of which are said to be both Roman and Saxon; close by is a green conical mound called *Mountjoy*, where the bearers of St. Cuthbert first halted; rt., in the fields, is the moated and fortified *Manor House of Houghall*, said to have been the temporary residence of Oliver Cromwell; passing bridge and village of *Shincliffe*, a path through woods on l. bank of river leads to the peculiarly picturesque *Butterby* (anciently Beautove), 4 m.; the ancient gateway of the manor-house remains, with moat (dried up) and a long green avenue. If the farmer at Butterby will lend his cart to pass shallows of the river, a much shorter route may be taken in returning, by crossing the opposite hill; or the excursion may be continued to the ancient *Castle of the Nevilles* at Brancepeth, about 2½ m. S.W.; some picturesque ancient walls and turrets remain on the W. and S. sides; from the W. alone the castle has a stately and feudal appearance; in the interior the cellars, which re-

tain their ancient groining, are alone worth visiting; the room called the "*Barons' Hall*" is ancient, and has a collection of weapons, some of which are said to have figured at battle of Neville's Cross; at the end is stained glass window by *Collier*, representing that battle; two fine modern chimney-pieces have busts of Milton, Shakespeare, Locke, and Bacon; the Brawn's heads carved on the furniture commemorate the origin of the name of Brancepeth (Brawn's path). Close to the castle is the remarkable *Ch. of St. Brandon*, which remains in its original state, except for natural decay. The great curiosity of the ch. is the extraordinary mass of illuminated geometrical panels nailed against the wall; the quaint porch on N. of the nave was built by Bp. Cosin (c. 1660). *Brandon Hill*, 875 ft. high, has an oblong tumulus. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of Brancepeth is *Whitworth Park* (R. D. Shafto, Esq.), containing portrait of "Bonnie Bobbie Shafto." In the ch.-yd. is an effigy of a knight in armour, with closed visor, and of a female with the arms raised. The return from Brancepeth to Durham may be made by rail ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). (4) To *Neville's Cross*, *Bear Park*, and *Ushaw College*; a deep fern-fringed lane leads up hills on W. of the town, to a cross road, where, overlooking a wide expanse of smoky country, stand mutilated remains of *Neville's Cross*, scene of the *Battle of the Red Hills*, October 17th, 1346. In the valley S.W. of the battle field, is *Aldin Grange*, where an ancient narrow stone bridge over the Browney is said to be the spot where King David hid himself after the battle; a pleasant walk along ridge of the hill leads from Neville's Cross to the beautifully situated *Beaurepaire*, corruptly called *Bear Park*, a moss-grown gabled fragment, with fine mullioned window, the sole remains of the country palace of the Priors of Durham (1244-58); the return to Durham may be made by the *Monk's Road*, which will afford a magnificent view of the cathedral and town above the arches of the railway viaduct; or the excursion may be continued to *Ushaw College*, well worthy a visit, which is

situated on a bleak and barren hill, beyond *Aldin Grange*, 4 m. W. from Durham; it was founded 1808, as a Roman Catholic seminary, to supply the place of one at Douay, destroyed during the French Revolution. Visitors can see the college on application to the President; they are received in a room containing the Virgin surrounded by angels, *Benozzo Gozzoli*; and other interesting pictures. The *Refectory* is a very fine hall, with oaken roof, and has portraits of Dr. Lingard, Cardinal Wiseman, and others. The *Professors' Dining Room* has several good pictures, including *Susanna* before the Judges, *Rembrandt*, and others by *Teniers* and *Rubens*; over entrance of the college chapel is a large picture, by *Rubens*, of angels lamenting over the Dead Saviour. *St. Cuthbert's Chapel*, 1848, is a beautiful and costly work by the elder *Pugin*. From here the excursion may be continued 3 m. further W. to *Esh*, on a lofty ridge, with extensive views over the valleys of the Browney and Derwent. (5) $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Durham, on an eminence above the Browney, is *Witton Gilbert*; in a farmhouse near the Ch. is a pointed window, the only remnant of the hospital founded by Gilbert de la Ley; the *Ch. of St. Michael*, rebuilt 1859, retains its old font and pulpit, and possesses a curious alms-dish. 5 m. rt., above the wood on the hill, are the picturesque ruins of *Langley Hall*, built by Lord Scrope, temp. Hen. VIII.; they retain bold triple corbels with projecting shields, which are unique; there is a wide view hence over the valley of the Browney, with Durham Cathedral in the distance. 6 m. beyond Witton Gilbert is *Lanchester*; the *Ch. of All Saints*, greatly disfigured by whitewash, was originally Norm., but now bodily of E.-E. style (about 1250), with additions of later date; the chancel arch is Norm., as also the columns of the porch, and the arch of a zigzagged doorway, now forming canopy of effigy of Austell, Dean of Lanchester (d. 1461). On a hill top W. of the village are situated remains of the very remarkable *Roman Station* (date unknown); it formed a

parallelogram 183 yds. N. to S., and 143 yds. E. to W., surrounded by vallum 8 ft. to 12 ft. high, and perpendicular on the outside, being built of ashlar-work in regular courses, with stones 12 ft. long, and 9 in. deep; on W. of vallum is a deep fosse, on other sides a sloping hill; here were found a vast number of Roman altars, with inscriptions, under Severus, &c., the best of which may now be seen in Chapter Library at Durham, also coins of the Constantines and their successors; the red ashes of the baths, &c., point to its having been destroyed by fire. The return to Durham may be made by rail ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). (6) To *Finchale Priory*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., which may be reached (a) by rail from Leamside (10 min.); or (b) by a circuitous but beautiful walk through Kepyver Wood (see *ante*); or (c) by great N. road, whence a lane rt. leads to the Priory. Founded in 1196, the Priory was rebuilt in 13th cent.; it is interesting as being the sole notable specimen of Dec. work in the county Durham. (7) To *Chester-le-Street, Lumley Castle, and Lambton Castle*. Take rail ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to *Chester-le-Street*, with its interesting ch.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of which is *Lumley Castle*, and 2 m. N.E. *Lambton Castle* (see *Chester-le-Street*). (8) To *Houghton-le-Spring*. Take rail (20 min.) to *Fencehouses Stat.*, whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Houghton-le-Spring*, with its interesting ch., &c. (see *Sunderland*). (9) To *Castle Eden* by rail ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), with the celebrated *Castle Eden Dene*, and the *Blackhall Rocks* (see *Hartlepool*).

Distances.—Darlington by rail, 37 min.; Barnard Castle, 1 hr. 50 min.; Bishop Auckland, 35 min.; Wolsingham, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Stanhope, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Sunderland, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Hartlepool, 1 hr. 40 min.; Stockton, 1 hr. 20 min.; Middlesbrough, 1 hr. 10 min.; Morpeth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Dursley (Gloucestersh.)—Stat. (branch line) Midl. Rly.—(*Inn*: Old Bell)—is very prettily situated on a slope of the oolitic escarpment, overlooking the Severn estuary. The *Ch.* is Dec., and has a fine embattled porch and timber roof, carved with the arms of Berkeley and Fitzalan. *Berkeley*

Castle is on other side of railway. An extensive view from *Stinchcombe Hill*, 725 ft., 1 m. W. At *Stancoombe Park* (Misses Purnell) is an interesting and valuable collection of Roman remains found in the county. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, S., is *Wootton-under-Edge*.

DWYGIFYLCHI, see *Conway*.

DYSERTH, see *Mostyn*.

EARLHAM, see *Norwich*.

EARL'S BARTON, see *Northampton*.

EARL'S COLNE, see *Halstead*.

EARLSWOOD, see *Redhill*.

EASBY, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

EASINGTON, see *Hartlepool*.

EAST BERGHOLT, see *Manningtree*.

Eastbourne (Sussex)—65 m. from London, L. B. & S. C. Rly. (branch line from Polegate Junction). *Inns*: Burlington Hotel; **Albion; Anchor; Cavendish; Southdown—all facing the sea; Sussex; Commercial. The original village of Eastbourne is situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from the modern watering-place. It is picturesque and well sheltered, and lies in a small hollow. The new town of Eastbourne is exposed towards the E. and S., but sheltered on other sides. The Grand Parade facing the sea is a very agreeable locality in the summer months, and there is a pleasure *Pier* opposite to the Burlington Hotel.

The chief recommendations of this watering-place are its quiet and magnificent stretch of sea. In the direction of Beachy Head the walks are pleasant and invigorating. *Beachy Head*, where the S. Downs terminate in an abrupt precipice on the seashore, is about 3 m. S.W. of the town. Its summit is 564 ft. above the sea-level.

The *Bell Tout Lighthouse* stands on a point considerably lower than Beachy Head itself, but projecting farther into the sea. Close under Bell Tout is a cavern called *Parson Darby's Hole*. At *Birling Gap*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Beachy Head, and close to Bell Tout, the visitor may descend to the beach, and return to Eastbourne through the Cow Gap, which passes upward from the beach on the E. side of the headland.

At the W. end of the Parade and

town is *Devonshire Park*, tastefully laid out by his Grace the D. of Devonshire. Attached are skating rink, winter gardens, &c. Close by are the magnificent *Swimming Baths*. A little further W., and opposite the *Wish Tower*, a large hotel has been erected. Eastward a marshy plain extends towards Pevensey. Pleasant short cross-field walks, commanding fine views, are to "Paradise," behind Compton-place, and to Mill Gap.

Between Eastbourne and Bexhill extends the sweep of Pevensey Bay, the coast of which is little else than a wide-spreading bed of shingle.

Pevensey Castle (see *Pevensey*) is 5 m. from Eastbourne.

Hurstmonceux Castle may also be visited by taking the rail to Hailsham (which see). The distance by road is 9 m.

EAST CHURCH, see *Sheerness*.

EAST COWES, see *Wight, Isle of*.

EASTHAMPTON, see *Wokingham*.

EASTNOR, see *Ledbury*.

EASTON MAUDIT, see *Northampton*.

EATON, see *Norwich*.

EATON BRAY, see *Dunstable*.

EATON HALL, see *Chester*.

EATON HASTINGS, see *Faringdon*.

EBBS FLEET, see *Ramsgate*.

Eccles (Lanc.). Stat., L. & N.W. Junction of Wigan line *viâ* Tyldesley. Inn: Duke of York. The town is prettily situated on N. bank of the Irwell. The nave of fine *Ch.* has a carved timber roof. Monuments to Sir Rd. Brereton and his wife, by *Worsley*, and to the Dauntseys of Agecroft (17th cent.). Eccles is famous for its *wakes* and *cakes*. *Old Houses*: (a) *Monks' Hall* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.), timber and plaster, 1596; (b) *Trafford Park*, 1 m. S. (Sir H. de Trafford), has a portion of the old building attached to the modern house. (See also *Manchester*.)

ECCLESFIELD, see *Sheffield*.

Eccleshall (Staffs.)—3 m. from Norton Bridge Stat., L. & N.W. Rly., Junc. with N. Staff. line (Inn: Royal Oak H.)—has been since the 14th cent. the seat of the Bps. of Lichfield. The house is modernised, and only a bridge and one tower are left. The *Ch.* has been restored by *Street*.

Eckington (Derby.)—Stat., Midl. Rly. (17 min. from *Chesterfield*) and M. Sheff. & Linc. Rly. (25 min. from *Sheffield*). Inn: Angel:—has a picturesque old church. The hanging woods above are those of *Renishaw* (Appleby & Co.). *Excursion*.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. to *Markland Grips*, a charming little dell, passing 3 m. *Barlborough Hall* (W. De Rodes, Esq.), an Elizabethan house, approached by a fine avenue of trees. Follow the course of the dell to Cresswell Crag, and then inquire the way to Whitwell, thence to *Worksop*.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, see *Plymouth*.

EDEN HALL, see *Penrith*.

Edensor (Derby.), pronc. Ensor, 3 m. from Rowsley Stat., Midl. Rly. Good hotel. Edensor is a model village, almost within the precincts of the park of *Chatsworth* (see). Each house is a picture. The *Ch.* (rebuilt) contains monuments to the Cavendish family, and brass to John Beton, a servant of Mary Q. of Scots. (See also *Sheffield*—*Environs*.)

EDEYRN, see *Pwllheli*.

EDGBASTON, see *Birmingham*.

EDLINGHAM CASTLE, see *Almwick*.

EDRINGTON, see *Berwick*.

EDWINSTOWE, see *Newark and Olton*.

EEL-PIE ISLAND, see *Thames* and *Twickenham*.

EFENECHTYD, see *Ruthin*.

EGGLESCLIFFE, see *Stockton*.

Egham (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (Reading line), 21 m. from London, 18 m. by road. Inns: King's Head; Catherine Wheel; Crown. The "Angler's Rest" Inn, at *Bull Weir Lock*, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from station. The town is situated on the old Western road, 1 m. W. of *Staines*, with which it is connected by a bridge over the *Thames*. Over the doorway of Denham's Almshouse, a plain brick building on West Hill, is the inscription "*Domum Dei et Deo, 1624*."

One or two of the old mansions deserve notice. The *Vicarage*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the church, of old called the *Place*, was the seat of the elder Denham, and built by him.

Fosters or *Great Fosters* (Colonel Halkett), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Egham, is an Elizabethan mansion, with the royal arms and the date, 1578, over the porch. The drawing-room ceiling bears the date 1602, and, like the ceilings of the dining and some other rooms, is enriched with numerous heraldic and other devices.

The country round Egham is full of interest. Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from it is *Bunnimede*—the long stretch of green meadows bordering the Thames—with *Charta Island* lying in the river a short distance above. The island contains about 1500 acres, and is frequently called in books and maps *Magna Charta Island*. *Magna Charta*, "the keystone of English liberty," was signed by King John, June 19th, 1215. It has been questioned whether the great charter was signed in the meadow of Bunnimede, or on the island, but tradition is in favour of the latter. A small room on the island, close to the landing-place, contains a copy of the Great Charter. A little farther is *Cooper's Hill*, which well deserves a visit. The view from it is one of the loveliest in the neighbourhood of London. On the W. side of the hill, on an estate formerly called *Ankerwyke Purnish*, stands the *Indian Civil Engineering College*, founded by Government in 1871, for the scientific training of young men as Civil Engineers for service in India.

Englefield Green, about 1 m. to the W. of Egham, is a large open tract of elevated country, delightfully situated S. of Cooper's Hill. A fair is held here annually on the 29th of May.

Windsor Great Park, in its finest part, *Bishopsgate*, is under 2 m. distant; and the Wheatsheaf entrance to *Virginia Water* is but little more, S.W.

EGLESTONE ABBEY, see *Barnard Castle*.

EGLINGHAM, see *Alwrick*.

EGREMONT, see *Keswick*.

EGTON BRIDGE, see *Whitby*.

Ellesmere (Salop)—Stat. Cambrian Rly. (*Inns*: Bridgewater Arms; Lion)—is most noteworthy for its mere or lake of 120 acres, on the bank of which the town is placed. The banks

of this and the other five meres in the neighbourhood, of which the principal is *Colmere* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), offer an attractive field for the botanist, being especially rich in ferns. At the S. end is *Oteley Park* (S. K. Mainwaring, Esq.). From the site of the old castle, a frontier fortress, there is a beautiful view, extending into nine counties. The *Ch.*, restored by *Scott*, is a fine cruciform building. In the Oteley chapel is a *Monument* (altar-tomb) to Sir F. Kynaston and wife, 1590.

Distances.—Shrewsbury, 16 m. by road; Overton, 4 m.

ELMESTHORPE, see *Hinckley*.

ELSDON, see *Otterburn*.

ELSFIELD, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

ELSFORD, see *Tamworth*.

ELSING, see *Dereham*.

ELSTOW, see *Bedford*.

ELSWICK, see *Newcastle*.

Eltham (Kent)—8 m. from London, on the road to Maidstone—is interesting as containing the banqueting hall of a Royal Palace, and for the associations connected with it. The Eltham Stat. of the S. E. Rly. is at *Mottingham*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the village. *Inns*: Greyhound; Chequers, old-fashioned, with gardens.

Henry III. kept the Christmas of 1270 at Eltham, and this appears to be the first reference to a royal dwelling here. It afterwards became a royal abode, and references to it are frequent. It was the favourite residence of Henry VII.

The site of the Palace is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the main street midway between the village and the railway station. Of the vast pile, only the *Banqueting Hall* remains, which, however, is in sufficient preservation to afford a good notion of the magnificence of the entire structure. It is now only used occasionally for drill by the Eltham Volunteers. The exterior is sadly decayed, but observe, before entering, the tracery of the five double windows, between buttresses on each side, and those of the bays at the N. end. The interior will, by its magnificent roof, recall to the memory Westminster Hall; the windows are now for the most part blocked up, and the roof only held

together by wooden shores and scaffolding. The remarkably fine bays at the end of the hall, and the remains of the screen, should be examined.

The ivy-clad bridge by which the hall is reached is of coeval date, and has noteworthy groined arches and buttresses. The moat which it crosses is for the greater part drained and planted, but a portion by the bridge is filled with water, and is the haunt of some choice aquatic birds. The *Court House* (R. Bloxham, Esq.) by the moat, the buttery of the palace, retains its old bargeboard gables and quaint attics. Before leaving, notice the gate opposite the Palace Gardens, which was the entrance to the tilt-yard, and other fragments of wall by the moat.

Middle Park is the only one remaining of the three parks originally attached to the palace. It was also the home of the famous racehorse stud of Mr. Wm. Blenkiron.

ELTON, see *Stockton*.

Elvaston Castle (Derby.), 1 m. S. of Borrowash Stat., Mid. Rly., which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Derby—is the seat of the Earl of Harrington. The *Gardens* are very fine, and noticeable for their coniferæ, artificial lakes, and rockeries. The *Gates* formerly belonged to the Palace at Madrid. In the house are pictures by *Kneller*, *C. Jansen*, *Reynolds*, &c. The *Ch.* has a carved oak screen and monuments of 15th cent. to Stanhopes and Harringtons.

Ely (Camb.), Stat. Gt. E. Rly., $72\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. *Inns*: **Lamb; Bell. The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the Cathedral, the most important object of interest in the place. The ascent to latter marks the highest ground in the Isle of Ely—the great “fortress of the fens,” and the guardian, through many centuries, of the “most stately and varied” cathedral church in England. The history of the Isle of Ely is identified with that of its great Benedictine monastery founded by St. Etheldreda in 673, the ch. of which afterwards became the Cathedral. Ely did not become the seat of a bishopric until 1109, when a new

diocese was erected, taken out of the diocese of Lincoln.

The foundations of the existing *Cathedral* were laid by Simeon, the first Norm. Abbot, related to the Conqueror (1082–1094), and the building was continued by his successor, Abbot Richard (1100–1107). No further record exists of the progress of the work until Bishop Geoffrey Ridel (1174–1198) is mentioned as having “completed the new work to its western end, together with the tower nearly to the summit.” Bishop Eustace (1198–1215) built the *Galilee*, or *Western Porch*. Bishop Hugh of Northwold (1229–1254) pulled down the Norm. choir, and rebuilt it in seventeen years (1235–1252). In 1322 Abbot Simeon’s central tower fell; the octagon by which it was replaced was begun in the same year and finished in 1328. The *lantern* above it, begun in 1328, was finished in 1342. The *Lady Chapel* was begun in 1321 and completed in 1349. *Chantry* at the eastern ends of the choir aisles were built by Bp. Alcock (1486–1500) and Bp. West (1515–1553). From these dates it will be seen that the Cathedral contains examples of the different periods of Gothic architecture, examples which are nowhere exceeded in beauty or importance. The *Galilee* and eastern portion of the choir take rank among the very best works of the E.-E. period; whilst the Octagon, the Western Choir, and the Lady Chapel are probably the finest examples of pure Dec. to be found in England.

The *restoration* of the Cathedral, which was in a sad and degraded condition, was set on foot by the late Dean Peacock (*Sir G. G. Scott*, architect).

The length, from the exterior of the W. porch to the exterior eastern buttresses, is 537 ft., being, with the exception of Winchester, the longest Gothic ch. not only in England but in Europe.

Entering the Cathedral by the beautiful *Galilee* or western porch, notice the main arch of entrance circumscribing two smaller foliated ones which spring from a central group of shafts.

The sides of the porch N. and S. are lined by four tiers of arcades. *Within*, the porch, which is 40 ft. in length, consists of two bays simply vaulted. The rich exterior mouldings, and the leafage on the capitals of the shafts, should be noticed.

The *Nave* (late Norm.) consists of twelve bays, alternating in design.

The *Great* or principal *transepts* are the only portions of the ch. which (certainly) contain any remains of the original Norm. work of Abbot Simeon and his successor. Both transepts, which are three bays deep, have E. and W. aisles, and the lower storey in both is early Norm. (1082-1107).

The first impression of the *Central Octagon*, "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture," is almost bewildering, so great is the mass of details pressing for notice, so varied and unusual the many lines and levels of piers, windows, and roofs all glowing with colour, and intersected by the most graceful and delicate tracery.

The Octagon is formed by four larger and four smaller arches; the larger open to the nave, choir, and transepts; the smaller to the aisles of all three. At the pier angles are groups of slender shafts, from which springs a ribbed vaulting of wood. This supports the lantern, likewise octagonal in shape, but set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below. The details of the four smaller sides of the Octagon demand special notice. The architectural views from the Octagon are superb. That down the Nave should be especially noticed, for the grandeur produced by its great length, extending beyond the tower into the W. porch.

The Choir is divided from the Octagon by a very beautiful oak *Screen* with gates of brass. This is entirely modern and designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The *Pulpit*—also modern and designed by Scott—is placed in the Octagon, on the N. side of the Screen. The Choir consists of seven bays; the four easternmost (as well as the two

beyond, which form the retro-choir) are the work of Bp. Hugh de Northwold (1229-1254). The three western bays in which the stalls are placed were commenced in 1338, to replace those destroyed by the fall of the Norm. tower (1321). The division between the two portions is very sharply marked, not only by the difference of style, but by the ascent of two steps, and by broad shafts of stone which rise to the roof, and are, in fact, the original Norm. shafts.

The eastern portion of the Choir—the E.-E. work of Bp. Hugh de Northwold—should be first examined. The piers are of Purbeck marble, and the capitals of the shafts are enriched with leafage of late E.-E. character. The *triforium* arches and the *clerestory* windows should be noticed, and the various carvings in foliage carefully examined. The visitor may now proceed to examine the *three western bays*, which were completed between the years 1345 and 1362. The arrangement on either side is precisely that of Bp. Hugh's work; but the superior beauty will at once be recognised. The lower arches, and those of the triforium, have square bosses of foliage attached to their mouldings in a very striking manner. The tracery of the triforium, and of the clerestory windows, is exquisitely rich and graceful. It is probable that these three western bays form the best example of the pure Dec. period to be found in England.

The *Organ* occupies a position differing from that of any other in England, and projects from the triforium of the third bay on the N. side. Its hanging case is entirely modern and deserves especial notice.

The *Stalls* extend throughout this portion of the choir. All those at the back formed part of the original fittings, and have been carefully restored. They are constructed in two stages, the lower of which is recessed; and from the front rises a series of panels, with overhanging canopies. These panels are filled with modern sculpture in wood; the S. side with subjects from the Old Testament, the N. side

from the New. All are excellent in expression and design, and the details in other portions of these upper stalls, the exquisite leafage, the designs in the spandrels, and the figures at the foils of the canopies, deserve the most careful notice. The sub-stalls are new, and are not unworthy of the ancient work with which they are associated.

Returning to the eastern portion of the choir, the *Altar* and its *Reredos* first claim attention. The altar is raised on five low steps, the tiles and inlaid marble of which deserve notice. The *Altar-Screen*, or *Reredos*, was designed by *Scott*. Immediately over the altar are five compartments filled with sculpture, above which rises a mass of rich tabernacle work. All the details of this very important work of modern art deserve the most careful observation.

The elaborate and interesting *monuments* in the choir should also receive careful attention.

Behind the present altar-screen is the *Retro-choir*. The eastern end is filled with two tiers of windows, the lower consisting of three very long lancets, with groups of Purbeck shafts at the angles, very rich mouldings, and elongated quatrefoils in the spandrels; the upper of five lancets, diminishing from the centre, and set back, as in the clerestory, within an arcade supported by shafts. The manner in which this arcade is made to fill the eastern end, and the consequent form of its arches, are especially noticeable.

At the end of the N. aisle is the chapel of Bp. *Alcock* (1486-1500). The walls are fretted with a superb mass of tabernacle work. The roof is richly groined with a central dependent boss. The original stone altar remains at the E. end, but raised on modern supports. Remark the curious bosses under the brackets on either side, representing ammonites projecting from their shells and biting each other.

Opposite, at the end of the *South Choir aisle*, is the chapel of Bp. *West* (1515-1533). In this chapel the in-

fluence of the Renaissance is at once evident. Italian ornamentation is especially noticeable in the brackets of the lower tier of niches, and in the lower part of that over the door. The ceiling, too, is a good example of the conversion of Gothic fan-tracery to the later panelled roof. Notice the original ironwork of the doors. The *Lady Chapel* is entered through a passage opening from the N.E. corner of the N. transept, and, since the Reformation, has served as a parish ch. When perfect, it was one of the most beautiful and elaborate examples of the Dec. period to be found in England, and will still repay the most careful study. A staircase in the N. transept leads to the upper parts of the cathedral. A fine interior view, looking westward, is obtained from the passage at the base of the upper tier of windows at the E. end; and a vast panorama of the fens and lowlands of Cambridgeshire is gained from the summit of the western tower. The S.W. transept, now used as the baptistery, is an excellent specimen of the latest Norman; and the upper parts of it, of the transition period between Norman and E. E. The lower arches are round, with elaborate dog-tooth moulding; those of the top storey are pointed. The arcading on the S. wall of this transept both outside and inside is very beautiful, and the arches communicating with the S. aisle and St. Catherine's Chapel are fine specimens of the late Norman. St. Catherine's Chapel, until lately in ruins, was restored under Dean Peacock in 1844, and is quite a gem.

Passing out of the cathedral by the western porch, we proceed to notice the *exterior*. Beyond the ruined N.W. transept, a view is obtained of the great *Western Tower*, which, as high as the stage level with the clerestory of the nave, was the work of Bp. Riddell (1174-1189). The stages up to the commencement of the octagon are E. E., probably built by William Longchamps (1189-1198). The octagon itself was added during the Dec. period.

The *central Octagon*, from whatever

point it is observed, groups well with the lines of the transept and nave, and with the transept turrets. The very beautiful tracery of the windows in the smaller sides should be noticed from the exterior, as well as the arcade above. The *East End* of the cathedral itself (Bp. Hugh's work) is a grand example of E. E. Buttresses with niches and canopies rise on either side of the three tiers of windows, the clustered shafts dividing which, with their mouldings and details, will amply repay notice. On the south side of Bp. Northwold's presbytery, observe the two E.-E. windows. The other windows, N. and S., are insertions of a later date.

Passing to the S. side of the choir, remark the flying buttresses with their lofty pinnacles. The Perp. window in the upper part of the S. transept is curious.

The *Cloisters* stretched along the S. side of the nave, but have long disappeared. Their extent is marked by an arcade along the lower part of the wall. Two Norm. doorways, much enriched, open into the nave on this side of the ch. That at the eastern end of the nave aisle was the *Monk's entrance*, and has a trefoiled heading. The foliage and mouldings are very rich and involved, and indicate its late or Trans. character. The lower entrance, at the S.W. angle of the cloisters, was the *Prior's door*, and is far more elaborate than that of the Monk's.

The remains of the *Conventual buildings* are extensive and interesting. The most ancient portions are a Norm. crypt under part of the Prior's Lodge, and some Norm. fragments in the wall stretching N. of "Ely Porta"—the great gate of the monastery. The whole mass of the buildings, grey and picturesque, with their ivied walls, their green courts and gardens, covers a considerable space, and suggests the great size and importance of ancient Ely. A short distance E. of the S. transept are the piers and arches of the *Infirmery*, of late Norm. date, the details of which deserve notice.

The *Deanery* seems to have been

constructed from the ancient Guest Hall, still retaining its long roof. The *Prior's Lodge* extended beyond it S., and was built round a small quadrangle. The high windows of the Prior's great hall remain in a house adjoining *Prior Craudene's Chapel*, a small interesting building of 4 bays, founded by Prior John of Craudene. The chapel has been restored, and is now used as a chapel for the Grammar School. Some distance S. is "Ely Porta" (late 14th cent.). The room above the archways is appropriated to the use of the *King's Grammar School*, founded by Henry VIII. On the S. side of the cathedral extends the so-called *Park*. The *Bishop's Palace*, W. of the cathedral, dates for the most part from the time of Henry VII., of which it is a good example. In it is preserved the curious "Tabula Eliensis," representing 40 Norman knights each in company with a monk, and having his shield of arms above him with name and office. The picture is a copy (temp. Henry VII.) of the original.

St. Mary's Ch., W. of the Palace, is E. E. and Dec., with Perp. windows inserted. It was built on the site of an earlier ch. by Bp. Eustace (1198-1215), the builder of the western Galilee porch of the Cathedral.

Adjoining the ch.-yd. on the W. is an ale-house called the *Cromwell Arms*, deserving notice as having been in all probability inhabited at one time by Oliver Cromwell.

Excursions from Ely :—

S.E. of Ely, the *Churches of Soham, Isleham, and Fordham* are worth seeing, and may be visited in one excursion, in a drive from Ely to Newmarket (12 m.).

About 2 m. from Ely on this road is *Stuntney*, where is a small Norm. *Chapel*. The chancel arch, doorways, and font deserve notice. From Stuntney Hill there is a fine view of Ely Cathedral.

5 m. from Ely is *Soham*, where is a *Ch.* of great interest (ded. to St. Andrew). The ch. is large, cruciform, with a W. tower, and contains some good old wood-work.

The *Ch. of Isleham*, 2½ m. E. of Soham, may be reached by crossing Soham Fen. It contains some fine brasses and will repay a visit. Near the ch. is the chapel of an ancient priory, now used as a barn.

Fordham Ch., 2 m. S.E. of Isleham, has a curious chapel of two storeys attached to it. The N. doorway is E. E., and opens into the lower storey of the chapel, which consists of 6 bays. Over this is a good chapel of late Dec. character, called the Lady Chapel. There was a doorway, now blocked, into the ch.; and the upper chapel is at present entered by an external staircase turret at the N.W. angle. Here the tourist may regain the Newmarket road, about 7 m. from Ely.

At *Wicken*, 2 m. S.W. of Soham, is a small E.-E. and Perp. *Ch.*, in which is buried Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector (d. 1673).

Embleton (Northumberland), 2 m. rt. of Christon Bank Stat., which is 38 min. by rail from Alnwick. *Inns*: Blink Bonny Hotel, at station; Hare and Hounds, in the village. The *Ch. of the Holy Trinity* (restored) is a handsome building with grey embattled tower; the *Vicarage House* has a machicolated tower; the ch.-yd. is full of quaint epitaphs. 2 m. S.E., at Dunstan, is a farmhouse called *Dunstan Steads*, and near this is a Peel tower called "Procter-Steads;" lower portion very early; upper portion Edwardian. Adjoining this tower is a Jacobean house. Hence a path leads to ruins of *Dunstanborough Castle* (perhaps a British, afterwards a Roman, stronghold, but not mentioned till 1315), finely situated on basaltic columns above the sea; the scanty remains consist of Lilburne's Tower on W., rising from the edge of the rock; a gateway with portico and inner gate, flanked by 2 huge semi-circular towers, in S. front, whence a wall extends to the cliff terminated by St. Margaret's Tower; traces of the chapel near the E. tower. E. of the castle is the *Rumble Churn*, a perpendicular gully in the rock, through which the sea is dashed up in a sort of fountain. 2½ m. S.W. is *Rock* (Rev. R. W. Bo-

sanquet), an ancient tower of Elizabethan date, incorporated with a modern mansion, which is approached from the W. by an avenue 1½ m. long; here are some pictures by *Raphael*, &c.; united to the house by a chestnut avenue is the early Norm. *Chapel* (St. Philip and St. James); the W. front is original except the belfry; at the E. end is a modern apse; a fine Norm. arch separates the nave from the chancel, in which is a monument of Col. I. Salkeld. About 3 m. N.W. of Embleton is the park of *Falloden* (Sir G. Grey, Bart.), in which is a magnificent ilex, 70 ft. in diameter of its branches and 11 ft. round stem. 1½ m. N. are the wild and picturesque ruins of *Tughall Ch.*, consisting of Norm. arch and walls. About 2 m. W. of either Tughall or Falloden is *Preston Tower*, a fine relic of border warfare, and ¼ m. N. of this *Ellingham*, with handsome rebuilt ch. In the rocks of *Beadnell*, a little E. of Tughall, may be traced 14 geological formations; on the links are traces of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Ebba. About 4 m. S. of Embleton is *Hovick*, which may be reached by a coast walk, passing *Cra'ster Tower* (see *Alnwick*).

EMNETH, see *Wisbeach*.

EMPINGHAM, see *Oakhham*.

Enfield (Middlesex). Stats. G. E. Rly., 12½ m. from Liverpool-street; also by Hertford branch to Ponders End, 11½ m., and Ordnance Factory (for Enfield Highway), 14 m.; G. N. Rly. 9½ m. The distance from London by road is about 9 m. *Inns*: Enfield Arms; George; King's Head. Is a large parish, 40 miles in circumference; the population is upwards of 16,000; the southern portion of it, adjoining Edmonton, being known as *Ponders End*; the central as *Enfield Highway*; the N. as *Enfield Wash*; the W. as *Enfield Town and Chase*; whilst on the E. by the River Lea, at *Enfield Lock*, about 1 m. from *Enfield Wash*, is the Royal Small Arms Factory. Enfield town stands at the foot of the *Chase*, 1½ m. W. of the *Highway*. On the Chase side is Charles Lamb's house. The *Ch.*, Perp. style, stands on N. side of the Market-place.

and has been several times "restored." The tower and a portion of the extreme E. of the ch. is 11th cent. At the restoration in 1850 a piscina and sedile, of the 11th cent., were discovered; and at a later restoration (1868) a fine lancet window, just over the original sedile, and a lychnoscope, both of same period (11th cent.), were disclosed. There are some interesting monuments. The oldest and most interesting is a canopied altartomb, between the N. aisle and chancel, to Lady Joyce Tiptoft (d. 1446), mother of the learned Earl of Worcester. Students of costume should notice especially the remarkably fine and well preserved brass on the slab on top of the tomb. In the N. chancel aisle is a fine monument to Sir Nicholas Raynton (Lord Mayor, d. 1646) and his wife (d. 1640). There is also a mural monument to John Abernethy, the surgeon (died here 1831). The site of the original castellated Manor House of the de Bohuns is uncertain. *Camlet Moat*, as it is called, is now within the bounds of Trent Park. The more probable site is in a meadow called Aldbury, near Nag's Head-lane, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from the Ch. *Enfield Palace*, rebuilt by Edward VI. for Princess Elizabeth, is on the S. side of High-street, nearly opposite the ch.—a small portion only of the original remains. The fine cedar seen at the back of it was planted by Dr. Uvedale, who established an academy in the building, 1660, and is justly prized by the inhabitants. *Forty Hall* (J. Meyer, Esq.) is situated at *Forty Hill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from the ch., on l. of road to Cheshunt. It was built by Inigo Jones and contains some good pictures. Notice the fine cedars on the lawn and the splendid avenue of limes planted by Sir N. Raynton in reign of Charles I. In the grounds about *Middleton House* (H. Bowles, Esq.), adjoining on N. side, is the site of the old *White Webbs House*, which received Guy Fawkes and Catesby while engaged in hatching the Gunpowder Plot. The mansion (H. Wilkinson, Esq.) in *White Webbs Park* contains some fine paintings by old

masters, carved ivories, antique furniture, and an illuminated missal from Newstead Abbey. The *Royal Small Arms Factory* is best reached from the Ordnance Factory Stat. Cross the line and continue along Armoury-lane, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the Lea navigation, where turn to the rt., and at the end of the lane cross the bridge, and the gate is on the l. It is open to visitors (without previous application) Mondays and Thursdays from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. The Proof House and the Long Range are not open to visitors. The machinery, which is automatic, is most perfect, and the various processes will be watched with the keenest interest. The first room entered is that called the *Action Shop*, containing some 800 machines. Here everything relating to the action, or breechloading and lock apparatus, is finished. After that the shaping and polishing of the walnut butts and stocks; the turning, boring, and finishing of the barrels; the smithery, &c., are shown. Rolling mills have been recently erected, so that now the whole process of manufacture is conducted at Enfield. Pretty walks lead to *Clay Hill*, N.W. of Forty Hill; *Bull's Cross* (Inn: The Pied Bull), immediately beyond Clay Hill, and hence by a private road to *Theobalds Park* (see *Waltham Cross*). The gates of the Park are closed at 9 P.M. The next station beyond the Ordnance Factory Stat. is *Waltham*, 1 m., for *Waltham Cross* and *Abbey*.

A four-horse coach ran during the summer months of 1878 twice a week from the George Inn, Enfield Town, to Hitchin, *via* Potter's Bar, Bell Bar, Hatfield Park, and Welwyn, a pleasant drive of about 3 hours, returning same day.

ENGLEFIELD GREEN, see *Egham*.

ENNERDALE, see *Keswick*.

ENVILLE HALL, see *Dudley* and *Stourbridge*.

Epping (Essex). Stat., Gt. East. Rly., and about $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from White-chapel by road. Inn: The Cock; Red Lion. The town consists of one long and wide street, running along the top of a ridge, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The *Parish Ch.* is

2 m. N.W., at *Epping Upland*, a very pleasant walk by the field-paths. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of this is the hamlet of *Epping Green*. *Copped Hall* (fine seat of G. Wythes, Esq.) is about 1 m. S.W. of the town. *Epping Forest*—*Loughton*, or *Buckhurst Hill* (Stats. G. E. and N. Lond. Rly.) are perhaps the best arrival stations for the Forest—is a portion of the great forest of Waltham, which anciently extended to the very walls of London. Its area has been greatly curtailed. Of the 9000 acres of which the forest consisted in 1793, about 3000 acres only remain unenclosed, 2000 acres having been lost by encroachments, and 4000 acres by the sale of Crown rights, since that date. In point of scenery *High Beech* (see *Loughton*) is by far the most attractive portion of the forest, which is one of the best collecting grounds near London for the botanist and naturalist.

Epsom (Surrey). Stat., L. B. & S. Coast Rly. (Croydon Branch S.E. of the town), and Stat., Lond. & S. W. Rly. (Wimbledon Branch, near the centre of the town). *Inns*: King's Head; Albion; Spread Eagle; *Railway. The *Spread Eagle* is, at racing time, the headquarters of the racing fraternity. The *Albion* is more of a family hotel. The town, famous for its horse races and medicinal salts, is seated in a depression of the great chalk downs of Surrey, immediately S. of Ewell, 15 m. from London by road. It is a large, rambling, and, except in the Derby week, rather a dull place.

The Independent Chapel in Church-street, known as the *Old Chapel*, is noted as one of the oldest Nonconformist chapels in the county. Isaac Watts, whilst a visitor to Sir J. Har-top, whose seat was close by, used often to preach here.

In the last half of the 17th and the early part of the 18th cents., Epsom was a place of great fashionable, and even royal, resort, on account of its medicinal waters. It grew from a little country village to a gay and brilliant town. Before the end of the century, however, a decline took place. The well still remains on Epsom

common, a short $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the town, on the rt. of the road to Ashstead. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, the *Epsom salts* of the druggist, and with very small portions of the chlorides of calcium and magnesium. As is known, it is now manufactured on a large scale, and at a very low price, but none is made at Epsom.

Epsom Common, without the attraction of the wells, is worth visiting. It is a broad open heath, of about 400 acres, covered thickly with furze, somewhat moist, perhaps, in wet seasons, but a very pleasant, breezy place, with roads in all directions.

Epsom Races are the present glory of Epsom. There is a Spring Meeting in April, but it lasts only 2 days, and is attended merely by betting men, and the rabble who are always present at a race. The May Meeting lasts 4 days, from Tuesday to Friday, before Whitsuntide (unless Easter occurs in March, when it takes place after the Whitsun week), Wednesday being the "Derby," Friday the "Oaks" day.

The *Derby Day* is the prime festival of England, and it is computed that since the extension of the railway to the foot of the race-hill, not less than 200,000 persons have assembled on the Downs on Derby Day. The *Derby*, established in 1780 (and named from the Earl of Derby's seat at Woodmansterne, a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Banstead Rly. Stat.), is a $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. race, for 3-year old colts and fillies. The *Oaks*, established a year earlier (see *Banstead*), is run over a $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. course, but is for 3-year old fillies only.

The Grand Stand, the best and most substantial in the kingdom, affords magnificent views, marked on one side by Windsor Castle, on the other by St. Paul's Cathedral, but stretching beyond both. The Downs, at other than racing times, afford delightful walks. Especially so are those from the race-course across Walton Heath to Walton-on-the-Hill, to Hedley, Betchworth, or Reigate; or in the other direction, by Langley Bottom to Leatherhead or Mickle-

ham; or, again, the shorter strolls to Banstead and Sutton.

Ewell, about 1 m. N.E. of Epsom, is a village standing at the head of the Hogs-Mill, or Ewell river. The Ewell station of the Epsom line (L. B. & S. Coast Rly.) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village; that on the L. & S. W. Rly., about the same distance N. *Inn*: The Spring, an excellent house.

Near the ch. is *Ewell Castle* (A. W. Gadesden, Esq.). The adjoining grounds are those of *Ewell Grove* (Charles Freeman, Esq.). *Nonsuch Park* (Capt. W. R. G. Farmer), farther W., is a castellated structure, built 1802-6, from the designs of Sir Jeffery Wyattville. It stands in a park of moderate size, through which there is a public way from Ewell to Cheam. The ancient palace, a residence of Henry VIII., stood at some distance from the present house.

EPWORTH, see *Gainsborough*.

ERBISTOCK, see *Oswestry*.

Erith (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. (N. Kent line), $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London; 14 m. by road. *Inns*: Pier Hotel; Prince of Wales; Yacht.

This is a small town, the next on the right bank of the Thames below Woolwich. The present pier was built in 1834, when it was sought to make Erith a steamboat station, and the pleasant public gardens by the pier were laid out in the hope of attracting summer visitors. This has not proved a success.

The *Ch.* (St. John the Baptist) is by the railway station, at the edge of the marsh, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the town. It is small and old, but worth visiting. The interior has been very thoroughly restored.

Immediately S. of the town is the great *Sand Pit*, or *Ballast Pit*, from which sand is largely dug for ship ballast, and iron castings—a place of much interest to the geologist.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther S. is another great excavation, the *Erith Brick Pit*, or *White's Pit*, which should be visited, as it is even more interesting to the geologist than the Ballast Pit.

The Erith Marshes stretch W. from

Erith to Plumstead. They form rich grazing land, and on them have been built mineral oil, glue, manure, and other unsavoury factories. At Crossness, the point of land N.W. of Erith ch., are large gunpowder magazines. Here also is the *Southern Outfall of the Metropolitan Main Drainage*. There is a great reservoir, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, into which the sewage of the whole of S. London is brought. The machinery employed in lifting the sewage into the Thames, is of surprising magnitude and beauty of finish. A pleasant excursion is by water to Erith, see the *Ch.* there, and then walk to Woolwich, 5 m., visiting on the way *Leases Abbey* (*infra*).

Abbey Wood—Stat., N. Kent Rly. (*Inn*: The Harrow)—lies midway between Plumstead and Erith, but in the latter parish. It occupies part of the site of *Leases Abbey Wood*.

Of *Leases Abbey* (founded 1178), a few fragments of the outer walls remain on the hill side, immediately S.E. of the station. There are many pleasant strolls from Abbey Wood. *Bostall Heath* (go up the lane by the Harrow) is a charming bit of still open heath, with wide views across the Thames valley. Farther S. (2 m. from Abbey Wood Stat.) is East Wickham. S.E. is a pleasant way from Bostall Heath to Bexley Heath, 3 m. from station (omnibus several times daily), or Crayford (Stat. on Dartford loop line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Erith).

Belvedere (Stat., N. Kent Rly.) is a village on the Thames, immediately below Erith. It owes its name to the mansion on the brow of the hill, 1 m. W. of Erith, erected 1764, by Sir Sampson Gideon, afterwards Lord Eardley. The house, a good example of the classic Italian of a century back, has always been famous for its wide and striking prospect. A still wider view is obtained from the lofty prospect tower (*Belvedere*) in the grounds nearer Erith ch. The mansion has been converted into the *Royal Alfred Institution for Aged Merchant Seamen*.

ERMINGTON, see *Dartmoor* and *Kingsbridge*.

ERWOOD, see *Wye*.

ESCRICK, see *York*.

ESH, see *Durham*.

Esher (Surrey), 15 m. from London by road, and by the L. & S. W. Rly. The station is at Ditton Marsh, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the village. On leaving the station turn to the rt., and the wooded heights of Claremont will serve as a guide to the little village that lies below them. *Inn*: The Bear, a good old-fashioned house. The rude erection of flint and stone at the N. entrance of the village, with the Pelham arms, and the initials H. P. over the centre arch, affords a comfortable seat within an arched recess, and beside it is a well. It stands by Esher Place, is evidently a Traveller's Rest, and, in all probability, was the gift of Mr. Pelham to the village, but it has somehow acquired the name of Wolsey's Well.

The grounds of *Esher Place* (Money Wigram, Esq.) extend from the village to the Mole. The original house, built by Bp. Waynflete about the middle of the 15th cent. as a residence for the Bps. of Winchester, stood on the low marshy meadow close by the Mole. In 1729, when the estate was purchased by Henry Pelham, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, little was left of Waynflete's mansion but the gatehouse, known as *Wolsey's Tower*, which is still standing. The park is not open to strangers, but a good view of the tower, with Esher Place, and the woods beyond, is obtained across the bridge of Wayland's Farm.

Claremont, on the opposite side of Esher, is rich in associations. In the reign of Queen Anne, Vanbrugh purchased a piece of land here, and built himself a brick house of moderate dimensions. In 1769, Claremont was sold to Lord Clive, who pulled down the old mansion, and commissioned Capability Brown to erect a new and more magnificent one on the hill. After passing through several hands, the estate was purchased by the Crown in 1816. Prince Leopold (King of the Belgians) and Princess Charlotte resided here, and she died here of child

birth, 1817. For some years Claremont was a favourite retreat of Her Majesty and late Prince Consort. After the French Revolution of 1848, it was assigned as a residence for Louis Philippe. In the grounds, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from the house, is the *Mausoleum of the Princess Charlotte*.

Beyond Claremont, on the Portsmouth road, is *Fairmile*, a very pleasant spot, now beginning to be dotted over with villas. Just off the road, on the l., is a large sheet of water surrounded with firs, which, always picturesque, at sunset on fine evenings and by moonlight, presents some very striking effects. E. and S. of this is the broad, breezy, heather-clad *Esher Common*. At *West End*, W. of Claremont, is another common, of about 130 acres, a level, marshy tract, stretching down to the Mole.

Sandown Park is situated on the l. of the L. & S. W. Rly., a short distance past the Esher station. It is a piece of sloping ground, of about 120 acres, enclosed and laid out as a race-course. Space is also provided for polo, croquet, and other open-air pastimes. There are two courses, one for flat races, and the other for steeplechases. Beyond the Grand Stand, the ground rises into a beautifully wooded knoll, on which are pleasant shaded walks.

ESSENDINE, see *Stamford*.

ESTHWAITE WATER, see *Hawkshead*.

ETAL, see *Wooler*.

ETON, see *Windsor*.

Etruria (Staff.)—Stat., N. Staff. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hanley—is a populous village, depending on the pottery trade and Earl Granville's ironworks at *Shelton*, the *Rolling Mills* of which are close to the station. *Messrs. Wedgwood's* pottery works were the locality of Wedgwood's great discoveries, and particularly that of his "Queen's Ware." *Excursions*.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. to *Wolstanton Ch.*, a fine building (restored), with *Monuments* to the Sneyd family. There is a beautiful view from the ch.-yd. over the Pottery district.

Etwall (Derby.), 2 m. from Egginton Stat. (N. Staffs. Rly.), and

3 m. N. of Willington Stat. (S. Staffs. Rly.), has an interesting old hospital; founded 16th cent. by Sir J. Porte, whose monument, with brasses, is in the *Ch. Ethwall Hall* (N. C. Curzon, Esq.) has a series of old portraits.

Evesham (Worcest.) — Stat., Gt. W. Rly. There is also a station at *Bengeorth*, a suburb of Evesham, on the Gt. Malvern and Birm. Branch of the Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: Northwick Arms; Crown). This town is situated on the l. bank of the Avon, which here forms a peninsula. It owes its existence to a monkish establishment, the most conspicuous remaining object of which is the stately tower of its abbey, founded in the 8th cent. When in prosperity, this monastic establishment was one of the largest in the kingdom. The only portion which escaped is the elegant *bell-tower* (Perp.), the principal object here. It forms an entrance-gateway to the ch.-yd., which is surrounded by the abbey walls, erected in the 12th cent. One other fragment deserves notice: a solitary arch, of rich Dec. work, is still upheld by the cloister-wall; it was the entrance to the chapter-house. Within the ch.-yd. stand 2 churches, both founded by the monks as parochial chapels. *St. Lawrence*, chiefly 16th cent., has been restored, together with its elegant Perp. S. chantry, with rich fan-tracery roof and panelled walls. *All Saints* has a richly-decorated mortuary chapel of Abbot Clement Lichfield, with handsome fan-vaulting.

On *Vineyard Hill*, where the vine, it is said, was cultivated from the Conquest to the Dissolution, a pleasing view of Evesham may be obtained. This spot can be reached by ferry-boats.

The site of the *Battle of Evesham*, fought between Prince Edward (afterwards Edw. I.) and Simon de Montfort, was on the top of the eminence N. of the town, called Greenhill. A monumental obelisk and a Gothic tower have been erected on the field of battle, in the grounds of the *Abbey Manor-house* (E. C. Rudge, Esq.), where there is a collection of local antiquities.

Bretforton Hall, 3½ m. (I. S. Dixon, Esq.), has in the garden a walnut-tree measuring 300 ft. in circumference.

Badsey Ch., 2½ m., has a Norm. doorway, a long transeptal chapel on the N. side, with a rich gabled cross, and a massive W. tower.

4 m. N.E., on *South Littleton Farm*, is a large conventional barn, 150 ft. long, with lofty E.-E. archways for the doors. The ch. at *Pershore* (see), distant ¼ hr. by rail, is interesting.

EWELL, see *Epsom*.

EWHURST, see *Dorking*.

EWLOE, see *Hawarden*.

EXBRIDGE, see *Dulverton*.

Exeter (Devon.), 194 m. from London, 4½ hrs. by express train, either on the Gt. W. or L. & S. W. Rlys. The principal station of the Gt. W. is at *St. David's* (a suburb of the city), from whence the communication is continued to the S. of Devon, *Plymouth*, and Cornwall, with branches to *Torquay* and *Dartmouth*, *Moreton Hampstead* and *Ashburton*. There is also a station on the S. D. Rly. at *St. Thomas*, another suburb on the farther side of the Exe, which is served only by the slow trains, but is convenient for residents in the lower part of the town. The central station of the L. & S. W. Rly. is in Queen-street, but the line is carried on down an incline and through a tunnel, to the *St. David's* station of the other railways, whence it runs to *Crediton*, *Okehampton*, *Tavistock* and *Plymouth*, *Barnstaple* and *Ilfracombe*. There is also a branch from the Queen-street Stat. to *Exmouth*, and further up the line there are stations at *Sidmouth* and *Arminster*, by which access is given to the south coasts of Devon and Dorset. From its position at the meeting-point of all these railways, Exeter becomes the most favourable centre for the tourist wishing to explore the many beauties of Devonshire. *Hotels*: **Clarence (in the Cathedral-yard, and very quiet); **New London; Half-moon; Queen's; Globe; Bude. *Pop.* (including *St. Thomas's*, on the other side of the Exe), 41,000.

This city, the capital of the county, is situated on the l. bank of the river

Exe, on a steep hill that slopes towards a curve of the stream and at the head of the estuary just where the river ceases to be navigable.

It has sustained numerous sieges, and always proved a most difficult place to take. During the siege by Stephen, the Wars of the Roses, the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck (who was led captive through the streets of the city), the Great Rebellion, and the Second Revolution, Exeter was the scene of many stirring and remarkable events. The most notable siege was that by the rebels at the rising in consequence of the change of the services and the suppression of images in Edw. VI.'s reign.

In the city itself the chief objects of interest are—(1) The Cathedral; (2) the ruins of the Castle; (3) the walks on Northernhay; (4) Mount Dinham; (5) the Guildhall; (6) the Albert Memorial; and (7) a few of the parish churches. To the antiquary, the remains of the city-wall—well preserved—extending from the higher end of Southernhay to the river, will be interesting. From some of these points, as well as from the high ground above the city, may be obtained strikingly beautiful views of the estuary of the *Exe* and the surrounding country, very characteristic of the peculiar loveliness of Devonshire scenery.

(1) The *Cathedral*, the seat of the bishopric of Devonshire and Cornwall (now, 1878, of Devonshire only), which was originally established at Crediton, and which was removed to Exeter for greater security by Edward the Confessor, in 1050, was commenced by Bp. Warelwast, nephew of the Conqueror (1107–1136), and completed by Bp. Marshall (1194–1206). Of this Norm. building the only parts remaining are the transeptal towers, which should be particularly noticed. The rest of the original cathedral, after it was injured by fire in 1136, during the siege of the castle by Stephen, was probably rebuilt and altered, bit by bit, according to plans furnished by Bp. Peter Quivil (1280–1291), which were followed with but

little variation by his successors. In 1871, the modern restoration of the cathedral was commenced, under the superintendence of Sir G. G. Scott, whose designs include a sculptured reredos, at the E. end of the presbytery, of great richness, in which the marbles, spars, and serpentine of Devon and Cornwall are used. The best exterior view of the cathedral is from the N., where it is open to the cathedral-yard. A fine view of the S. side may be obtained from the garden of the bishop's palace. After the Norm. towers in the transepts, the *W. front* (1369–1394), a beautiful architectural composition, claims especial notice. In the gable-niche is a figure of St. Peter, to whom the ch. is dedicated. The screen is pierced by 3 doorways, enriched with mouldings of carved foliage, surrounded by a series of niches, in which are the statues of angels, kings, knights, saints, and apostles. Entering the cathedral from the N. door in the *W. front*, we stand in the *nave*, 140 ft. long, the walls and roof of which are of stone from *Silverton* and *Beer*, the clustered pillars of Purbeck marble. Owing to the absence of a central tower, the roof is unbroken from end to end, and is exceeded in grace and lightness by no other in England. Particularly to be noticed are the carved bosses of the roof; the corbels between the arches, with their exquisite carved foliage; and the windows of the nave, exhibiting in their tracery greater variety than can be found in any other building in the kingdom. These last are arranged in pairs on opposite sides of the cathedral, so that no two, side by side, resemble each other. The great *W.* window is best noticed from within; its curvilinear tracery, with that of the last windows on either side, differs from the others. Unfortunately, the glass in it (dating from 1766) is worthless, and materially injures the beauty of the window. In the centre bay, on the N. side of the nave, is the *minstrels' gallery*, the finest example of its kind in England.

Opening from the first bay on the N. side of the nave, is the *chapel of*

St. Edmund, which now serves as the Consistory Court. The font in S. side of nave is a copy of that at Beverley Minster; the inscription round it should be read. On the S. side of the nave was the tomb of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon (d. 1377), and of his countess Margaret, which stood in a very rich chantry chapel; this was taken down in 1630, and the tomb itself removed to the S. transept. Its site is marked by a brass of Sir Peter Courtenay (d. 1406), which, though mutilated, is still fine and interesting. Among other alabs on the floor of the nave, is that of John Loosemore (d. 1682), the builder of the organ, reputed to have been the first organ-builder of his time.

Passing into the transepts, the manner in which they were formed out of the original Norm. towers should be noticed. With the exception of the Ch. of Ottery St. Mary (which seems to have been built in direct imitation of this cathedral), Exeter is the only church in England which has transeptal towers. In the N. transept is *St. Paul's Chapel*, and adjoining it the chantry of *W. Silke*, sub-chanter (d. 1508), bearing his effigy, an emaciated figure in a shroud, and above it the inscription, "Sum quod eris, fueram quod es; pro me, precor, ora." The clock in this transept, which probably dates from 1317, should be noticed. At the time it was constructed the earth was supposed to be the centre of the universe, as will be seen on referring to the lower disc, where the earth forms the nucleus of the inner circle; the sun, stamped with a fleur-de-lis, traverses the outer circle and points to the hour of the day; while the moon, made black on one side and turned by clockwork to represent its phases, moves in the intermediate space. Little of the original clockwork, however, now remains, the last restoration and gilding taking place in 1859. From this transept the N. tower may be ascended, in which is the great "Peter" bell, after "Mighty Tom" at Oxford the largest bell in England. The top of the tower affords a magnificent view of the city and the

river as far as Exmouth. In the S. transept are the Courtenay monument, already mentioned; a mural monument to Sir Peter Carew (d. 1575); and an arched one over the remains of Leofric, first Bp. of Exeter. A door at the S.W. corner of this transept leads to the chapel of the *Holy Ghost*, which contains a font first used at the baptism of the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Chas. I., who was born at Exeter in 1644; and beyond is the *Chapter-house*, in which are preserved the Chapter library, a collection of 8000 volumes; an alabaster model of the tomb of Bp. Carey in the Ch. of Sta. Croce, at Florence, where he died in 1419; and a sapphire ring, chalice, and paten, found in the tomb of Bp. Bytton, before the high altar.

The choir is separated from the nave by a screen, on which stands the organ, built in 1665, and reputed one of the finest in England, though the oldest still in actual use. In the choir should be noticed: the roof bosses and corbels (the latter even more beautiful in design and varied in foliage than those in the nave); the sedilia, with their rich and fine canopies; the *misereres*, the earliest in the kingdom (1194-1206); the episcopal throne (work of Bp. Stapledon, *infra*), put together without a single nail, and towering almost to the roof; the beautiful pulpit; the highly-enriched reredos; and the E. window, filled with stained glass, most of which is ancient. Remark also in the choir the monuments to Bp. Marshall (d. 1206) and Bp. Stapledon, who was killed in 1325, during an insurrection in London on behalf of Queen Isabella.

Further to be noticed are *St. Andrew's Chapel*, opening from the N. choir aisle, and *St. James's Chapel*, in the corresponding position on the S. side of the cathedral. In a chamber above the former are preserved the archives of the see, the Exon Domesday, the Fabric Rolls, and the original charter, granted to Leofric by Edward the Confessor, and signed by the great Earl Godwin and his sons, Harold (afterwards king) and Tostig, confirming the removal of the see from

Crediton to Exeter (1050); in the latter is a beautiful monument, said to have been erected as a memorial of Leofric. At the end of the choir aisles, in corresponding positions, are the chantries of St. George, founded by Sir John Speke, about 1518, and of Bp. Oldham (1514-1519), joint founder with Fox, Bp. of Winchester, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The *Lady Chapel*, in which early morning service is performed, has been very completely restored under the direction of *Scott*; it contains the monuments of Bp. Bartholomæus Iscanus (1159-1184), Bp. Simon of Apulia (1206-1224), and of Sir John and Lady Doddridge (d. 1628). In the centre of the pavement is the tombstone of Bp. Quivil (d. 1291), to whom is due the building of the Lady Chapel, and the commencement of the works which transformed the original Norm. church to what we now see. Under the arches opening to the Lady Chapel are the monuments of Bp. Bronescombe (1258-1280) and Bp. Stafford (1394-1419). Opening out of the Lady Chapel, are, N. the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, containing the monuments of Sir Gavaine Carew and his nephew Sir Peter Carew; and on the S., the chapel of St. Gabriel, in which will be noticed a monument to Major-General Simcoe (died 1806), by Flaxman, and Chantrey's statue of Northcote, the painter, a Devonshire man.

Within the ancient Close surrounding the cathedral are the Bishop's Palace and Deanery. In one of the houses on the N. side of the Close there is a magnificent bay window of Henry VII.'s time, and a fine wooden ceiling.

(2) The *Castle*, called also *Rougemont Castle*, from the colour of the soil and rock on which it stands, was built before the Conquest. It is now a ruin. The mound on which the building was erected probably marks the site of a British stronghold, and is situated, like those at *Plympton* and *Totnes*, at the head of a navigable estuary. Of the Norm. castle, the only considerable part which remains

is part of a gateway tower, on the side towards the town, at the head of Castle-street. One side of the area of the Castle Yard is occupied by the Assize Hall and Sessions House, built in 1774. In the crown court hangs a picture of the "Acquittal of Susanna," by W. Brockedon, a native of Devonshire, and in the area in front is a statue of the late Earl of Fortescue (d. 1861), by Stephens. Close to the castle gate are the grounds of Rougemont Lodge (Mrs. R. Gard), to which the stranger is admitted on presenting his card. They contain the most perfect part of the castle mound, which has been laid out as a terrace walk, and are overhung by the ivied walls adjoining the ancient entrance.

(3) The promenade on *Northernhay* has been formed on the ground made by filling up the fosse under the castle wall, and levelling the sloping bank. It is a favourite lounge of the inhabitants, and embraces extensive views of the city, river, &c., N. and W.

(4) *Mount Dinham* is approached from North-street. The grounds are nicely laid out, and are open to the public; they lie along the crest of a steep bank rising immediately above the Exe, and should be visited for the fine view which they afford.

(5) The *Guildhall*, with its Elizabethan façade, built in 1593, is situated in the High-street: it is open at all times, strangers have only to walk in. The hall has been restored and renovated: its roof, with curious brackets, should be noticed, as also the armorial bearings of the mayors, guilds, and benefactors of Exeter, which are on the wall. It contains several portraits, among which are those of Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl Camden (d. 1794), by Thomas Hudson, master of Sir J. Reynolds; General Monk, by Sir Peter Lely; and the Princess Henrietta (also by Sir P. Lely), daughter of Charles I., by whom the portrait was presented to the city. In the Council Chamber are also several portraits of Exeter celebrities. At the Guildhall are kept

the city swords and cap of maintenance: one of the swords was given to the city by Edw. IV., in 1470, the other (together with the cap of maintenance), by Hen. VII., in 1497. Both are the genuine swords of the kings to whom they are attributed; they are only to be seen by special permission.

(6) The *Albert Museum*, in Queen-street, near the *Post Office* and railway station, is a very striking building, erected at a cost of 17,000*l.* (besides the land presented by R. S. Gard, Esq., late M.P. for Exeter), as a memorial of the late Prince Consort. It contains a Free Library, a Museum of Natural History, Economic Geology, and Devonshire Antiquities, a School of Art and Science Classes. The library consists of a reading-room, and lending library of 10,000 volumes, and contains the original cast of Behnes' statue of Sir William Follett (d. 1845), M.P. for Exeter, and native of *Topham*, and a picture of "the death of Virginia," by Opie. On the staircase is a statue of the Prince Consort in his robes, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, by Stephens. In the School of Art is a picture by John Cross, of Tiverton, representing the burial of the princes in the Tower. The city contains twenty-one *Parish Churches*, several of them very interesting to the antiquary. The ancient crypt (Trans.-Norm.) in *St. Stephen's Ch.*, High-street, is worth notice. The *Hall of the College of Priest-Vicars*, entered from South-street, is interesting. It is used for meetings of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, and contains models of fonts, rubbings of brasses, drawings relating to ecclesiology, and a painting by W. Gandy. Some remarkable *old houses* (*Elizabethan*) should be noticed in the High-street.

Excursions.—One of the finest views is from *Knoul Hill*, above the village of *Ide*. Returning by Long Down, the whole distance will be 6 or 7 m. [*Powderham Castle* (Earl of Devon) is no longer accessible to the public.] It is also a pleasant walk along the banks of the *Ship Canal* to *Topham* (also

station, 5½ m. by rail. *Inns*: *Globe*; *Salutation*), and beyond (about 1 m.) as far as *Turf* (whitebait here in the season). A most enjoyable excursion may be made by water to *Turf* (2 hrs.). Hire a boat at the City Wharf. Short excursions may also be made to the ridge of *Haldon* and *Wattle Down*, 3 m. on old Okehampton-road; to *Exwick Hill*, N.W.; *Pennsylvania*, a row of houses on the Tiverton road, looking down the vale of the Exe; the grounds of *Fordlands*, 2½ m. W.; *Pinkoe* (Stat.) *Ch.*, 2½ m. E., and 1½ m. beyond *Poltimore House*; *Heavitree*, 1 m. on Honiton road. The excursions by railway are many, and highly delightful. To *Sidmouth*, ¾ hr.; *Exmouth*, ½ hr.; *Budleigh Salterton*, train to *Exmouth*, thence by omnibus, 5 m.; *Dawlish*, 12½ m.; *Teignmouth*, 15 m.; *Totnes*, 29 m., for a trip down the Dart, 1½ hr., and for visit to ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle*, 2 m. E.; to the beautiful *Ch.* at *Ottery St. Mary* (Stat.), 6 m. from *Sidmouth*. Other excursions, which may be conveniently made from this city, will be found described under *Dartmoor*, *Moreton Hampstead*, and *Bovey Tracey*. The tourist desiring to reach Dartmoor, or its borders from *Crediton* (7 m., Exeter & Barnstaple Rly.), is advised either to walk to *Moreton*, 12 m., or to proceed by railway to *Okehampton*.

EXMOOR, see *Lynton*.

EXMOUTH (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 10½ m. from Exeter. *Inns*: ***Imperial*, facing the sea and 5 min. walk from the railway station; *Royal Beacon*; *London*. A very favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on E. side of the estuary of the Exe. The ridge of *Haldon* ranges as a background at an almost uniform elevation of 800 ft. The effects here of sunrise and sunset are magnificent, and have been often and well depicted by the late Francis Danby, R.A. The *Beacon Walks*, cut on the slope of the hill, and tastefully planted for public use by the late Lord Rolle, afford a very pleasant promenade. The *Esplanade* (1800 ft.), bounded by a strong sea wall, is also a very favourite walk and drive.

Excursions are numerous. The visitor can cross the ferry to *Starcross, Dawlish, Haldon, Teignmouth*. On the *Exmouth* side he can wander to *Orcomb Point*; to *Littleham*, thence to *West Down Beacon* and *Budleigh Salterton*; to pretty village of *Withecombe*, 1 m., and beyond, 2½ m., to the fragment of a *Ch.*, known as *St. John in the Wilderness*; thence to *Woodbury Common* and its camp. *Topsham* may be pleasantly reached by boat. An omnibus runs four times daily to and from *Budleigh Salterton*, 5 m. The sea fishing, boating, and bathing here and at *Budleigh Salterton* are excellent.

2 m. N. of *Exmouth* is the charming village of *Lympstone*, close to which is *Nutwell Court*, the seat of the *Drake* family. Between *Exmouth* and *Lympstone*, rt. of main road, is *Point in View*, consisting of a residence for minister, and a few yards below it, of a small circular residence, inhabited by four maiden ladies. Under roof of latter is the miniature chapel, which is well worth a visit. Permission readily given by the residents. The view from the roof is very fine. Observe especially how little space is occupied by the organ, reading-desk, and pulpit, which are *tria juncta in uno*. This is the highly ingenious contrivance and manufacture of the present minister.

EXTON, see *Oakham*.

Eyam—called *Eem* (*Derby*); 5 m. from *Hassop* Stat., *Midl. Rly.*—is surrounded by picturesque limestone scenery, and is memorable for the devastation caused by the plague in 1665, when 260 out of the 350 inhabitants died. A little to the W. is *Cucklet Delph*, a ravine where *Mr. Mompesson*, the vicar, held the service when the church was obliged to be closed from fear of infection. In the *ch.-yard* is the tomb of *Mrs. Mompesson*, who fell a victim, and also a beautifully-sculptured cross of great antiquity. ½ m. S. is the fine rock scenery of *Middleton Dale* and the *Lovers' Leap*. (See also *Sheffield—Enviions*.)

Eye (*Suffolk*). A short branch line runs to *Eye* from the *Mellis* Stat., *Gt. E. Rly.* The points of interest

are: (a) The *Castle*, of which only fragments of its *Norm. stonework* remain. (b) The *Church* (restored 1869) is a very fine building. The tower, 101 ft. high, is an admirable specimen of stone and flint work. The fine S. porch is of the same date and character as the tower. The tower arch is E. E., as are the nave, piers, and arches. The clerestory, open wooden roof, and very fine rood screen, are *Perp.*

EXFORD, see *Stow-on-the-Wold*.

Fairford (*Gloucester*).—Stat. *Witney Branch G. W. Rly.* (*Inn*: *Bull*, where tickets, 2s. 6d. a day, may be had for trout-fishing in the *Colne*)—is a small but ancient town, celebrated for its *Perp. Church* and its magnificent stained glass, which is believed by some enthusiasts to be true specimens by *Albert Dürer*. But the best archaeologists consider it to be *English work* of the date of the 16th cent. There are 28 windows, and *Vandyck* said of them, "that many of the figures were so exquisitely done, that they could not be executed by the best pencil." The W. window represents the *Last Judgment*, and the E. window the *Crucifixion*. The "Fairford graves" and numerous and interesting specimens of the *Anglo-Saxon* period were discovered in 1850 in a field near the town. *Fairford Park* (*J. B. Barker, Esq.*) has a fine avenue. *Excursion*, 2 m. N.W. to *Quenington Ch.* (*Norm.*), which has two splendidly-sculptured doors.

FAIRLIGHT, see *Hastings*.

FAIRMILE, see *Esher*.

Fakenham (*Norfolk*).—Stat. *Gt. Eastn. Rly.* *Inns*: *Crown*; *Red Lien*. A town on the *Wensum*, chiefly known for its *Corn-market*. The *Ch.* of *SS. Peter and Paul* is a large edifice, with a lofty embattled tower (*Perp.*). Within is a rich and elegant screen in carved wood. The *Perp. font* is adorned with emblems representing the *Four Evangelists*, the *Trinity*, and the *Passion*.

3¼ m. S.W. is *Rainham Hall* (*Marquis of Townshend*), erected by *Inigo Jones*, 1630. Here is the celebrated *Belisarius* of *Salvator Rosa*, presented

to the second Viscount by Frederic the Great; it is perhaps the finest work of that master in England. It has been valued at 10,000*l*. There is also a large and highly-interesting collection of full-length portraits of English soldiers.

3 m. N. of Fakenham is *East Barsham Hall*. It is one of the richest examples of ornamental brickwork in the Tudor style now extant. Upon the N. side of the great court is an elegant entrance porch; the towers and turrets are in a fine state of preservation; it was erected in the latter part of the reign of Henry VII., and was the seat of the Calthorpes.

In *Toftrees Ch.*, 2 m. S.W., is a very remarkable Norm. font. In *Sculthorpe Ch.*, 2 m. N.W., is also a fine Norm. font.

About 4 m. W. of Fakenham is *Houghton* (Marquis of Cholmondeley), built by Sir Robert Walpole (1722-1738). In the hall is a fine bronze cast of the Laocoon by Girardon, and some sculpture by Rysbrach. In the library a whole length portrait of George I. by Kneller. The house also contains fine carvings by Gibbons; tapestry, &c.

10 m. N. of Fakenham is *Holkham* (see *Wells*).

FALLODEN, see *Embleton*.

Falmouth (Cornwall), 11½ m. by rail from *Truro*. *Inns*: Falmouth Hotel, close to station, and Pendennis Castle; **Green Bank Hotel, at opposite end of town and overlooking the harbour; Royal. The town consists mainly of one long, narrow street of mean appearance, but it derives its chief interest from the beauty of its position on the shore of one of the finest harbours in the kingdom. At the entrance to the harbour on S. side are Pendennis Point and *Castle*. The latter afforded shelter to the queen, Henrietta Maria, in 1644, and to Prince Charles in 1646, who sailed hence to Scilly. It is strongly fortified, and from the ramparts may be obtained views of extreme beauty. A circular tower, erected in reign of Henry VIII., and now the residence of the Lieut.-Governor, is the most ancient part of

this fortress. The *Royal Cornwall Yacht Club* has its head quarters in the town, and the *Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society* meets annually at the Society's Hall. Days may be spent by the tourist in exploring the several deep and wooded inlets of this beautiful haven, which extends as far as the entrance of the Truro river, 4 m., and which is known as the *Carrick Roads*. Nearest the town, and rounding the point not far from the Green Bank Hotel, an arm of the sea runs to *Penryn*; half-way up this arm there is a remarkably distinct echo. A ferry-boat crosses from the shore immediately below the Green Bank Hotel to the prettily-situated village of *Flushing*, close to which are the picturesque woods and grounds of *Trefusis*. After rounding Trefusis Point, the next inlet, proceeding N. up the harbour, is *Mylor*, extending to the wood of *Enys* (J. S. Enys, Esq.), and at its mouth affording a favourite anchorage for vessels of small tonnage. The Church at Mylor (recently restored) deserves notice, and the neighbourhood of the village is known to botanists as affording all the varieties of English heaths. To this inlet succeeds *Bestronguet Creek*, running, 3 m., to *Perran Wharf* and the woods of *Carclaw* (Colonel Tremayne). On its shore is the port and town of *Devoran*, and near it the *Ch. of St. Feock* (4 m. from Falmouth or Truro), interesting for its ancient cross.

Pill Creek is the next in order, the entrance of the Truro river being a little beyond it. Returning to Falmouth on the opposite or E. side of the harbour, the tourist will skirt an unbroken shore until within 1½ m. of *St. Mawes Castle*, where the hills are penetrated by *St. Just Creek*. The secluded bay here is well worth visiting. The next creek constitutes the harbour of *St. Mawes*, and extends N. almost to the shores of Gerran's Bay. The *Castle* (erected about the same time as Pendennis) stands on N. side of the entrance, which is bounded on S. side by *St. Anthony's Head* and lighthouse. The *Ch. of St. Anthony*, to which there is a curious private entrance

from the *kitchen of Place House* (the seat of the Spry family), the best E.-E. example in the county, should be visited. The *Black Rock* lies midway between the two points at the entrance of Falmouth harbour. From *Penryn (Inn: King's Arms)*—about ten minutes by rail, or a pleasant walk about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Falmouth (the Green Bank Hotel is nearly equidistant from Falmouth and Penryn Stats.)—the tourist should visit the granite quarries at *Mabe* and *Constantine*, the most important of these being situated, about 2 m., on each side of the old road leading to Helston.

FALSGRAVE, see *Scarboroughh.*

FALSTONE, see *Bellingham.*

Faringdon (Berks.). Stat., G. W. Rly. (branch line of $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Uffington Junc.). *Inn: Crown.* This town was a residence of the Saxon kings. It stands on the side of a hill in a sheltered situation, and commands fine views of the Berkshire Downs on the one hand, and the valley of the Thames on the other.

The large cruciform *Church* (restored) is now mainly E. E., but with a low Norm. tower. The chancel is very fine E. E. Observe also a door of the same date, with beautiful ironwork.

Faringdon House (Daniel Bennett, Esq.) near the ch., and approached through a noble avenue of elms, was built by Pye the poet laureate, on the site of the ancient mansion which was garrisoned for Charles I.

Faringdon Clump, a grove of Scotch firs, on an eminence of iron-sand just outside the town, is the chief landmark in the Vale of White Horse, and commands an extensive view.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Faringdon is *Eaton Hastings*, with a small E.-E. Ch., worth a visit.

Uffington is a pleasant village (S. of Uffington Junc.) under the White Horse Hill.

The noble *Ch.* (founded 1105) is mostly of E. E. character, and has a very fine central octagonal lantern tower. Several of the details of this beautiful ch. are figured in Rickman and in Parker's 'Gloss. of Architecture.'

1 m. S. of the village rises the *White Horse Hill*, so named from the rude figure of a galloping steed cut in the turf near its summit, which has "given its name to the vale upon which it has looked down these thousand years or more." It is cut on the N.W. face of the hill, and being 374 ft. in length, and stretching over an acre of ground, is visible from a distance of 20 m.

"Below the White Horse is a curious deep and broad gully called the 'Manger,' into one side of which the hills fall with a series of sweeping curves, known as 'The Giant's Stairs.'" The other side of the Manger is known as "The Dragon's Hill."

At the summit of the hill, which is 893 ft. above the level of the sea, is the large oval camp known as *Uffington Castle*, 700 ft. in diameter from E. to W. and 500 ft. from N. to S.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. is another camp called *Hardwell Castle*, and about 1 m. S.W. is *Alfred's Camp*.

Following the hill westward for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. close to the ancient Ridgeway, the cromlech, known as *Wayland Smith's Cave*, is reached. It consists of three large stones, with a fourth laid upon them, and several others scattered around.

Coleshill (3 m. S.W.) is a model village. The *Ch.*, originally Trans-Norm. and E. E., has a good Perp. tower, and a modern Dec. chancel. *Coleshill House* (Earl of Radnor), erected by Inigo Jones in 1650, stands in a fine park.

Great Coxwell is a small village, 2 m. S., and at a short distance from it, on the top of Badbury Hill, are the remains of a Roman camp of a circular form, 200 yds. in diam.

Close to the village is a very large barn, the remains of a religious establishment, built by the abbots of Beaulieu (New Forest), to whom the manor was granted by King John in 1205.

Near *Little Coxwell*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., and extending over an area of nearly 14 acres, are the *Coles Pits*. They number about 200, are of a circular form, and from 7 to 22 ft. deep, and are

supposed to have been the habitations or hiding places of ancient Britons.

FARLEIGH CASTLE, see *Bradford* (Wilts.).

FARMING WOODS, see *Oundle*.

Farnborough (Hants). Stat. for *Aldershot*, L. & S. W. Rly., 33 m. from Waterloo. Another route (53 m.) by S. E. Rly., *viâ* Redhill (Reading Branch). The tourist arriving here will be bent on proceeding either to the Chobham ridges (see *Woking*), or to *Aldershot Camp*. The latter, which was permanently established in the summer of 1854, lies on E. side of the Winchester turnpike road, and is divided into a N. and S. Camp by the Basingstoke canal. The plateau on which the 2 camps stand is on an average 320 ft. above the sea. The railway stations which give access to the Camp are: (1) by L. & S. W. Rly. to Farnborough, from the N.; Ash and Tongham on S., distances from 2 to 3 m.; North Camp Stat., 1 m. from entrance of N. Camp, and very near the rifle-ranges on Ash Common; Aldershot, very near the S. Camp; (2) By S. E. Rly. to Ash, 2 m. from S. Camp; Aldershot (or N. Camp), which is nearer to the Camp than S. W. Rly. Stat. of same name; and Farnborough, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Farnborough Stat., S. W. Rly. There is also direct railway communication between Ascot and Woking, with Stats. at Bagshot, Camberley (for York Town), and Frimley. From the last named the line is (1878) being continued to the North Camp. At the Farnborough and both the N. Camp stations, omnibuses and cabs meet most of the trains. The pedestrian, however, would do well to walk through the fir plantations, making his way towards the 4 churches in the Camps, which, situated on rising ground, serve as landmarks. The S. Camp occupies much more space than the N. Camp, and has all the chief public establishments. On a hillock in the centre, recognisable from afar by its clumps of firs, are the headquarters of the Lt.-Gen. in command. In the Winchester-road (*ante*), close to the N. Camp, are the *Queen's Hotel* and the officers' *Club-house*. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of

the latter is the permanent *Ch. of All Saints*. A short distance further, on opposite side of the road, is the *Queen's Pavilion*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of this extends the *Long Valley*, at the extremity of which is a steep hill (600 ft.), with some ancient entrenchments known as *Cæsar's Camp*. From this point will be obtained the best view of the troops on a Field Day. Together the Camps cover an area of about 7 sq. m., and they commonly contain about 12,000 soldiers, besides women and children. The town of *Aldershot* closely adjoins the S. Camp (*Inns*: Cambridge H.; Wellington H.; George H.; Royal H.). *Ash Ch.* (rebuilt by Woodyer) is 2 m. E., and, like Aldershot, the village has largely grown since the establishment of the Camp.

FARNE ISLANDS, see *Bamborough*.

Farnham (Surrey), Stat., 40 m. from London, L. & S. W. Rly. *Inns*: ** Bush; Lion and Lamb. The town and neighbourhood contain much to interest the tourist. The chief feature of the town is still the stately moated *Castle*, a residence of the Bps. of Winchester, on whom the manor was bestowed by Ethelbald of Wessex, A.D. 860. It suffered much in the Civil Wars, and owes its present form mainly to Bp. Morley (1662-84). The servants' hall is part of the original structure (1136). The chapel contains some carved panels by Gibbons. The *Keep* is probably temp. Hen. III. The town, also celebrated for its hop plantations, is now almost connected with Aldershot. The tourist's first excursion may well be to (a) *Moor Park*, 1 m. E., and *Waverley Abbey*, about 1 m. beyond. *Moor Park* (J. F. Bateman, Esq., F.R.S.) was the retreat of Sir Wm. Temple (d. 1689), author of the 'Triple Alliance.' Near the E. end of the house is the sun-dial under which, according to his own request, his heart was buried. Sir Wm.'s secretary was Jonathan Swift, who wrote here his 'Battle of the Books,' and 'Tale of a Tub,' and made love to Stella, Lady Giffard's waiting-maid. At the end of the Park, opening on to the heath, is "*Mother Ludlam's Cave*,"

the residence of the "White Witch," who, according to the legend, used to be invoked by her neighbours (see 'Handbook for Surrey'). The caldron rendered famous by the legend is still deposited in *Frensham Ch.*, 3 m. further S. About 1 m. S.E. of Moor Park are the beautiful E.-E. ruins of *Waverley Abbey*, the first house of the White Monks (Cisterc.) founded in England (1128). At *Tilford Green* is the King's Oak, measuring in circuit $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. at 5 ft. from the ground. 2 m. E. from Farnham, the tourist will reach a termination of the *Hog's Back*, a remarkable ridge of chalk extending in the direction of *Guildford* (see). $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Farnham, on N. side of the ridge, are the deliciously pure *Wansborough* springs.

Faversham (Kent). Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. and Junc. for Herne Bay, Margate, and Ramsgate. *Inn*: The Ship. A famous Abbey existed here in early times, of which scarcely any trace now remains. The *Parish Ch.* (restored by *Scott*) is thought to have served as that of the abbey. It is E. E., of great size and beauty, the transepts being divided into 3 aisles, by 2 rows of octangular pillars. The nave, in its present state, is the vilest Georgian Corinthian, ceiled and pewed. Observe modern font, and in N. transept remains of E.-E. paintings of the highest interest; also on wall of N. aisle of chancel, some 14th-cent. paintings. In the chancel, which is of unusual breadth, are 12 miserere stalls.

The *Grammar School* adjoins the ch.-yd., and beyond the school is the house of "Master Arden."

Visit *Davington Ch.* (carefully restored by Mr. Willement) and village, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. The *Priory*, of which there are interesting remains, was Benedictine, founded 1153.

Distances (by rail).—Canterbury, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Dover, 26 m.; Whitstable, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Margate, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m.

FAWLEY, see *Southampton*.

FECKENHAM, see *Worcester*.

FELBRIDGE, see *Cromer*.

FELISKIRK, see *Thirsk*.

FELIXSTOWE, see *Ipswich*.

FELMERSHAM, see *Bedford*.

FELPHAM, see *Bognor*.

Felstead (Essex). Stat. Gt. E. Rly. The *Ch.*, standing on an eminence, has portions which have been considered Saxon. It contains what was once a splendid monument to the first Lord Rich, the founder of a hospital at Felstead, and of the Grammar School, in which Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician; Richard Cromwell, and two at least of his brothers were educated. Oliver Cromwell's wife was the daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Felstead, and his eldest son, Robert, was buried here in 1639. Rather more than half a mile beyond Felstead Stat. stood the *Priory of Little Dunmow*, of which there are still some interesting remains. It was founded for Augustinian Canons in 1104. Attached to it were lands held by an ancient "custom," by which a *Flitch of Bacon* could be claimed by any married couple who had "not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The earliest claim recorded in the Charterlary of the Priory was in the year 1445: the last claim allowed was in 1751. The custom has been revived of late years, but in connection with the town of Great Dunmow, which has, however, in reality nothing to do with it.

The S. aisle and 5 arches of the nave of the Priory Ch. form the present *Parish Ch.* Under an arch in the S. wall near the E. end, is a tomb, said to be that of the foundress. Close to it is the arm-chair in which the happy couple who obtained the flitch were wont to be installed. The next railway station is Dunmow. (See *Gt. Dunmow*.)

FEN DITTON, see *Cambridge*.

FERRYSIDE, see *Caermarthen*.

Ffestiniog (Merioneth.); $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from *Portmadoc*, and 1 hr. from *Tan-y-bwlch*; 3 m. from the latter by road. *Inns*: *Penglwyn Arms; The Abbey Arms. A little town on a hill between the rivers Dwyryd and Cynvael.

Excursions.—A path leads from the town across a farmyard and field, to the wooded banks of the Cynvael, which rushes down the glen in a suc-

cession of romantic falls. From the falls the tourist may follow the stream about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing Pont Newydd, through most romantic scenery, to the beautiful glen of *Rhaiadr-Cwm*, near which the river falls perpendicularly over a series of deeply-cleft precipices; hence he may return l. by road to Ffestiniog. To *Bala* (see), about 19 m. S.E. To the *Slate Quarries*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. The railway journey (to Duffws), 20 min., should be taken as a curiosity (gauge line of rather less than 2 ft.), though the pedestrian will have a better opportunity of enjoying the highly picturesque scenery. The quarries are situated on the W. slopes of the Manod mountains, and on the side of Yr Allt Fawr, a bold outline of the Moelwyn group. There is a good road N. to Dolwyddelan (pron. "Dol'thelen"), 8 m.; thence $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Bettws-y-Coed* (which see). To *Penmachno*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. (a good station for anglers in Llyn Conway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.), and *Pentrevoelas*, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m., by *Ysnydd Ewan* (see *Bettws*). To *Trawsfynydd*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. and 13 m. from *Dolgelley*.

Filey (Yorks.). Stat., N. E. Rly., $46\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *York*; 44 m. from *Hull*; and 8 m. by road, 9 m. by rail, from *Scarborough*. The distance from London (King's-cross), *via* York, is $237\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Inns*: *Crescent Hotel; Mason's Belle Vue, overlooking the bay; Foord's Hotel, Queen-street; Three Tuns; Crown; Ship; the best lodgings are in the Crescent.

A quiet and pleasant watering-place, overlooking the beautiful bay which, with its broad sweep of hard sand (an unbroken stretch of 5 m. for riding or driving), is here a great attraction. The bathing is excellent. Filey has its *Spa*, said to be useful in dyspeptic cases; news-room, baths, &c. Like Scarborough, too, it has its old town and new town, and the tourist should make a point of walking through the main street of the former. The herring fisheries here are very extensive. A deep ravine laid out with terraces and plantations, and crossed by an iron bridge, separates the town from the Church, which is worth a visit. It is for the most part Trans. Norm. and

E. E. By a remarkable arrangement of seats inside, the aisles are left empty, and there is no central passage through the nave. Outside, remark the corbel table of the parapet. From the ch. you may pass down to the sands, and thence to "*Filey Brig*," a long projecting reef of sandstone, the delight of the naturalist, with its many fucoids, corallines, radiata and mollusca.

A fine new Ch. (St. John the Evangelist) has been built in New Filey for the accommodation of visitors. It is closed in winter.

FINCHALE ABBEY, see *Durham*.

FINSBURY PARK, see *Hornsey*.

Fishguard (Pemb.), 14 m. from *Haverfordwest* (omnibus 3 times weekly), and $17\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Cardigan*. *Inns*: *Commercial; Great Western: the latter commands a fine sea view. This is one of the most picturesque little towns on the coast. It is divided into 2 portions—the upper occupying the cliffs, the lower constituting the seaport and harbour. Fishguard Bay is beautifully sheltered. On l., 1 m. from the town, is *Goodwick*, with fine sands, good bathing, and in a lovely and quiet situation. The line of coast beyond forms *Strumble Head*. A very pleasant excursion of 11 m. may be made to the *Preceli* mountains (1754 ft.). On the road to *Cardigan* is passed, 7 m., *Newport* (Inn: Llyn-gair Arms). The principal feature of the *Castle* there, which overlooks the bay, is a very elegant 13th-cent. tower. Thence it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Cardigan*.

FLAMBOROUGH, see *Bridlington*.

FLAXLEY ABBEY, see *Westbury-on-Severn*.

Fleetwood (Lanc.)—Stat. L. & Y. Rly. (*Inns*: Royal H.; Crown H.)—is a dull and unsuccessful port and bathing-place at the mouth of the Wyre; but it is very quiet, the air is very good, and the views over the Lancashire lake hills are interesting. A School of Musketry is stationed here. Steamers daily to Belfast.

Excursions.—2 m. S. to *Rossall Hall*, now a famous *School*. The chapel contains an elaborate reredos of alabaster. Beyond, along the coast, *Cleleys*.

Gynn, and *Blackpool* (see). From here the Lake District may be easily visited by boat across Morecambe Bay to *Piel*. (See *Barrow-in-Furness*.)

FLETHING, see *Lewes*.

Flint (Flintshire), 191 m. by rail from Euston-square, and 12½ m. by rail from Chester, also included in L. & N. W. New Circular N. Wales Tour. *Inns*: Royal Oak; Cross Foxes; Ship. A small town on the estuary of the Dee, chiefly important for its chemical manufactures. The *Castle* (temp. Edw. I.) consists of a square court abutting on the sea, connected by a drawbridge with the *citadel*, which is called the Double Tower. The *Ch.*, which is modern, has a monument, executed at Rome, to Mrs. Muspratt; stained glass windows in memory of the Eytton family, and a clock in the tower presented by Lord Hanmer, for a quarter of a century M.P. for this borough. A little to the l. of the town is *Connysllt* or *Coleshill*, the scene of Hen. II.'s defeat by Owain Gwynedd.

An excursion may be made to *Holywell*, 4½ m., by taking road to l. about 3 m. from Flint, and ascending a hill, at top of which is the cemetery of the town of Holywell; from the latter the excursion may be extended about 2 m. to *Basingwerk Abbey*; to *Northop*, 3 m., whence the tourist may diverge (1), 3 m., to *Mold*; (2), 2½ m. N.W., to *Moel-y-gaer* and *Halkin Mountain*; (3), about 3 m., to *Ewloe Castle*, whence again it is 2 m. to *Hawarden Park* and *Castle* (which see).

Distance.—Rhyl, by rail, 17 m.

FLITTON, see *Shefford*.

FLUSHING, see *Falmouth*.

Folkestone (Kent). Stat., South Eastn. Rly. *Inns*: The **Pavilion H., near the harbour (most comfortable and charges reasonable); London and Paris H.; Alexandra H.; Royal George H.; West Cliff H., and Bates's Private H., Upper Sandgate-road.

The town is situated at the E. extremity of the rich plain which extends from the entrance of the valley of Elham to the sea, and is protected from the north winds by a range of high hills, among which Castle Hill

(or Cæsar's Camp), and the Sugar Loaf Hill, are conspicuous for the boldness of their outline (*infra*). This position, and the advantages of the picturesque road under the cliff to Sandgate, recommend it to those invalids who require a mild climate during the winter. The opening of the railway in 1844, and consequent improvement of its harbour, and the establishment of packets to Boulogne, contributed largely to the prosperity of Folkestone; whilst the wide sea view from the top of the cliff, and the excellence of the air, combine to make it an attractive watering-place. The best houses are on the W. cliff, called "the Lees," towards Sandgate.

The chief relic of ancient Folkestone is the *Church* (dedicated to SS. Mary and Eanswith), which stands very picturesquely on the W. cliff. The tower is placed between the nave and chancel; this last is E. E., with an unusually high pitched roof, and is very interesting. In 1859 the ch. was restored, when the whole of the building W. of the tower was taken down and rebuilt.

The views from the pier extend to Shakespeare's Cliff, E., and across the marshes to Fairlight Down, above Hastings, W. The neighbourhood of Folkestone abounds in interest for the geologist. At *East Wear Bay*, beyond Copt Point, the shore is rich in fossils.

The walk to *Sandgate* (1½ m., and 3 m. from *Hythe*) along the cliff commands noble sea views. The town may also be reached by rail, *via* Western-hanger Junc. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and a resort for visitors in the season for the sea-bathing (*Inns*: Royal Norfolk H.; Royal Kent H.; and Alexandra H.). Shorncliffe Camp, between Sandgate and Hythe, is worth visiting.

About 2 m. N. of Folkestone is a remarkable series of chalk-hills, called the Backbone of Kent, *Sugar Loaf Hill* and *Castle Hill*. A road has been cut into the side of the first hill, and winds round to the top. *Castle Hill*, or Cæsar's Camp, has on its summit three lines of entrenchments.

Cherry Garden Valley, below Cæsar's Camp, has scattered amongst its ash-

trees some very ancient cherry and apple-trees.

Cheriton, 2 m. W. of Folkestone, has an E.-E. ch. of interest. There is a picturesque arcade in the chancel. The sea view from the churchyard is very fine, and the walk to *Seabrook*, near Hythe (2 m.), is a very pleasant one.

Longer excursions may be made to *Hythe*, 5 m. (which see); to *Swingfield Minnis*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.; and to *St. Radigund's Abbey*, 5 m. (see *Dover*).

At *Swingfield* are the remains of a *Preceptory* of the Knights of St. John, now a farm called St. John, at the further end of the minnis or common. The principal remains, at the E. end of the present house, are those of the chapel.

The *Ch.* of *Paddlesworth*, 5 m. from Folkestone, which stands on a hill 650 ft. above the sea, is interesting and worth a visit.

FOOT'S CRAY, see *Crays*.

FORD, see *Wooler*.

FORD ABBEY, see *Chard*.

FORDHAM, see *Ely*.

Fordingbridge (Hants). Stat. S.W. Rly., about half-way between *Salisbury* and *Wimborne*. Inns: Greyhound; Crown (comfortable, and very moderate). There is excellent fishing in the Burgate and Fordingbridge waters, but it is strictly preserved. Permission to fish in the *Breamore* waters may be obtained of Mr. Stanford, Sir E. Hulse's agent. This is an ancient town, and claims to be anterior to the Conquest. The single object of interest is the *Ch.*, which is worth examination, the roof of the N. chancel especially. *Rockborne Ch.*, 3 m. N., contains a very beautiful alto-relievo, by Gibson, to the memory of the son of Gen. Sir Eyre Coote.

FOREST HILL (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

FORTIS GREEN, see *Hornsey*.

FOTHERINGHAY, see *Oundle* and *Peterborough*.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, see *Ripon*.

FOWEY, see *Liskeard* and *St. Austell*.

Framlingham (Suffolk). Stat. Gt. E. Rly., on branch line $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Wickham Market. Inn:

Crown and Anchor: gigs and horses kept.

This is a very ancient town, with a good deal of historical and antiquarian interest.

The existing remains of the *Castle* date chiefly from the time of Thomas of Brotherton (temp. Edwd. I.). Considerable changes were made, however, by the second Howard Duke, who died in the castle in 1524, and to whom must be assigned the chimneys of moulded brick, the Perp. windows, and the main gateway. The great court of the castle, entered by this gateway, is of irregular form, surrounded by an unbroken wall, and studded at intervals with towers open on the interior side. These towers, covered with ivy, and the deep moat full of trees and brushwood, make the ruin very picturesque, especially on the exterior. There was a sallyport or barbican on the W., near the main entrance, and a bridge and postern carried on piers across the moat on the E. The view near this postern is very picturesque.

The *Ch.* is a fine and very large edifice, and contains some highly interesting monuments.

On a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village is the *Albert Memorial Middle Class College*, a large and picturesque building.

The *Ch.* of *Dennington*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Framlingham, by a pleasant walk across fields—3 m. by road—should on no account be left unvisited by the ecclesiologist. The chancel and nave are Dec., the clerestory of the nave, porch, and aisles, Perp.

In the S. wall are two piscinas, one of which has very curious tracery and sedilia, with rich angular spandrels, and fine pinnacles. The carvings of the capitals of the side shafts of the chancel windows are most delicate and striking, and the chancel arch is very fine. The open seats in the nave are, perhaps with the exception of those at *Laxfield*, the finest in the county, but the best specimens of woodwork are the parclose screens at the end of each aisle, with the lofts above.

At *Laxfield*, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Den-

nington, the *Ch.* is very good, and the carvings of the seats finer even than those at Dennington.

At *Parham* (Stat.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Framlingham, are some remains of the old hall of the Willoughbys. These are apparently of the 15th cent., and stand within a deep moat. The gateway, a Tudor building, is later.

Distances.—*Ipswich*, $22\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Aldborough*, about 27 m., *viâ* Saxmundham.

FRANT, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

FRESHWATER, see *Wight, Isle of*.

FRITTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Frocester (Gloucester), Stat., Midland Rly., 25 min. from Gloucester. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Leonard Stanley Ch.*, a fine cruciform E. Norm. building, with a moulded W. door. There are remains of conventual character close by. The view from *Frocester Hill* is beautiful, and as an oolitic fossil locality is classic ground to the geologist.

FROGMORE, see *Windsor*.

Frome (Somerset.). Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; George. This is a large and populous town, with several flourishing manufactories. The staple manufacture is that of woollen cloth. The fine and magnificent *Parish Ch.* of St. John the Baptist has been restored, and in part rebuilt. In approaching from the N. the visitor will be struck with the vigour and effectiveness of the *Calvary steps*, or *Stations of the Cross*, a series of carvings, consisting of scenes from our Lord's Passion, which occupy the steep ascent from the entrance of the churchyard to the N. porch. The pulpit, the rich and beautiful chancel, the Ken memorial window, the ringing-floor under the tower on the S., the roof of the nave, and the many windows in the aisle, are worthy attention. On the outside, under the E. wall of the chancel, is the singular and interesting monument of Bishop Ken.

The *cloth-mills* are scattered about the neighbourhood of the town. Mr. Sheppard's, called *Spring Gardens*, is the largest, and may be visited in a walk to *Vallis Bottom*. Turn l. at the bridge, down the course of the river, and a path across small grassy fields leads in 1 m. to Spring Gardens.

Mr. Gregory's *card-factory* is well worth a visit, the machinery being highly curious. The cards are for teasing or "carding" the wool.

Vallis lies 1 m. W. of Spring Gardens, and the same distance N.W. of Frome, l. of the road to Radstoke. It is a romantic little glen, with richly-wooded sides. A very charming walk may be taken up the course of the little stream. It divides at *Elm*, one branch running N.W. from *Mells*, another S.W. from the woods of *Asham* and *Nunney*. Either route will afford much pleasure to the lover of the picturesque. From *Vallis* an equally pretty walk may be taken up another branch of the stream, by *Whatley*, 2 m., where there is a good *ch.*, to *Nunney*, where there is another very pretty dell, running in the direction of *Bruton*. *Nunney Castle* is a very picturesque ruin. It was founded temp. Edw'd. III. The walls are nearly perfect, and present an excellent example of a fortified house of the period of transition from Dec. to Perp., surrounded by a moat.

Marston House (Earl of Cork), 3 m. S.W., is a stately Italian structure, containing many good paintings.

Lullington, a secluded village $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., deserves notice for its small church, which has good transition work, between Norm. and E. E. The most curious part of it is the N. doorway.

Longleat (Marquis of Bath) is 4 m. S.E. (see *Warminster*).

FULBOURN, see *Cambridge*.

Furness Abbey (Lanc.)—Stat., Furness Rly. (*Hotel*: ** Abbey, close to station and ruins)—is one of our finest mediæval examples of ecclesiastical architecture (Trans. Norm. and E.E.), situated in the beautiful glen, formerly called Beckang's Gill, or Valley of Deadly Nightshade. It was founded by King Stephen and Queen Maud, whose effigies are still on each side of the great E. window. The *Ch.* was cruciform. The N. transept (129 ft. by 28 ft.) has fine N. window, with arch perfect, and an E.-Norm. door below. On l. are tombs of abbots. Both N. and S. transepts have chapels attached to them. The body of the

church is 304 ft. long, and from the centre rose the tower, 3 of the pillars of which and the E. arch remain. The arch of the E. window is broken; but the sedilia by the high altar are still there, and are supposed to have been richly gilt. In the choir are effigies of knights (Hen. III. or Edw. I.). South of the chancel is the *Chapter-house* (60 ft. by 45 ft.), which has traces of the pillars which supported its 12 ribbed arches. Above it were the library and scriptorium; and beyond it were the refectory, the locutorium, calefactorium, and lavatorium, which opened into the garden. Within the area of the abbey-wall (65 acres) were bakeries, malt-kilns, granaries, and fish-ponds. The abbey was one of the richest in the kingdom; and in Edward I.'s reign its income was 18,000*l.* a year. The hotel was the abbot's residence, and has some good *bas-reliefs*. 2 m. E. is *Gleaston Castle* (see *Ulverston*). There are frequent trains to *Barrow*, 2 m.; *Ulverston*, 7½ m.; *Broughton*, 10½ m.; *Coniston*, 19 m.; *Windermere*, 18 m. Holders of Circular Tour tickets issued by the Furness Railway Company are allowed sufficient time to visit the ruins, or may break their journey here.

GAD'S HILL, see *Rochester*.

GAINFORD, see *Darlington*.

Gainsborough (Lincoln).—Stats., G. N. and Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rlys., 18 m. N.W. from Lincoln, and 35 m. S.W. from Hull. Steamers run daily to Hull. (*Inn*: White Hart)—is situated on the eastern bank of the river Trent, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, and is still a river port of some importance.

The "Eagre," a tidal wave from the mouth of the Trent, rises to the height of several feet at spring tides, and a few miles below the town has a fine appearance when rolling up the river. The *Ch.* (All Saints), erected about 1209, has a pinnaced tower 90 ft. high.

Part of the *Old Hall* or *Manor House*, in the ancient style of domestic architecture, is said to have been built by John of Gaunt. It is principally constructed of oak timber framing, but on

the N. side is a beautifully pointed stone structure, probably originally intended as a chapel. There is a brick tower at the N.W. end, 80 ft. high, commanding extensive views. A portion of the building has been converted into a Corn Exchange, Assembly Rooms, and Mechanics' Institute. In the *Ch.* at *Lea*, 2½ m. S.E., is an effigy temp. Edw. I. At *Knaith*, 1 m. further S., the *Ch.* is the remnant of Heyning's Priory, and has a window richly ornamented with tracery. *Epworth*, 12 m. N.W., pleasantly situated in centre of Isle of Axholme, was the birthplace of John Wesley, whose father was Rector.

Garstang (Lanc).—Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (*Inns*: Eagle and Child; Royal Oak)—is a quiet little town, nearly 2 m. from station, on rt. bank of river Wyre, which is crossed by a handsome bridge and *Aqueduct* for the canal. The *Ch.* is 1½ m. S. of the town, and has carved oak stalls and a screen and monuments to the Butlers of Kirkland. *Old houses*: *Nateby Hall* and *Bowers*, both farm-houses, 1½ m. N.W. The latter contains a curious "priest-hole." The ruins of *Greenhaigh Castle*, besieged and demolished during the Civil War, are between the town and the railway. In the river is good trout and chub fishing. The walks to N. and E. of the town afford interesting views of the Lancashire Fells. *Winmarleigh* is the modern seat of Lord W. (Wilson Patten).

GATESHEAD (Durham), see *NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE*.

GATTON, see *Reigate*.

GEDDINGTON, see *Kettering*.

GERRAN'S BAY, see *St. Austell*.

Gerrard's Cross (Bucks.), 5 m. from Uxbridge, and 9 m. from High Wycombe. *Inn*: Bull, a neat little hostel, suited for tourists, close to Duke of Somerset's seat.

GIDLEIGH, see *Moreton Hampstead*.

GIGLESWICK, see *Settle*.

GIGG'S HILL, see *Ditton*.

Gillingham (Dorset.), Stat., S. W. Rly., about midway between Salisbury and Yeovil. (*Inns*: Phoenix; Railway Inn. The parish is of im-

mense size, 41 m. in circuit, and containing 61,000 acres. Three rivers unite a little below the town, and afford some good trout fishing. The town was once of considerable importance. The *Witan*, at which Edward the Confessor was accepted as King of England, was held here 1042; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the Ch. stood a hunting-lodge of our early kings.

4 m. N. stands the little market-town of *Mere* (*Inns*: Ship; George), on the borders of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, in a wild and bleak down country, with wide views all round. The Ch., chiefly Perp., is one of the best in S. Wilts. It has a stately tower with lofty pinnacles, and within, a richly carved oaken ceiling, good rood-screen, stalls, and parclooses. The *Market-house* is of some antiquity. To the N.W. is the mound of the castle, built 1253 by Rich. E. of Cornwall. To the S.W., near the town, is *Mere Park*, and 1 m. S. *Woodlands*, where the remains of the 15th-cent. mansion of the Doddingtons deserves a visit.

2 m. N.W. of Mere, on a precipitous hill, is *Whitesheet Camp*, considered by Hoare as a British work, further strengthened by the Saxons.

3 m. W. is *Stourhead*, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Ainsley Hoare, Bart. It is well known for a fine collection of pictures, but more celebrated for the extreme beauty and decoration of its park and grounds. The house is shown on Fridays, and the grounds at all times. *Stourhead* is entered by an embattled gatehouse, flanked by round towers and beautifully ivied. A visitor to the *Pleasure Grounds*, after passing the gatehouse, descends between banks of turf and hedges of laurel to the hamlet of *Stourton*, a group of pretty cottages, ancient church, and *Inn*, enconced in a little dell beneath impending woods. Opposite the church is the entrance to the pleasure-grounds, where the attention of the visitor will be directed to a beautiful ornament, the *High Cross of Bristol*, erected in that city about 1373, as a mark of gratitude to Edward III. It is an elaborate piece of stonework, decorated with the statues of 8 of our monarchs. It

was re-erected where it now stands in 1733. On the level of the lake will be pointed out the *Temple of the Muses*, *Paradise Well*, and an old font removed from the church. Further on a view opens on the rt. up *Six Wells Bottom* to *St. Peter's Pump*, another relic from Bristol, covering the six sources of the Stour. The path next crosses an arm of the lake, and winding past the *Swan House*, dives into the *Grotto*. A view now opens of the portico of the *Pantheon*, a copy of the famous temple at Rome, occupying a charming site. Continuing his course the visitor will reach the *Temple of the Sun*, designed after that at Baalbec, commanding a bird's-eye view of lake and garden. *Alfred's Tower*, not the least of the curiosities at Stourhead, occupies a magnificent point of view called *Kingsettle*, a lofty hill 800 ft. above the sea, which every visitor should ascend. Get key at the adjoining lodge.

GILLINGHAM (Kent), see *Chatham*.

Gillow-Heath (Staff.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly. *Inn*: Talbot Arms. On the hill above the station is *Biddulph Grange*, the beautiful seat of James Bateman, Esq. The *Gardens* are extensive and superb. Open free on the first Monday in June, July, Aug. and Sept., and by tickets, price 5s., to be obtained at the Inn, to admit five people, every Friday in the year. The principal parts are the Orangery, Camellia and Rhododendron House, the Cherry Orchard, the Dahlia walk, the Egyptian Court, the Pinetum, the Ravine, the Arboretum, the Wellingtonia Avenue, the Chinese Gardens and the "Stumpery." *Biddulph Hall* is a fine old Elizabethan ruin, besieged and destroyed by the Parliamentary forces under Sir Wm. Brereton in 1643. The Ch. contains some beautiful stained glass from Belgium, and an altar-tomb to the Bowyers.

Gilsland (Cumb.)—Stat. N. E. Rly.—16 m. from Carlisle. Omnibus meets the trains for *Gilsland Spa* (large *Hotel*), in the rocky valley of the Irthing, much resorted to for its medicinal waters (sulphuric and chalybeate springs). *Inn*: Gelderd's

Shaw's Hotel. Here Sir W. Scott first met Charlotte Carpenter, who afterwards became his wife. Gilsland is also the scene of a portion of 'Guy Mannering.' Near here is "Mumps Ha'," or Beggars' Hall, the house where Dandie Dinmont is represented (in 'Guy Mannering') as telling the news of Ellangowan's death to Meg Merrilies.

GISBURNE, see *Settle*.

GLAISDALE END, see *Whitby*.

Glasson (Lanc.), 2½ m. from *Galgate*—Stat. L. & N. W. Rly.—is the port of Lancaster, situated at the estuary of the Lune, where it begins to narrow, and near the mouth of the Conder. Vessels of 400 tons can enter the docks. 2 m. S. are the remains of *Cockersand Abbey*, consisting of the octagonal chapter house, used as the burial-place of the Daltons. *Overton Ch.*, on the N. bank of the estuary opposite Glasson, has a Norm. door with zigzag mouldings. *Ashton Hall* (N. Le G. Starkie, Esq.) is beautifully situated to W. of station.

Glastonbury (Somerset.). Stat. Somerset. & Dorset Rly., where it joins the line from Wells. *Inns*: *George* (post); *Red Lion*. The chief interest of this town, the ancient "Isle of Avalon," arises from its celebrated *Abbey*, one of the earliest centres of Christianity in England. The entrance to the Abbey ruins is on the rt. of the chief street, under the new Assembly Rooms, through a garden. Admission, 6d. Of the vast church (originally 594 ft. in length) and its appended buildings, the remnants are scanty. Of the latter we have only the Abbot's kitchen, and a small fragment adjoining, and a gateway, now converted into the *Red Lion Inn*. Of the ch. we have the two E. tower piers, with one of the N. transeptal chapels, nearly the whole of the S. wall of the choir aisle, some bays of the S. nave aisle, and the so called *St. Joseph's Chapel*. The work is of the very highest type, and the church, both in size and architectural excellence, was on a level with our first-class cathedrals. The best preserved and most interesting portion of the ruins

is *St. Joseph's Chapel*, the composition of which is singularly rich, the style of decoration florid, and the workmanship admirable. Notice the inscription, in Saxon characters, on S. wall, "Jesus Maria." Of the Abbey buildings within the precinct walls the only one standing is the magnificent *Abbot's Kitchen*, 33½ ft. square within the walls, and 72 ft. high to the top of the lantern, now standing alone and entered by a gate in *Magdalene-street*. (The key is kept in the house opposite.)

The *Abbot's Barn*, of the 14th cent., at the top of *Chinkwell-street*, is perhaps the finest and most richly ornamented of the monastic granaries still remaining.

The *Entrance Gateway* for the laity and guests is merged in the *Red Lion Inn*, in *Magdalene-street*. The great gate is hidden by a modern house; but the vaulted entrance for foot passengers is still accessible. Passing through the inn, in the yard at the back, there is a small *Almshouse* for women, with a chapel, founded by Abbot Beere. The *George Inn* in *High-street*, the old pilgrim's hostelry, temp. Edward IV., "is the best piece of domestic work in Glastonbury. The front is one splendid mass of panelling, pierced, where necessary, for windows. The centre is occupied by a four centred gateway, with a bay window to l. rising the whole height of the house."

A little higher up the street, nearly opposite the Post Office, is the *Tribunal*, built by Abbot Beere as the abbey court-house.

A very rich small timber front, in *Northlode-street*, l. side, and the *Almshouse* and *Chapel* of *St. Mary Magdalene*, in the street of the same name, should be seen by the tourist. Glastonbury has two churches. The principal is *St. John the Baptist*, the tower of which is considered by Mr. Freeman as the third finest in Somersetshire. It rises to a height of 140 ft. in 3 storeys, and is richly adorned with canopied niches, and crowned with an open work parapet and eight slender pinnacles. The ch. is a fine

example of Somersetshire Perpendicular.

St. Benedict's, in the street of the same name, is smaller and plainer; but the tower possesses much dignity.

The tourist should visit *Wirrall* and the *Tor* hills; if he has time for only one, choosing the latter.

The *Tor Hill* (follow the Shepton Mallet road, and turn off up the hill l. at the *Tor Hill Inn*) is 500 ft. above the sea. It is crowned by a beautiful tower, all that is left of a pilgrimage *Chapel of St. Michael*. The view from the top is very extensive. You may descend on the N.E. side, visiting *Bushey Coombe* on your way back to the town, which you will re-enter by *Chinkwell-street*.

Sharpham Park, 2 m. S.W., the country residence of the old Abbots, is worth visiting. The remains of the mansion are now used as a farm-house.

A brief and interesting 'Historic Guide to Glastonbury,' by the Rev. J. Williamson, may be purchased (price 1s.) in the town.

Wells, 6 m. N.E.; *Wookey* (see *Wells*); and *Cheddar*, may be visited from Glastonbury.

GLEASTON, see *Furness Abbey* and *Ulverston*.

GLEN, see *Wigston*.

GLOSSOP, see *Sheffield*.

Gloucester (Gloucestersh.)—Stats. G. W. Rly. Junc. with S. Wales and Hereford lines, and Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: **Bell; Ram; in the city; Spread Eagle, near the station)—situated in a fertile plain on the l. bank of the Severn—is the ancient Glevum of the Romans and the county town, and a bishop's see, with a history dating from the Saxon era. The *Cathedral* (still in progress of restoration) is a superb building, a Norm. body, altered by repairs. The *Nave* is massive Norm., the piers supporting an E.-E. roof (1242). The font in it (erected 1878) is design of late Sir G. Scott. The south *Porch* (1422) is Perp. with fan-tracery roof. The W. window is Perp. and filled with stained glass in memory of Bp. Monk. The S. transept is Trans. Dec. and the N. transept is Perp. The vaulting

of each roof is very elaborate. Observe the flying arches between the nave and choir, wonderful examples of constructive skill. The beautiful *Choir* has Perp. tracery, and an apsidal chapel on each side, and the triforium is carried under the E. window in a curve, forming the *Whispering Gallery*. Notice the beautifully carved stalls of rich tabernacle work in oak, 14th cent. The finely sculptured reredos is the gift of the Freemasons of the Province. The E. window is the second largest in England (1845-50). Notice "the simplicity of the composition, the largeness of its parts, and the breadth of its colouring"—*Winston*. Beyond the choir is a cross Lady Chapel (1498), divided into four compartments. The ancient reredos is a gorgeous specimen of decorative painting. The following are the most notable *Monuments*: (a) In the N. choir aisle, to King Osric, founder of the church, circ. 681, and, close to it, the shrine of King Edward II., murdered at Berkeley Castle—surmounted by a canopy—a splendid example of Dec. tabernacle work—the whole well worth careful inspection. (b) On the step of the altar is monument of Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, with effigy in coloured Irish oak, one of the oldest specimens in wood. (c) In S. aisle, Sir J. Brugge, an Agincourt hero (15th cent.). (d) Ald. Blackleeche and wife, 1639, by *Fanelli*. (e) Bp. Warburton, 1779. (f) Sir John Guise, d. 1794. (g) Bps. Benson and Goldesborough. (h) Bas-relief to Mrs. Morley, by *Flaxman*. (i) To Dr. Jenner, by *Stevier*. N. of the nave are the *Cloisters*, remarkable for the earliest example of fan tracery. On S. side see the *Carols*, where the monks pursued their studies. On the N. side of the S. transept is the beautifully decorated *Chapel of St. Andrew*, restored by Thomas Marling, Esq., in memory of his wife (d. 1863). The matchless altar-screen in *St. Paul's Chapel*, in N. transept, was restored at expense of Earl of Ellenborough. The *Chapter-house* is Norm. In the *Library* is the most perfect known copy of a Coverdale Bible; also some leaves of an Anglo-Saxon MS., 10th

cent. The Norm. crypt, 1085, is entered from the S. transept. The best view of the Cathedral can be obtained from the College Green and lawn, open to the public round the E. end. The noble *tower* was built by Abbot Seabrook (15th cent.). *St. Mary's-square*, just outside the Abbey gate, was the scene of Bp. Hooper's martyrdom, marked by a Gothic cross and his statue. *St. Mary Le Crypt Ch.* (restored) is Perp. and cruciform with Norm. W. door. "The Chancel is a model of elegance, and the way in which the clerestory walls are supported, truly wonderful." There are richly carved sedilia with frescoes on the back. *St. Mary de Lode Ch.* (Norm.) occupies the site of a Roman temple used as the first Christian church in Britain, where Lucius, the first British king, was buried; see curious Norm. wooden pulpit. *St. Nicholas Ch.*, E. Norm. See curious handle on N.W. door, representing a fiend bearing the soul of a witch to the infernal regions. The other buildings are the *Guildhall* at the Cross; the *Bluecoat Hospital* in East Gate-street; the *Museum* and School of Art and Science in Brunswick-road; the *New Inn* in North Gate-street, an old house for pilgrims, built of chestnut wood. Under the *Fleece Inn* is a Crypt, now a warehouse. There are mineral waters in the *Spa Grounds*, now a public park. Near the docks are scanty remains of *Llanthony Priory*, an offshoot of the better known Abbey in Monmouthshire, consisting of gateway, walls of the abbey farm, and some domestic buildings. Gloucester has a large trade in corn, its docks being connected with the Severn near its estuary by the *Berkeley Canal*, 16½ m. long. Salmon and lampreys are also specialities.

Excursions.—(a) About 8 m. to *Birdlip*, through *Upton St. Leonards*, 3 m. (*Ch.* Norm. details, fine monuments to the Snell family). 6 m. *Prinknash* (St. John Ackers, Esq.), an old 15th-cent. house, amidst charming woods and commanding lovely views. It was once the Abbot of Gloucester's residence. From thence explore the

Cranham Woods, 8 m. *Birdlip Hill*, 970 ft. (*Inns*: Black Horse; George), with a glorious view over the plain of Gloucester, the channel, and S. Welsh hills, and a resort for invalids. Notice the *Ermine-street* (Roman road) running for 6 m. straight as a line. The excursion may be extended to Cheltenham, 6 m., passing Leckhampton hill, interesting to the geologist. The *Devil's Chimney*, a curious isolated pinnacle of the rock, is a favourite resort of pedestrians; or a return to Gloucester by Whitcombe Park (*Lady Cromie*), where are remains of a Roman *villa*. Open to visitors. The oolite quarries at Birdlip and Crickley Hill are full of fossils. (b) 2 m. W. to *Highnam Court* (T. Gambier Parry, Esq.), containing rich collections of articles of vertu; the gardens and pinetum are very fine. The *Ch.* (1851) is richly decorated with stained glass and *fresco paintings* on the chancel walls, baptistery and roof, of life size, by Mr. Gambier Parry.

Newent, 8 m. from Gloucester Stat. G.W. Rly. and Midl. Rly., or 6 m. from Mitcheldean Stat., G. & Hereford line. *Inn*: George. The *Ch.* has lofty spire 153 ft. The roof is fastened by screws without pillars, like the Theatre at Oxford. *Monuments* to the Foleys and Grandisons.

Longhope (Stat. G. W. Rly., 'about midway between Glo. & Ross) is the best point to ascend *Yarledon or May Hill*, 973 ft., commanding a panoramic view of enormous extent. It is of interest to geologists on account of its zone of *Pentamerous* sandstones.

GLYDEBS VAWR AND VACH, see *Capel Curig*.

GLYN CEIRIOG, see *Llangefni*.

Gnosall (Staff.). Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. (Shrops. Union). The *Ch.* has a monument of knight in armour. 3½ m. N. is *Norbury Ch.*, containing effigies of a knight and two ladies (14th cent.), also some brasses and sedilia. A little to N.E. is *Ranton Abbey* (E. of Lichfield), the tower and fine Perp. window being portions of the old Abbey (temp. Hen. I.), and a little to the S.E. is the beautiful sheet of water, *Aqualate Mere*.

GODSHILL, see *Wight, Isle of*.

GODSTOW NUNNERY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

GOFF'S OAK, see *Cheshunt*.

GOLDER'S GREEN, see *Hendon*.

GOLDING, see *Hinckley*.

GOLDINGTON, see *Bedford*.

GOMSHALL, see *Dorking*.

GOODRICH CASTLE, see *Wye*.

GOODWICK, see *Fishguard*.

GOODWIN SANDS, see *Deal*.

GOODWOOD, see *Chichester*.

Goole (Yorks.), Stat. G. N. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Doncaster; also branch line to Knottingley (Lanc. & Yorks. Rly.). *Inn*: Lowther H. A port and town of increasing importance, situated a little above the point where the Ouse and Trent unite to form the Humber. Steamers daily to *Hull* (2 hrs.); also twice a week to *Rotterdam*; and once a week to *Selby*. Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are imported here from Antwerp and Rotterdam, whilst the chief exports are iron and cloth, and Yorkshire building stone. There are two capacious docks and a pier.

GORDALE, see *Skipton*.

GORHAMBURY, see *St. Albans*.

GORING (Berks.), see *Thames Tour*.

GORLESTON, see *Lowestoft*.

GORMIRE, see *Thirsk*.

GORPHWYSFA, see *Capel Curig*.

GORRAN, see *St. Austell*.

GOSFORTH, see *Kewick*.

GOUDHURST, see *Cranbrook*.

GOWER, see *Swansea*.

GOYT BRIDGE, see *Whaley-bridge*.

GRACE DIEU MANOR, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

GRADE, see *Helston*.

GRAIN, Isle of, see *Sheerness*.

GRAMPOUND, see *St. Austell*.

Grange (Lancashire). Stat. Furness Rly. *Inns*: **Grange, close to station; Crown. Two coaches a day to Newby Bridge, 8 m., to meet the steamers on Windermere. A most delightful and healthy situation on the shores of Morecambe, at the foot of (a) *Yewbarrow*, which should be ascended for the view, as also (b) *Hempsfell*, 3 m. N., on the summit of which is the Hospice, erected for shelter of visitors.

Excursions.—(c) To *Cartmel*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

N.W. *Inn*: Cavendish Arms. A quaint old town, with a very fine Priory Ch., the only conventual building in Lancashire that escaped mutilation after the dissolution of the monasteries. It is cruciform, and of every mixture of style, with the upper portion of the tower placed diagonally upon the lower. Notice in the interior, which is E.-E., the N.E. window, 40 ft. high, with some very old glass; the two Norm. doorways, the oak screen, and the grotesque carvings of the oak stalls. The two chapels are called the Pyper and the Town Choir. Monuments:—(a) Altar-tomb of William de Walton, first Prior. (b) Splendid monument to Sir J. Harrington and his wife (1305). Observe the fretwork arch, and the scriptural representations of the upper portion of the tomb. See also in vestry rare specimens of early typography. (d) To *Holme Island*, 1 m., connected with the mainland by a causeway, and made into a very pretty residence by J. Brogden, Esq. (e) To *Humphrey Head*, 4 m., where there is a fine view, and a mineral spring, the *Holy Well*. (f) *Levens Hall* (Hon. Mrs. Howard), situated on E. side of river Kent. The gardens were laid out by Beaumont, who designed Hampton Court Gardens. In the mansion are some fine oak carvings, tapestry, and portraits. It may be also conveniently visited from Kendal. (g) *Holker Hall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Carl and Cartmel Stat.* Furness Rly., a beautiful seat of the Duke of Devonshire. *The house and gardens are freely shown*. It was famous for a superb collection of pictures and library, some of which were destroyed by a fire in March, 1871. The fishing villages off the Cartmel coast are very primitive, and do a large trade in cockles.

GRANTCHESTER, see *Cambridge*.

Grantham (Lincolnshire). Stat. on the main line of the Gt. N. Rly.; the Nottingham branch joins here. *Inns*: *Angel and Royal H., High-street; George. The former is one of the three mediæval hostels remaining in England. It is recorded that King John held his

court there on 23rd February, 1213, and that in this house Richard III. signed the death warrant of the Duke of Buckingham on 19th October, 1483.

The town stands on the river Witham, 25 m. S. of Lincoln, and 14 m. S.E. of Newark.

The *Ch.* (St. Wulfran) is a handsome stone structure, with a noble square tower, 135 ft. high, surmounted by a beautiful octagonal spire of 138 ft. The interior is fine, and is lighted by handsome windows of the E.E., Dec., and Perp. styles. Notice the *font*. The crypt, under the S. aisle, contains a stone altar.

Public Baths are in Wharf-road.

Woolsthorpe is a village pleasantly situated on the river Devon, 6½ m. W. from Grantham. Sir Isaac Newton was born here in 1642. A portion of the plantations and pleasure-grounds of *Belvoir Castle* (see) are in the parish.

At *Belton*, 2½ m. N.E., is the fine seat, designed by Wren, of Earl Brownlow. In it are some good paintings by Lely, Kneller, and others. A magnificent view is obtained from Belmont Tower, on E. side of the Park. ½ m. further on is *Syston* (Sir John Thorold), with a celebrated library. The *Ch.* has interesting Norm. portions.

Grasmere (Westm.) is on the high road from Ambleside to Keswick, 4 m. from former, and 13 m. from latter, and, from its central position, is very convenient as headquarters for tourists. *Inns*: Prince of Wales H.; Rothay H., both first class; Red Lion, in the village; Swan, ½ m. on the Keswick road. The village is ¾ m. N. of Grasmere Lake, 1 m. in length and ¾ m. broad, lying in a hollow. The noble amphitheatre of mountains which encircles it can be best seen from the water. In the S.E. corner of the *ch.-yd.* Wordsworth and several members of his family are buried. Close to them is a monument of Caen stone to Hartley Coleridge; also a slab in memory of Arthur Hugh Clough, who died and was buried at Florence. The epitaph on the marble tablet within the church, with a medallion profile of the poet Wordsworth, is the composition of John Keble. Ascend the tower of the

Church (the church of the 'Excursion'; rather difficult for ladies, and impossible for very stout persons), from which magnificent views of the lake, &c., are obtained.

Excursions.—(a) *Easedale Tarn*, 2½ m., is reached on foot by following the second road on l. after leaving Red Lion Hotel, crossing the foot bridge, continuing through the fields, having *Easedale Beck* on rt.; thence, by ascending a steep path by the side of *Sour Milk Force*. The Tarn—one of the finest in the district—is 1½ m. beyond. A little to W. is *Codale Tarn*. The ascent to it is steep, but the scenery will repay the trouble. Good trout fishing in both Tarns, and a boat may be hired on *Easedale Tarn*. The return may be varied either by descending into *Far Easedale Glen*, or by climbing *Silver Howe* (1345 ft.) and descending near *Grasmere Lake*. (b) *Red Bank*, 1½ m. from the church, commanding fine views of *Helvellyn* and *Skiddaw*, *Fairfield*, *Nab Scar*, and *Rydal Park*. Thence, taking the road to the rt., to *High Close*, on the highest part of the road to Great Langdale. Proceed to the seat bearing the inscription "Rest and be thankful." about 20 yards beyond *High Close House*. (c) *Loughrigg*, which can be easily ascended from *Red Bank*. This mountain ridge, so graphically described in Mr. Justice Talfourd's 'Vacation Rambles,' should be traversed from end to end. Return round the W. shore of *Rydal Lake*, passing *Nab Cottage*, *Rydal Mount* and *Falls* (see *Ambleside*), and diverging from the main road into a former turnpike road, now called the "Middle Road," to the *Wishing Gate*, the subject of one of Wordsworth's best lyrics. A short distance beyond a descent is made and the coach road entered near the Prince of Wales Hotel. (d) *Greenhead Ghyll* (the scene of Wordsworth's 'Michael'), ½ m., is approached from behind the *Swan Inn*. (e) *Tongue Ghyll Waterfall*, rt. of *Keswick road*, about 1 m. from the *Swan*, should be visited. (f) *Helm Crag* (1299 ft.), 2 m., the rocks on the summit of which have been fancifully

compared, when seen from different points of view, to a lion couchant with a lamb; to an astrologer, as by Wordsworth in his 'Waggoner;' and to a mortar throwing shells. (g) *Fairfield* (2862 ft.), 3 m., the double journey occupying about 4 hours. The ascent, which is not difficult, commences at a turning out of the high road, close to the Swan. It may also be made from Ambleside, 6 m., by proceeding through Rydal village, and after crossing Pelter Bridge, taking the road on rt. which leads by Rydal Church and Rydal Mount. Nab Scar soon comes in view, and from the summit, which is half-way between Ambleside and Fairfield, magnificent views are obtained. The ascent from Grasmere is easier and the one usually made. (h) *Helvellyn* (3118 ft.), 6½ m. to summit. The ascent is often made from *Patterdale*, but it is easier from Grasmere. Leaving the Swan Inn, from which Wordsworth, Southey, and Scott started together for the ascent, follow the Keswick road, ½ m., until a cottage is reached on rt. Take the path on N. side of the cottage, by side of Tongue Ghyll (see *Waterfall*), and thence by way of Horse Craggs, Grisedale Pass, to foot of Grisedale Tarn, 3 m. Thence by a zigzag path to the summit of Dolly Waggon Pike, and thence along a series of crests of hills forming nearly the whole length of the "mighty" Helvellyn range, for 2 m. to the great cairn at the top. The views on a clear day are surpassingly fine. The easiest descent is to the Nag's Head Inn at *Wythburn*, situated on the Keswick main road, 5 m. from Grasmere, and 8 m. from Keswick. The ascent may also be made from this village, but the route (2½ m.), though shorter, is less interesting than that from Grasmere or Patterdale. Ponies and guides can be hired at any of the principal hotels. (i) *Patterdale*, 8 m. from Grasmere, is reached by a steep and rugged bridle-road, by Grisedale Pass, quitting the main road by Tongue Ghyll (see *supra*). The route passes through some of the grandest mountain scenery of the district. On entering the road in Patter-

dale, turn to l. and, at a bridge near to Patterdale Hall (seat of Mr. Marshall), a road to rt. leads to the church and village (*Patterdale Hotel*). The *Ullswater Hotel* is close to the Lake, 1 m. W.

The road from Grasmere to *Keswick*, after leaving the Swan, ascends *Dunmail Raise*, a desolate tract between Steel Fell on l. and Seat Sandal on rt. On its highest part is a rude cairn which is supposed to indicate the spot where Dunmail King of Cumberland was defeated by Edmund King of England, A.D. 945. Before reaching top of Pass, look back on vale and lake of Grasmere; notice also the "Lion and Lamb" on Helm Crag. *Wythburn*, 5 m. (*Inn*: Nag's Head, formerly "The Cherry Tree" of Wordsworth's 'Waggoner'). Opposite the inn is

"Wythburn's modest house of prayer,
As lowly as the lowliest dwelling."

The road now skirts the W. base of Helvellyn range and for nearly 2 m. on l. the shores of *Thirlmere* lake, 3 m. long and ¼ m. broad, and the highest of all the English lakes. The best views are to be had from its W. shore, and should not be missed. Stop at King's Head Inn, at Thirlspot, small, but clean and comfortable; a Post Office. For the next 3 m. the road runs through the rather uninteresting vale of Naddle. On arriving at a sharp turn (*Castlerigg*) 1 m. from the town, the vale of *Keswick* suddenly opens out, with *Bassenthwaite Lake* in the distance, and *Skiddaw*, on rt.; *Derwentwater* and *Borrowdale* on l.; and the town below. The view here is admitted to be the finest in the Lake District.

Gravesend (Kent), Stat. S. E. Rly., N. Kent line, 23½ m. from London; 22 m. by road, and 26½ m. below London Bridge by the river. *Inns*: Clarendon H.; Clifton H.; Mitre, H.; New Inn.

The town is situated on the rt. bank of the Thames, and has from very early times been the place of landing for royal personages.

The traffic of the Short Ferry to

Tilbury, 1 m., is now carried on by the steamboats which ply between Gravesend and the Tilbury Station of the London and Southend Railway.

As the outer boundary of the Port of London, all outward-bound vessels receive here their final clearances. The emigrant ships anchor here to take their passengers on board, and undergo inspection by the emigration officers, and all outward-bound vessels here receive their bills of lading. Inward-bound ships are here boarded by the revenue officers, and take on board their river pilots. The town imports coal and timber, but the fishing furnishes the chief employment of the seafaring population. Shrimps are taken by the fishermen in prodigious quantities. They are largely consumed at Gravesend by the summer visitors. There are whole streets of "tea and shrimp houses;" but the main dependence of the fishermen is on the London market.

Gravesend is the headquarters of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and yachting adds much to the profit of the town, and to the pleasure of the visitors. The club-house, on the Marine Parade, is a spacious and attractive building.

The *Town Pier*, 157 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, is the chief landing-place for the London steamers, and on it is a ticket office or station in connection with the London, Tilbury, and Southend Rly.

The *Terrace Pier*, 240 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, is covered throughout, and has sliding shutters or *jalousies* at the sides, thus forming an agreeable promenade in almost any weather. Connected with it are the terrace gardens.

Rosherville Hotel, Gardens, and Pier, 1 m. W., may be reached by a varied and interesting, though not very clean or fragrant walk by the shore. Rosherville is a place of popular resort, formed out of an abandoned chalk-pit. The *Gardens* present, in many respects, a unique appearance, the cliffs, some of which are 150 ft. high, and the natural features having been skilfully taken advantage of. They are exceedingly pretty, and will repay a visit,

but it should be in the morning. On the E. side of the town is the *Fort*, and the basin of the old Thames and Medway canal. Here, too, are bathing machines and bathing establishments, Clifton Baths on the W., and the Albion Baths at Milton on the E.

From Gravesend there are easy walks or rides to *Springhead*, now perhaps the most popular resort of summer visitors, noted for watercresses, fruit, and light refreshments. *Cobham*, 5 m. S. by E., with *Cobham Hall* and *Ch. ; Gad's Hill*, 4 m. S.E. ; *Shorne Church*, 3 m. E.S.E., which may be visited along with Gad's Hill; and *Chalk Church*, 2 m. E. (see *Rochester*).

GREAT BADDOW, see *Chelmsford*.

GREAT BARDFIELD, see *Dunmow, Great*.

GREAT BARTON, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

GREAT CHALDFIELD, see *Melksham*.

GREAT COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

GREAT DURNFORD, see *Salisbury*.

GREATHAM, see *Hartlepool*.

GREAT MALVERN, see *Malvern*.

GREAT MONGEHAM, see *Deal*.

GREAT SHELFBOROUGH, see *Cambridge*.

GREAT STAINFORTH, see *Settle*.

GREAT WALSINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

GREAT WILBRAHAM, see *Cambridge*.

GREENSTEAD, see *Chipping Ongar*.

Greenwich (Kent). Trains every 20 min. from Charing-cross, Cannon-street, and London Bridge Stats. Also every 15 min. from Fenchurch-street, *via* Millwall Junc. Passengers by this route cross the Thames by the Potter's Ferry steamboat (within 200 yds. of the new North Greenwich station). Steamers ply from Westminster Bridge every half-hour. The distance by rail from Charing-cross is 5½ m.; by river, 5 m. *Inns*: Ship H., west of the hospital and close to landing-stage; Trafalgar H.; Yacht H.; Crown and Sceptre. The Danish army was encamped, 1011-14, at Greenwich, about the high but sheltered ground E. of the town and park, known as E. and West Combe. Greenwich appears to have been a royal residence as early as 1300. Henry VIII. was born here June 28th, 1491. At the Restora-

tion, the palace had fallen into such disrepair, that it was decided to pull it down and erect a new one, and eventually one wing—the W. wing of the present hospital—was finished, but nothing further was done. Queen Mary conceived the idea of completing the building as a hospital for disabled seamen. Before, however, any practical steps were taken to carry out the project, the queen died, December 28th, 1694, and William at once determined that the hospital should be completed as a memorial of her public and private virtues. Wren was appointed architect, and the first stone was laid June 30th, 1696; and the hospital was opened January, 1705. The pavilions at the extremities of the terrace, and the Infirmary, were added in the reign of George III.

The "Hospital," in its completed form, comprises four distinct blocks of buildings, on a raised terrace, 865 ft. long. The two blocks nearest the river, known respectively as King Charles' and Queen Anne's buildings, stood on either side of the Great Square, 270 ft. wide; the two blocks S. of them are King William's and Queen Mary's buildings. The seamen for whom the great work was erected have departed, and their place is occupied by the Royal Naval College.

The *Painted Hall*, originally intended for the hospital Refectory, is now used as a gallery of naval pictures, and is open to inspection. The Hall itself is a magnificent and admirably proportioned room, 106 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high. It is approached by a noble vestibule, open to one of the lofty cupolas. Beyond it is a raised apartment, the Upper Hall. The walls and ceilings of all were painted by Sir James Thornhill. The collection of paintings is extensive and valuable. As works of art, some of them are of small account; but few are without interest for the person or subject represented. There are representations of a large proportion of our bravest admirals, and many of our most famous sea-fights.

The *Nelson Room* contains the portrait of Nelson by Abbot, the most

faithful and characteristic likeness extant.

Queen Anne's building has been fitted up as a *Naval Museum*, open to the public. It occupies seventeen rooms, and is by far the finest and most comprehensive collection of the kind ever seen in this country.

The *Infirmary*, immediately W. of the hospital, was assigned to the Seamen's Hospital Society, and was opened in 1870 as a *Free Hospital for Seamen of All Nations*.

The Queen's House, in the Park, behind Greenwich Hospital, forms the centre of the *Royal Naval School*. The handsome stone building on the W., with the Admiralty arms in front, is a capacious *Gymnasium*, erected in 1872-73, from the designs of Colonel Clarke.

Greenwich Park (190 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester in 1433; the wall round it was built by James I. In its present form it is the work of Charles II. It is one of the most popular of our open air places of resort, and on a fine holiday is really a remarkable spectacle.

The *Royal Observatory* was founded by Charles II. in 1675. Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal, remained at the head of the Observatory for 43 years. The quaint old pile is ennobled by the associations of two centuries. It is a place of various, systematic, and unceasing observation, record, and reduction of astronomical, magnetic and meteorological phenomena. On S. side of the Park is *Blackheath*.

In *Greenwich parish Ch.* (St. Alphege), observe picture on the S. wall of Charles I. at his devotions; on the E. wall, portraits of Queen Anne and George I.; and on the N. wall a representation of the tomb of Queen Elizabeth. Hen. VIII. was baptized, and Gen. Wolfe, conqueror of Quebec, was buried here.

One or two of the almshouses in the town are also noteworthy. *Queen Elizabeth's College*, in the Greenwich-road, nearly opposite the railway station, was founded (1574) by William Lambarde, and is said to have been

the first founded after the Reformation. *Norfolk College* or *Trinity Hospital*, a brick quadrangle, by the river side, E. of Greenwich Hospital, was founded, 1613, by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.

GRESFORD, see *Wrexham*.

GRESSENHALL, see *Dereham*.

GRETA BRIDGE, see *Barnard Castle*.

GREWELTHORPE, see *Ripon*.

Grimsby, Great (Lincoln.)—Stat., G. N. and Manc. Sheff. & Lincoln Rlys. (*Inns*: The Yarrow-station; Ship; White Hart)—lies at the mouth of the Humber, about 7 m. from the sea, with a deep roadstead in front, having excellent anchorage. The formation of extensive docks, and the connection by railways with every important district in Great Britain, has revived the port, and made the town a place of much importance. The first stone of the new docks was laid by Prince Albert in 1849, and the docks were opened in 1852. Her Majesty visited the town on 14th of October, 1854, and named the largest dock (about 30 acres in extent) "The Royal Dock." There is also a fish-craft dock of 12 acres. A tidal-basin in front of the locks, containing about 15 acres, accommodates the river craft. The locks are opened and closed by hydraulic machinery contained in a tower 309 ft. high. The fishing trade is of great importance.

St. James's Ch. is a fine old building (originally monastic).

In one of the spacious rooms of the Royal Hotel, the *Exchange* was opened for the transaction of business in 1866. The principal English and Foreign newspapers will be found there.

The *Theatre Royal*, in Victoria-street North, is a well-fitted building.

Cleethorpes, on the coast E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by rail), has become a watering-place of great popularity. *Inns*: Dolphin Hotel; Cliff Hotel; Leeds Arms; Cross Keys.

At *Marshchapel*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. from Grimsby, is an interesting *Ch.*, with beautiful oak screen, font, &c.

Grinstead, East (Sussex). Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Dorset

Arms; Crown; Railway; Brambletye Castle, at Forest-row. This town contains several old-timbered houses, as well as some handsome new ones, the neighbourhood having a high reputation for beauty and salubrity. The Church, standing on a lofty ridge, serves as a landmark to the surrounding country. *Sackville College*, near the church, was founded in 1609 by Robert Sackville, 2nd Earl of Dorset, for the maintenance of a certain number of poor men and women. It stands on high ground, and commands noble views towards Ashdown Forest. A public hall, billiard and reading rooms have been recently erected in the town. About 3 m. S.E., and near *Forest-row Station*, are the remains of *Brambletye House*, temp. James I., of no great interest, but the scenery of the valley in which they stand is attractive.

GROBY, see *Kirby Muxloe* and *Leicester*.

GROOMBRIDGE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

GROSMONT CASTLE, see *Monmouth*.

GRUNDISBURGH, see *Woodbridge*.

Guildford (Surrey)—Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by S. E. Rly. *via* Redhill Junc.; also Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly., 50 min. from Horsham; about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Winchester; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Southampton; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Portsmouth. *Inns*: *White Hart; *White Lion; Angel—is the county town, and lies mainly on the E. bank of the Wey; "a fine neat old town," consisting principally of one main street, running from E. to W. up a steep hill. The objects of special interest in the town are (a) the *Castle*, rising conspicuously from a high mound to a height of 70 ft. The *Keep* (not now open to visitors) is Norm., circ. 1150. The best general view of it is from the bowling-green at the back of the Corn Exchange, in High-street, but a closer inspection of the ruins, which are very interesting, may be made from a raised walk beyond the keep mound, on the S. side. (b) *Archbp. Abbot's Hospital*, standing near the head, and on the N. side of High-street, founded 1619. Observe especially Dining-room, with portraits

of Wycliffe and others, and the very interesting and ancient stained glass windows in the *chapel*. On opposite side of the road is *Holy Trinity Church*, worth visiting for the monuments it contains. (c) *St. Mary's Church*, Quarry-street (restored 1836), is full of interest. In the chapel of St. John the Baptist, on the N. side of the chancel, are some very curious painted medallions. (d) The *Guildhall*, in centre of High-street, contains portraits of Charles II. and James II., by *Lely*; also of "Speaker Onslow," and Vice-Admiral Sir B. Onslow. In the council-chamber over the Hall is a curious chimney-piece. The *Grammar School*, which dates from time of Henry VIII., is at the extreme upper end of High-street. Proceeding from the town to *Farnham*, 10 m., a very picturesque route, the tourist may either at once climb the *Hog's Back*, or, which is perhaps preferable, he may proceed to *Loseley*, 2 m. S.W. (demesne of C. M. Molyneux, Esq., a very good example of E. Eliz. mansion); the *Park*, not the house, is open to the public; thence, 1 m. W., to the very interesting church at *Compton*; thence, through a succession of lanes and common to *Puttenham*, where the tourist will emerge on the *Hog's Back*, 6 m. from *Farnham*.

It is a most enjoyable excursion, either by carriage or on foot, from Guildford to *Leatherhead*, about 11 m.; thence to *Box Hill*, 3 m. (lunch here at *Burford Bridge Hotel*), and 1 m. beyond to *Dorking*; from here about 7 m. to *Reigate*. Hence the tourist can continue direct S. to *Brighton*, or return to *London* by rail.

GUILDFORD, see *Welshpool*.

Guisborough (York.), Stat., N.E. Rly., branch from *Middlesborough*. *Inn*: Buck (tolerable). Here are the interesting remains of an Augustinian Priory, founded circ. 1119. The best view of them is from meadow at back of the Church. The E. end is the principal relic. In the *Parish Church* (much barbarised) under W. tower, observe an altar-tomb, probably a cenotaph of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, and at the W. end, the full-length effigy of a king, crowned, holding a

sceptre in one hand, and the arms of Scotland in the other. *Excursions to Saltburn* (see) *via* the Spa (now disused) and Skelton, 6 m.; to Kildale and Stokesley (see *Whitby*); to *Eston Nab* (see *Redcar*). To *Roseberry Topping* (1067 ft.), the summit 1 m. from village of *Newton*, and 3 from *Guisboro'* (see *Whitby*).

GUMFRESTON, see *Tenby*.

GUNTON, see *Cromer* and *Lowestoft*.

GUNWALLOE, see *Helston*.

GURNARD'S HEAD, see *Penzance*.

GWYTHERIN, see *Abergele*.

GYNN, see *Blackpool*.

HACKFALL, see *Ripon*.

HACKNESS, see *Scarborough*.

Haddon Hall (Derby.), 2 m. from *Bakewell Stat.*; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Rowsley Stat.*; Midl. Rly. This splendid old seat of the Duke of Rutland is one of the finest specimens of baronial dwellings of the 15th and 16th cents. It is not inhabited, but is in perfect preservation. Apply at keeper's house close to the gate. The following are the chief objects of interest as shown: courtyard, and on one side the *Chaplain's Room*, with jackboots and other relics of the civil war. The *Chapel* in the S.W. angle has painted glass; subject Crucifixion; date 1427. The *Great Hall*, with dais and music gallery, and a Roman altar in the porch. Notice the antler decorations, and the curious apparatus for punishing the churlish drinker. *Small Dining-room*, with oak panelling and heads, in relief, of Henry VII., Elizabeth of York, and Will Somers, the jester. The arms over the fireplace are of Sir G. Vernon, "King of the Peak," and last of the male line, 1545. In the *Earl's Bedchamber* is a representation, in tapestry, of a boar hunt (16th cent.). *Long Gallery* (date Elizabeth), the bow window of which has the Rutland shield of twenty-five quarterings. Notice the boar's head of Vernon, and the peacock of Manners; the *Terrace* and doorway, from which the fair heiress, Dorothy Vernon, eloped on a ball night with Sir J. Manners. The *State-room* has a chimney-piece, with Orpheus charming the beasts, in stucco. In another

room is Gobelin tapestry. Notice on the N. gateway (15th cent.) an instrument for stretching crossbows. The view from the bridge over the Wye is one of the most charming in Derbyshire. (See also *Sheffield—Environs.*)

HADLEIGH (Essex), see *Southend*.

Hadleigh (Suffolk). Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (passengers change at Bentley). This town was one of the ancient centres of the woollen trade (now defunct) in Suffolk. The villages of *Kersey* (3 m., where there is a good late Dec. church) and *Lindsey* (4 m. N.), have, it is said, given their names to the fabrics known as "kerseys" and "lindsey-woolsey." The *Ch.* is a fine building, chiefly Perp., with some Dec. and E.-E. portions. The original S. doors remain, and are worth notice. Adjoining the ch.-yd. is the so-called *Rectory Tower*, built of brick, by William Pykenham, rector, 1495. It is in fact a gatehouse, flanked by hexagonal turrets. *Sun Court*, near Hadleigh Bridge, is a house apparently of the 16th cent. In High-street, a house called "the Mayors," with Tudor portions, and some figures in "pargetting" in a court at the back, is worth notice. The Guildhall is of the 15th cent.

5 m. from Hadleigh and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Capel* station is *Little Wenham*. The *Hall*, a square building of brick and flint, one of the earliest specimens of domestic architecture remaining in this country, is picturesque and curious, and well deserves a visit. Parts of it date from about 1260. As an early example of the use of brick, probably Flemish, this hall is remarkable. *Little Wenham Ch.* is E. E., same date evidently as the hall, and with very similar work. *Raydon Ch.* (station $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Hadleigh), E. Dec., and good. The window tracery deserves notice.

The *Ch. of Stoke-by-Nayland* ($6\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Hadleigh) is large and of Perp. character. The tower, one of the finest in the county, deserves especial notice. The W. doorway is very rich, and the panelling of plinth and battlement excellent and characteristic. The font is very good, and in one of

the chancel chapels, enclosed by screen-work, are monuments for the two wives of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth. Between Stoke-by-Nayland and Shelly stands *Giffard's Hall*, a fine old residence, of the age of Henry VIII. (1538), of red brick.

At *Boxford Ch.* (chiefly Perp. and fine), 3 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, is a very rich S. porch, elaborately panelled; and on the N. side, an interesting porch of Dec. woodwork.

HADLEY, see *Barnet*.

HADZOR, see *Worcester*.

HAFOD, see *Aberystwith*.

HAILEYBURY, see *Amwell*.

Hailsham (Sussex). Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (branch from Polegate Junction). *Inns*: George; Crown. This is a thriving town, with one of the largest cattle-markets in Sussex. The *Ch.* is of some interest; its pinnacled Perp. tower is of the Devonshire type. At *Otham*, in the S. part of the parish, is a small chapel of early Dec. character, now used as a stable.

The remains of *Michelham Priory*, 2 m. W. of the town, are important and interesting. The buildings, now converted into a farmhouse, formed a spacious quadrangle, and are surrounded by a broad moat. The enclosure is entered through a square gateway tower of three storeys. Of other remains, the most important are a crypt, now used as a dairy, and an ancient apartment above it. The old priory mill stands without the moat.

Hurstmonceux Castle is distant from Hailsham $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road, and 3 m. by footpath across the meadows; but the way from Pevensay, though 1 m. longer, is to be preferred, as by far the finest view is obtained by approaching the castle from the S. by a footpath, which leaves the Pevensay-road near a lone house before you ascend the hill to Wartling.

The present castle was built temp. Hen. VI. It was entirely of brick, and probably the largest post-Rom. building of that material in England. The shell of the castle still remains, a very interesting and most picturesque

specimen of the half fortress, half mansion of the latter days of feudalism.

The main gateway, a very fine one, is in the S. front. The flanking towers are 84 ft. high, and are capped by watch turrets, from which the sea is visible. The walls, particularly the N., are thickly covered with ivy, finely contrasting the red colour of the brick. Remark especially the great trunks of the ivy in what was the dining-room. The inner courts are carpeted with a bright green turf, and hazel bushes have sprung up here and there between the walls. The "Green Court" is the first entered; and beyond this was the great hall, which had a central fireplace. The kitchen, like the hall, was of great height, and had no upper storey. The great oven of the bakehouse, 14 ft. in diameter, is worth notice. A row of grand Spanish chestnuts, W. of the moat, are of great antiquity. The visitor should make the circuit of the castle without the walls as far as possible. The exterior of the W. and E. sides is especially striking.

The modern *Hurstmonceux Place*, above the castle, is the property of H. M. Curteis, Esq.

Hurstmonceux Ch. stands on high ground, commanding distant views of Beachy Head. It is mainly E. E. Under the great churchyard-yew is a cluster of tomb crosses, to the memory of Archdeacon Hare and other members of his family, which alone would give interest to the spot.

From *Hurstmonceux* the tourist may descend on the Hastings Rly. at *Pevensey Stat.*, 5 m., and visit the castle there (see *Pevensey*).

HALBERTON, see *Tiverton*.

Halesworth (Suffolk).—Stat., Gt. E. Rly.—an old town, with some antique houses. The *Ch.* has a fine Perp. font and a brass, half effigy, date 1476. 2 m. distant, on the road to Darsham, is *Bramfield Ch.*, early Dec., with a circular bell-tower. Notice especially the chancel screen and the very quaint inscriptions on monuments of Nelson family. 6 m. S.W. of Halesworth is *Heveningham Hall*

(Lord Huntingfield), built 1777, one of the finest houses in one of the best parks in the county. *Lowestoft* is distant 17 m. by railway.

Halifax (Yorks.). Stat., Gt. N. and L. & Y. Rlys. Inns: *White Swan; Railway Hotel. Halifax ranks third in importance among the "clothing" towns of the West Riding, the two which take place before it being *Leeds* and *Bradford*. It stands on a very steep hill overlooking the Hebble, a small stream flowing into the Calder, 2 m. lower down.

The existing *Parish Ch.* is for the most part Perp., c. 1447, but retains portions of two earlier churches.

In the lower part of the town is the *Cloth or Piece hall*, built 1780. It is a simple stone building, but imposing from its great size. The clothiers and merchants formerly met here every Saturday to dispose of their goods, but nearly all the Halifax manufacturers now carry their goods to the great mart of the district—Bradford.

The *Town Hall*, which may be visited in passing through the town toward All Souls Ch., was completed in 1862, at a cost of about 25,000*l.*, from the designs of Sir C. Barry, and his son, E. M. Barry. It is a building of Palladian architecture, picturesque, and striking from the use of gilt and burnished metal on its exterior; but being closely surrounded by other buildings, it is seen to little advantage.

The *Church of All Souls, Haley Hill*, is widely celebrated, not only as one of the best and most elaborate of the many churches of which Sir G. G. Scott is the architect, but also as one of the most noble gifts of modern times, it having been built at the sole cost of Edw. Akroyd, Esq., who has also provided the endowment. The cost of the whole building, as it now stands, is said to have been 70,000*l.* On the way to the church, the *North Bridge*, a lofty viaduct of six arches, is crossed.

The plan of the church comprises nave, with aisles terminating eastward in transepts; chancel with N. and S. chapels; and tower and spire at the

N.W. angle of the nave. The style is early Dec. (Geometrical).

On entering, the visitor is at once struck by its extreme richness and beauty. The arcade dividing the nave from its aisles is especially fine. A clerestory of fifteen lights, with a continuous internal arcade, carried on shafts of Derbyshire marble, runs above. The baptistery of black Derbyshire marble also deserves attention.

Near All Souls Church is *Bankfield*, the residence of Edward Akroyd, Esq., and nearly opposite is the *worsted manufactory* of the same proprietor. This is not to be seen without a special order or introduction, but will amply repay a visit. About 1000 hands are employed. Messrs. Houldsworth's mills for woollens are on even a larger scale. Messrs. Crossley's, at Dean Clough (the largest mills in the place, employing more than 3000 hands), is a great carpet manufactory.

The *Museum*, in Harrison-road, contains some local relics and antiquities of interest.

In a court opening from *Gibbet-lane*, on the W. side of the town, the raised platform of stones, about 8 ft. by 6 ft. (with steps leading up to it), on which the famous *Halifax Gibbet* formerly stood, is still in existence. The whole is now grass grown, and the walls of the court are covered with ivy; but more than fifty persons were beheaded here between 1541, when the gibbet was first erected, and 1650, when the last execution took place. The *Manor Court House*, in which criminals were tried, still remains in Nelson-street, near the parish church.

At the head of the town is a *People's Park*, laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, and given to Halifax by the late Sir Francis Crossley, M.P.

The branch line from Leeds and Bradford, passing down the valley of the Hebble, connects Halifax with the station of Sowerby Bridge, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The high road from Sowerby Bridge to Rochdale, in Lancashire, crosses *Blackstone Edge*, a portion of the hill

chain running from Westmorland into Derbyshire.

At Sowerby Bridge we enter the vale of the *Calder*. The valley becomes more picturesque as we approach Hebden Bridge; and thence to Todmorden presents a most remarkable mixture of wild mountainous scenery, with the works and dense population of a manufacturing district.

The *Holme Valley*, branching N. from Todmorden to Burnley, is especially picturesque, and is free from the contamination of manufacturing chimneys.

Todmorden is a manufacturing town, situated on the Rochdale Canal, which hence accompanies the Calder river as far as Sowerby Bridge. It contains many flourishing cotton and woollen mills.

HALLIFORD, see *Shepperton* and *Thames*.

HALLSANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

HALLYSTONE, see *Rothbury*.

HALSALL, see *Ormskirk*.

Halstead (Essex). Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inn*: George. Three large silk and crape mills here, belonging to Messrs. Courtauld & Co., employ about 1300 persons. *Earl's Colne*, or *Great Monk's Colne* (station), 4 m., is an ancient town on the right bank of the Colne. The manor belonged to the De Veres, *Earls of Oxford* (whence its name), until 1583. The handsome modern mansion of H. N. Carwardine, Esq., occupies the site of the Benedictine *Priory*, founded by Alberic, or Aubrey, the progenitor of the De Veres, before 1100, as a cell to the great house of Benedictines at Abingdon. It was long the principal burial-place of its founders. The Priory was destroyed at the Dissolution, and of their monuments 4 only were preserved by being removed into the Parish Ch. of St. Andrew. They are now arranged in a cloister attached to the garden of the former priory.

2½ m. S.W. of Halstead is *Gosfield Hall*, originally built in the reign of Henry VII. The Queen's Gallery (so named from Queen Elizabeth's visits), on the W. side, and first floor, is 106 ft. long, by 12 ft. wide. This

side alone is original; the rest was rebuilt about 1705.

2 m. N. of Halstead is the *Ch.* of *Little Maplestead*, the latest and smallest of the four extant English Round Churches. The W. door of the nave (temp. Edw. I.) is especially good in its mouldings and details. The whole ch. was restored in 1852.

HALSTEAD (Kent), see *Chislehurst*.

HAMBLETON HILLS, see *Thirsk*.

HAMHILL, see *Yeovil*.

Hampstead (Middx.). The N. London and Hampstead Junction Rly. has stations at the Lower Heath, and in the Finchley-road; the Midland Rly. at Finchley-road, West End, and Child's-hill. *Inns* : The Castle (best known as Jack Straw's Castle), on the summit of the hill, an excellent house; The Vale of Health Hotel, in the hollow to the E.; The Spaniards, by the lane leading to Highgate; and The Bull and Bush, North End.

Hampstead, famous for its Heath, pure air, and fine scenery, lies N. by W. of London, on the outer edge of the Metropolitan boundary, and stands on one of the highest hills round London. The town occupies its southern slopes, the Heath its summit, 443 ft. above the sea level. The copious springs, for which the place has long been noted, issue from the sides of the hill, and in the course of ages have formed the series of diverging chines, or narrow valleys, which add so much to the charm and variety of the scenery. Some of these springs are chalybeate, the most celebrated of this class being that known as the Wells. Towards the close of the 17th cent. they became noted for their medicinal qualities, and at the beginning of the 18th cent. leapt into sudden popularity. Crowds flocked to Hampstead, which became "the resort of the wealthy, the idle, and the sickly." "Houses of entertainment and dissipation started up on all sides." *The Wells*, the oldest, and long the chief house of entertainment, stood on the Hill side E. of the village, at the corner of the Well Walk, which leads from Flask Walk to the

East Heath. The site is marked by the present Wells Tavern, a very modern structure, with its grounds or tea-gardens. The springs on the E. are the sources of the Hampstead Ponds, and of the Fleet River; that on the W., near the ch., is the source of the Bayswater Stream; one farther N., below the flagstaff, forms the Leg of Mutton Pond; and others, still farther round to the N., are among the head-waters of the Brent.

Hampstead is the most sylvan of suburban villages. The groves and avenues are still flourishing; especially delightful are those about Frogna, Montague Grove, the Grove, and most of all that best known as Judge's Walk, with its grand prospect over Hendon and Herts, Harrow (hill and spire), and from the extreme end, Windsor Castle and Cooper's Hill.

Hampstead Heath (about 240 acres) is an elevated, sandy tract, occupying the summit and northern slopes of Hampstead Hill. It is irregular in shape, the surface much broken, and many of the deeper valleys have ponds, some, like Leg of Mutton Pond on the N.W., and those by the Vale of Health and the Lower Heath, of considerable size. From the higher parts are views of great extent, the W. view, with Harrow in the background, being, perhaps, the most picturesque.

Kilburn, 1½ m. S.W., of old a hamlet of Hampstead parish, is now a populous suburb of London (station 3 m. from Euston-square, next to Willesden Junction).

West End is an outlying member of Hampstead, about ¼ m. W. of the mother ch.

North End and *South End* are, as the names imply, situated some distance N. and S. from the village. *Frogna* is the western side of Hampstead village.

Hampton (Middlesex), Stat., Thames Valley Branch of the L. & S. W. Rly., 14½ m. from London. The village is situated on the Thames, 13 m. W. of London, and 1 m. from Hampton Court and Bushey Park.

Inns: The Red Lion, in the centre of the village; Bell, by the ch., in favour with anglers; Railway Hotel, by the station. (See also *Thames* river.)

Garrick Villa, as it is now called, but which, whilst the great actor occupied it, was known as *Hampton House*, stands a little E. of the ch., on banks of the Thames. Garrick purchased the estate in 1754, and made it his country seat till his death in January, 1779. It continued to be the residence of Mrs. Garrick for 43 years after her husband's death, and during that time it remained, with its contents, intact. On her death, in 1822, the contents were sold by auction, and dispersed.

The large white-brick buildings just beyond the village are the pumping works, and beyond these are the filtering beds, of the Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Companies, for supplying London with water.

Hampton may be considered the headquarters of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and here and a little higher up, on the Surrey side, are the ponds and streamlets made by the Thames Conservancy, and maintained by the Society, for hatching and rearing fish ova—chiefly salmon, grayling, and trout.

Hampton Races, one of the most popular of the "suburban gatherings," are held in June, on *Molesey Hurst*, exactly opposite Hampton Ch., on the Surrey side of the Thames. There is a ferry from Hampton to Molesey Hurst, and a bridge from Hampton Court to East Molesey.

New Hampton, on the N. extremity of the parish, by Hampton Hill and the Hanworth road, has grown within the last few years into a considerable village.

Hampton Court (Middx.). The L. & S. W. Rly. Stat. for Hampton Court is at East Molesey, on the opposite side of the Thames, but within sight of the Palace. On crossing the bridge from the station, the West Gate of Hampton Court, the best

approach to the buildings, is on the rt., close to the foot of the bridge. *Inns*: The Mitre, by the bridge; King's Arms, by the Lion Gate; and, opposite it, the Greyhound, by the entrance to Bushey Park.

Hampton Court, the palace of Wolsey and of Henry VIII., then of all our sovereigns in succession, from Edward VI. to George II., and now, by royal good will, a palace free to the enjoyment of everyone, stands on the l. bank of the Thames, midway between Hampton village and Hampton Wick, and 12 m. W. from Hyde Park.

The State Apartments and Grounds are open free to the public *every week day*, except Friday, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., from the 1st April to the 30th September, and from 10 till 4 from the 1st of October to the 31st of March. On *Sundays* the State Apartments are not open till 2 P.M.

Since the Palace ceased to be one of the royal residences, the private apartments have been appropriated as dwellings, at the pleasure of the sovereign, for members of noble and distinguished families.

Wolsey's palace consisted of 5 great courts, surrounded by public and private rooms, and all the adjuncts of archiepiscopal dignity and enjoyment. In 1690, William III. intending to make the palace his chief residence, commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to erect a new suite of State Apartments. Wren demolished two of Wolsey's courts, and remodelled a third, and erected the long uniform southern and eastern fronts, towards the Thames and the gardens. The elevations are imposing from their extent, and have much simple dignity of character. The garden front is about 330 ft. long, the river front somewhat less.

The best entrance to the palace is by the large gates, at the foot of Hampton Bridge. Leaving the low line of cavalry barracks on the l., you obtain from the *Green*—the outer court of the original building—an excellent view of the W. front of Wolsey's palace, perhaps the finest and most striking example of Tudor palatial architecture left.

From the Gatehouse you enter the *Western* (or entrance) *Court*, a fine quadrangle, 167 ft. by 161 ft. Observe here and throughout the old buildings, the fine chimney shafts. Directly in front is the tall western gatehouse, with its handsome oriel. The gateway leads to the *Middle*, or *Clock Court*, so called from the curious old clock in the highest storey of the tower.

On the N. side of this court is the *Great Hall*, erected by Henry VIII. on the site of Wolsey's Hall. It is of noble proportions, being 106 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high. Entering the hall from under the dark Minstrels' Gallery, the effect is very striking. High up, along both sides of the noble room, range wide Tudor windows, filled with gaudy heraldic emblazonings; on the walls beneath them hang tapestries, &c.; and over all bends the grand old open hammer-beam roof. Still finer, however, is the effect looking towards the gallery from the dais. The windows furnish a tolerably complete heraldic study of the history of the Tudor king, and the tapestry on the walls beneath represents in 8 compartments the principal events of the life of Abraham.

Beyond the hall is the *Withdrawing Room*, or *Presence Chamber*. The walls are hung with faded tapestries. Above them is a series of 7 cartoons, in monochrome, by *Carlo Cignani*.

The *Chapel* is not open to visitors, except at the Sunday morning service, but may be seen on application. It is small, but characteristic, and has a good groined roof.

The entrance to the *State Apartments* is under the colonnade, at the S.E. corner of the Clock Court. The rooms vary greatly in size, according to the purposes for which they were designed, but generally they are good and characteristic specimens of the palatial architecture of the time. The carvings generally were executed by *Grinling Gibbons*, or under his direction. Most of the rooms contain furniture or upholstery of the time of William III., Anne, or George I.; but their chief attraction is the collection

of pictures, about 1000 in number, contained in them.

The *King's Staircase*, by which the State Apartments are reached, is one of the best examples left in this country of the "grand staircase," which was so important a feature in the palaces of the Louis XIV. era, with which this is intended to compete. Before ascending the staircase, observe the prodigious illustration of the mural decoration of the close of the 17th cent. The paintings by *Verrio* are an amazing confusion of mythology and chronology.

The charming *Gardens* owe their general form to Charles II. They were extended and remodelled by William III. and Queen Mary. The grounds have been altered, but much of the original formal trimness is retained. The canal, with its bordering avenue of lime trees, three-quarters of a mile long, is one of William's devices. Another is the oval basin with its fountain and gold fish. The two fronts of Wren's State Apartments are seen to great advantage from the oval basin, and so too, in the opposite direction, are the three branching avenues of which Hampton Court is so proud. The river terrace is another fine feature. The *private garden* may be seen on application to the gardener, who expects a small fee. The *Vine* is also to be seen for a trifling payment. It was planted in 1769, has a stem 38 inches in circumference, the leading branch is 110 ft. long, and it bears on an average 1500 bunches. The *Royal Tennis Court*, N. of the garden front, is reputed one of the best in the country, but it is not open to the public. A doorway a little beyond it leads to the *Wilderness*, a pleasant shady retreat of about 11 acres. Nearer the Lion Gate is the *Maze*, the most popular spot in the grounds with holiday visitors and children.

Bushey Park lies N. of Hampton Court. The S. entrance is directly opposite the Lion Gate of Hampton Court Gardens; the N., or Teddington Gate, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the Teddington Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. The

glory of the park is its unrivalled triple avenue of limes and horse-chestnuts, over a mile long; the horse-chestnuts forming the centre, the limes the side lines. The full splendour of the park is only seen when the horse-chestnuts are in bloom. The sight is worth journeying from London to witness.

The *Lodge*, the large sombre red-brick house seen on the l. of the avenue on approaching Teddington Gate, is the residence of the ranger. The park is always open to the public.

HAMSTALL RIDWARE, see *Rugeley*.

HANBURY, see *Uttoxeter*.

Hanley (Staff.)—Stat. N. Staff. Rly. (*Inns*: Queen's Hotel, the largest in the Staffordshire Potteries; Saracen's Head)—is a very busy and dirty town, dependent equally on the earthenware and the iron trade. Earl Granville's large *blast furnaces* are close to the town.

Hanwell (Middlesex). Stat. G. W. Rly. *Inns*: King's Arms; Duke's Head; Old Hats, on the road to Ealing,—garden and bowling green (see Evelyn Ashley's 'Life of Lord Palmerston,' vol. i. p. 355). The town lies on the little river Brent and the Uxbridge road, 8 m. W. from Hyde Park Corner. The neighbourhood is green and pleasant, gently undulating, with the Brent, a thin stream, winding through it.

The *Ch.* (St. Mary) has the tomb of Jonas Hanway, who first brought umbrellas into use.

On the l. of the Uxbridge road, nearly opposite the ch., but in Norwood parish, is the *County Lunatic Asylum*, generally known as Hanwell Asylum, an immense structure. The average number of inmates is about 1750, of whom nearly 1100 are females.

HAPFISBURG, see *Walsham*.

HARBERTON, see *Totnes*.

HARbledown, see *Canterbury*.

HARBORNE, see *Birmingham*.

HARBOTTLE, see *Rothbury*.

HARDWICK HALL, see *Mansfield*.

HARDWICKE HALL, see *Darlington*.

Harecastle (Staff.)—Stat. N. Staff. Rly. (*Inn*: Harecastle)—is close

to the famous *tunnel* made by Brindley on the Grand Trunk Canal—2880 yards long. The scene at the mouth is extremely picturesque and worth the few minutes' walk from the station. 2 m. E. is *New Chapel*, where, according to tradition, lived the Harmonious Blacksmith of Handel.

HAREWOOD, see *Harrogate* and *Leeds*.

HARFORD BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

Harlech (Merioneth.), Stat., 1 hr. 53 min. by rail from Caernarvon; 3½ hrs. from Aberystwith; and included in L. & N. W. N. Wales New Circular Tour. *Inns*: Castle H.; Blue Lion, unpretending and comfortable; the terrace at back commands splendid sea views. The chief attraction of this decayed village are the ruins of the *Castle*—designed (temp. Edw. I.) by the architect of Caernarvon Castle. Although well worth careful inspection, the ruin lacks the beauty found in Conway or Beaumaris, and it is altogether smaller, ruder, and more simple in plan than any of the other Caernarvonshire castles, neither is it so well kept.

Excursions.—To *Tan-y-bwlch*, 10 m. About 2 m. N. on rt., after passing Morfa Harlech l., is *Maes-y-Neuadd* (J. Nanney, Esq.), the grounds of which command splendid views over the Traeth and the Snowdon range. About ¾ m. to l. of the high road is the village of *Llanvihangel-y-Traethau*, in the ch.-yd. of which observe curious rude stone with an inscription of the 12th cent. 6½ m. further on, on rt., is the glen of the little river Rhydfach, up which a path of 1 m. leads to the waterfall of Rhaiadr Du (the Black Cataract), a little above which is the Raven Fall; the path, however, being difficult to find it is better to visit them with a guide from Maentwrog, close to Tan-y-bwlch. From the falls, the tourist may either return to high road, and proceed 1½ m. through the lovely village of *Maentwrog* to Tan-y-bwlch, or follow a bridle-path l. past *Llyn Tecwyn* and the village of *Llandecwynn*, to Harlech, a district most interesting for the scenery, as also for the fishing and geology. A little below the village

is another lake, *Llyn Isaf*, near the foot of Mount Diphwys, from which latter is a splendid view of the promontory of Lleyn, Bay of Cardigan, Cader Idris and other mountains. At *Diphwys* is a respectable hotel, the Queen's; hence the pedestrian may also make his way rt. to the village of *Trawsfynydd*, on the Dolgelley road.

To *Cwm Bychan*, 5 m. The ridge of hills immediately behind the town must be crossed into the *Llanbedr* road; a road runs straight up the hill, on summit of which is a bridle-path l., which take, as it is a short cut into the glen of the *Arthro*, of which *Cwm Bychan* is the source. A different route, longer by 2½ m., may be taken by proceeding S. from *Harlech* 3 m. to village of *Llanbedr*, whence the rt. bank of the *Arthro* must be followed about 4½ m. to its source in the lake; at 1 m. the river is joined by the *Nant-col*; hence the road winds by a lovely valley at foot of the *Rhinag Vawr*, to *Dolurheiddiog*, the "rooty meadow," a solitary mansion, the farthest point practicable for cars; a little higher up, but concealed by an abrupt turn of the valley, is *Cwm Bychan*, finely situated in a narrow wild glen. Towering above it is the precipitous rock *Craig-y-Saeth* "the rock of the arrow," a capital landmark for the pedestrian.

To *Barmouth* 10 m. About ¾ m. S. is the Circle of *Muriau Gwyddelod*; and ½ m. further on *Llanfair*, the *Ch.* of which has some good stained glass. About ¼ m. to the rt., close to the seashore, is the ruined *Ch.* of *Llandanwg*, the interior of which is still worth a visit. About 1 m. S. of the ch. is a tongue of land called *Mochras*, which conchologists should visit for the sake of the rare and beautiful shells to be found there; *Mochras* may also be conveniently visited by taking rail to *Pensarn* Station, whence it is 1½ m. distant. 1½ m. beyond *Llanfair*, on the banks of the *Arthro*, is the pretty little wood-embosomed village of *Llanbedr*, next to *Tal-y-llyn* the best fishing station in *Merioneth*; the Victoria here is a snug roadside inn, and better suited than *Harlech* for the exploration of *Glyn Arthro* and the

passes. In the village, near the road, are 2 curious pillar stones, and lying beside them a *maenhir* of great interest, inscribed with *Ogham* characters. 1 m. further on, on the flat to the rt., are the scanty traces of *Gwern-y-capel*, said to be one of the earliest of British churches; on the rising ground to the l. of the road is a cromlech; within the next 2 miles there are no less than 6 cromlechs, some of which are connected with the name of *Arthur*. On the slopes of *Llether*, 1 m. beyond *Gwern-y-capel*, is *Llanenddwyn Ch.*, close to *Duffryn* Station, and ¾ m. further on the *Ch.* of *Llanddwyyve*, opposite which a long straight lime avenue leads to *Corsygedol* (E. F. Coulson, Esq.), the old family seat of the *Vaughans*; the oldest of the dates on the house is 1576, and the ceiling of the great hall is said to be not later than *Hen. VIII.*; there is still preserved some furniture of *Griffith Vaughan* (16th cent.), including a bedstead taken from one of the wrecked *Armada* squadrons; the gate-house is said to be a design by *Inigo Jones*, as is also the *Corsygedol* Chapel in the parish *ch.* Near *Llanddwyyve* the river *Ysgethin* flows into the sea, and may be followed up for about 3 m. to *Llyn Irddyn*. 2 m. above *Llyn Irddyn* is the fine *Llyn Bodlyn*, situated under the crags of *Diphwys*, the highest point of *Llawlech* (1900 ft.); not far off is the small pool of *Llyn Dulyn*, with good fishing, and the finest of the group with regard to scenery. A singular and prominent feature in all the sea views in this district is *Sarn Badrig*, or *St. Patrick's Causeway*, a narrow ridge of rock and pebble, 24 ft. broad, and extending 21 m. from the shore, of which more than 9 m. are left dry at ebb-tide. 1½ m. beyond *Llanddwyyve*, on rt., is the small sea-side *Ch.* of *Llanaber*, with its exquisite interior; 2 m. further on, *Barmouth*. All the points of interest in the above excursion may be conveniently visited by rail.

Distances.—*Tan-y-bwlch* by rail, by *Penrhyn Deudraeth* Junc., 53 min.; *Portmadoc* ½ hr.—there is also a dangerous ferry about 2 m. across to a

point about 1 m. below Portmadoc: the tourist must inquire about the tide; Crickieth, 40 min.; Pwllheli, 1 hr.; Dolgelley, 1 hr. 5 min.; Aberdovey, 1 hr. 10 min.

Harlow (Essex), Stat. ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) Gt. E. Rly., 6 m. from Bp.'s Stortford. *Inn*: The George. An old market town. The old *Parish Ch.* was rebuilt in 1709. Some brasses from the older fabric are preserved in it. The font in *St. John's Ch.* (built 1839-1842) bears an inscription which may be read from either end. The old manor-house of Harlow Bury, 1 m. from the ch., was a seat of the Abbots of St. Edmundsbury. A barn near it was the chapel, and contains some ancient portions.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. is *Down Hall* (Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P.), a large modern house in a pretty park, chiefly remarkable as the site of the house belonging to the poet and diplomatist Matthew Prior. A rudely framed arm-chair, the favourite seat of Prior, said to have belonged to an abbot of Sacombe, is preserved in the hall.

HARNHAM, see *Salisbury*.

Harrogate (Yorksh.), 199 m. from London, Gt. N. Rly. The railway station is midway between High and Low Harrogate: the former, rt., on entering; the latter, l. Railways to York; to Leeds; by Tadcaster to the Gt. N. Stat. at Church Fenton; to Pateley Bridge; and by Ripon to Northallerton. *Inns*: of the first class, are (in *High Harrogate*) the Granby; Prince of Wales; Queen; (in *Low Harrogate*) the Prospect, and the Crown. Others, somewhat inferior, but still good, are (High Harrogate) Royal; Clarendon; and Gascoigne's; (Low Harrogate) White Hart; Wellington; Binns's; Adelphi; George; Swan.

Lodgings are to be had in all directions. The season continues from the middle of summer to the end of autumn.

Few places are more conveniently situated than Harrogate, or afford so many facilities for interesting excursions. The land declines E., W., and N., from its highest point (near the

railway station). The general elevation is about 300 ft. The climate is dry and bracing, owing partly to this elevation, and partly to the open character of the ground, which formerly was a wild common. Plantations have been made in various directions, but the greater part of High Harrogate still remains open; 200 acres were, by Act of Parliament, obtained in 1770 for dividing and enclosing the waste, reserved "to be for ever open and unenclosed." They form a large grass plateau, termed the "Stray," S. of the railway station—a first-rate place for horse-exercise. The scenery in the immediate neighbourhood is pleasant and varied, though not very picturesque; and in Harrogate itself the chief resources are the promenades, the pump-rooms, and the balls given occasionally at the different hotels.

The first spa was accidentally discovered by Sir William Slingsby, about the year 1596, and was the first discovered in England. Sir William caused the spring to be protected; its fame increased, and many remarkable cures are recorded as effected by it before 1632. About 25 springs are now known, and are available by the public. All are sulphureous and chalybeate, and nearly all are in Low Harrogate. They have been thus arranged:—

1. *Strong Sulphur Waters*.—The Old Well; the Montpellier Strong Sulphur Well.

2. *Mild Sulphur Waters*.—Of these there are 17 springs: 13 in Lower Harrogate, 1 at Starbeck, 3 at Harlow Car.

3. *Saline Chalybeates*.—In the Montpellier and the Royal Cheltenham Pump-rooms.

4. *Pure Chalybeates*.—2 on the Common, High Harrogate; 1 at Starbeck; 1 at Harlow Car.

The sulphureous waters are most useful in cases of indigestion, and in all biliary nervous disorders, as well as in diseases of the skin. The chalybeates are alterative and bracing. None, of course, should be taken without medical advice.

The *Harlow Car* springs, about 1 m.

W. of Harrogate, amid pleasant woodland scenery, were discovered in 1840.

The waters are used for baths as well as for drinking. In 1832, the Victoria Baths, near the Town Hall, were built. There are others in the Montpellier Gardens, at Starbeck, and at Harlow Car. A "Bath Hospital," for the relief of poor patients, was founded in 1834, and is mainly supported by voluntary contributions.

Harrogate contains, of course, no ancient buildings. The most important promenade and pump-room is the Royal Cheltenham (Low Harrogate), opened in 1835. Pleasant gardens are attached to it.

Walks from Harrogate may be taken to *Birk Crag*, about 1 m. S., a narrow valley, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, wild and picturesque, with rocky sides; to *Harlow Car*, somewhat S. of Birk Crag, on the road to Otley. There is an hotel, with agreeable grounds. *Harlow Tower*, 1 m. W., was built on Harlow Hill, in 1829. Its height is 100 ft., and from its summit a magnificent view is obtained. Longer walks may be taken to *Almias Cliff* at Ripton, 5 m. S.W., a gritstone crag, crowning a hill 716 ft. high, from whence wide views are obtained. The grounds of *Plumpton* (belonging to the Earl of Harewood), 4 m. S.E., are extensive and beautiful. They are open to visitors. *Knarborough* (3 m., and 10 min. by rail) is also within walking distance.

Many interesting places are within *long day's excursions* from Harrogate. The most important are—

Ribston Hall (J. D. Dent, Esq.) (5 m.), famous as the place where the "Ribston pippin" was first grown. The original tree is still alive. The collection of pines and firs in the grounds is one of the finest in the N. of England. The gardens and chapel are open on *Tuesdays*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Ribston Park, on the l. bank of the Nidd, is *Cowthorpe*, where the largest oak in England still exists. It stands on a croft adjoining a farmhouse near Cowthorpe Ch.

Harewood (8 m. by road). The house and grounds (open on Thurs-

days), the remains of the castle and the ch., are here to be seen. Harewood is 4 m. l. of the Arthington station on the Leeds Rly. (see *Leeds*).

Otley and *Otley Chevin*, whence is a magnificent view, lie 4 m. rt. of the Arthington station, whence a branch railway runs through Otley to Ilkley. Near Otley is *Farnley Hall*, with its fine collection of Turner drawings.

Bolton Priory (see *Ilkley*) and the *Wharfe* are sometimes visited from Harrogate. The drive (16 m.) across what is called the "Forest Moor" is a somewhat dreary one, but commands fine views.

Ripley Stat. (4 m.). The *Ch.* and the *Gardens of Ripley Castle* are here the points of interest. The *Ch.* is Dec.; see, at E. end of nave, effigies of Sir Thos. Ingilby (temp. Edw. III.) and wife. *Ripley Castle* (Sir Wm. Ingilby) is not shown. The gardens alone are open on Fridays, and are worth a visit.

Ripon (Cathedral), 11 m., and *Fountains Abbey*, 3 m. S. of it, are easily reached by railway (see *Ripon*).

Hackfall, 7 m. from Ripon by road, is well worth a day's excursion. The woods (entrance fee, 6d.) are most picturesque (see *Ripon*).

Aldborough and *Boroughbridge*, 10 m. At Aldborough are the remains of a most important Roman station (see *York*).

Spofforth (5 m., on the Wetherby & Tadcaster Rly.), where there are the considerable remains of Spofforth Castle.

Pateley Bridge (14 m. by railway). *Inns*: the King's Arms; the Crown. This is an excellent centre from which to explore Nidderdale and the wild country towards the Wharfe. *Brimham Rocks*, 2 m. N. of the *Dacre Stat.*, and 9 m. from Harrogate, are easily accessible and well worth inspection. These huge masses of millstone-grit, curiously weathered, covered in summer with ferns and flowers, and scattered over a wide moorland plateau, are said to have suggested to the late Sir Jos. Paxton his plan for the celebrated Rock Garden at Chatsworth. Close to the

town is *Bewerley* (John Yorke, Esq.). The grounds are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays (6d. is charged for each person).

Leeds and *Kirkstall Abbey* are accessible by rail.

Harrow-on-the-Hill (Middlesex). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of the town. *Inns*: King's Head Hotel, High-street; Railway Hotel, by the station; the Mitre, on the S. slope of the hill, belongs locally to Sudbury.

Harrow is famous for its ch., its hill, and the prospects from it, and, above all, for its school. It is situated 10 m. N.W. from London by road. Harrow Hill rises, abrupt and isolated, some 200 ft. from the plain, and, with the spire of the ch. which crowns its summit, is a conspicuous and pleasing feature in the landscape for many miles on every side.

The *Ch.* (St. Mary, restored) stands on the brow of the hill. It was founded by Abp. Lanfranc, temp. Wm. I., but the only portion of his building remaining is the lower part of the tower, the W. entrance of which has the round Norm. arch, with chevron mouldings. It has some noteworthy *brasses*.

The prospect seen from the terrace outside the ch.-yd., and from roof of tower, is really very fine.

Harrow School was founded, in 1571, by John Lyon, yeoman, of Preston, a hamlet of Harrow. The school has long outgrown Lyon's stipulations, and taken a foremost rank among the "Eight Great Schools" of England.

The *School Buildings* are immediately S. of the ch.

Greenhill lies between Harrow town and the railway station.

Sudbury adjoins Harrow on the S.E.; at its eastern end is a station on the L. & N. W. Rly. From Sudbury there are pleasant walks—on the one hand to Wembley (*post*), on the other to Perivale and Greenford.

Harrow Weald is the broad level tract N. of Harrow, extending from Harrow Station to Stanmore.

Pinner (Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the village) is nearly 3 m. N.W. of Harrow by road, but nearer

by the fields. On the N. side of the main street is a long, low, old country inn, the Queen's Head, an excellent specimen of its class, bearing date 1705, and no doubt a genuine relic of Queen Anne's time.

Pinner Green is a sort of hamlet, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the village.

Close to Pinner railway station are the *Commercial Travellers' Schools*, founded 1845.

Wembley is a hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of Harrow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of the Sudbury station of the L. & N. W. Rly.

Wembley Hill is celebrated for the prospects from its summit. The *Green Man*, with its gardens, on the top of the hill, is much frequented by holiday parties and for trade dinners. The walks by the lanes from Wembley Hill to Kingsbury, the Hyde, and Hendon, or Whitchurch, are very pleasant.

HARTBURN, see *Morpeth*.

Hartington (Derby.) is an extensive parish, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Dove, 10 m. N.N.W. from *Ashbourne*, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from *Bakewell* Stats. *Inn*: Chas. Cotton, comfortable. It is an admirable station for the angler, tourist, or archæologist. The *Ch.* (St. Giles'), cruciform, contains curious paintings of the emblems of the 12 tribes. Visit from here the pretty village and ch. of *Sheen*, 2 m.; *Longnor*, 3 m. further on; and, crossing the Dove at Glutton Bridge, enter the pass of *Glutton Dale*, near the village of *Earl Sterndale*, 5 m. from Buxton.

Aze Edge, at N.E. extremity, is the highest of the High Peak range, being 1750 ft. above the level of the sea. Near *Goyt bridge*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from *Buxton*, the counties of Derby, Cheshire, and Stafford meet.

HARTLAND, see *Bideford*.

Hartlepool (Durham), Stat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by railway from Newcastle; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Darlington; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Durham. *Inns*: Railway Hotel; King's Head. The town is situated on a peninsula, and separated by an inlet forming the harbour, which is crossed near its mouth by a ferry, from *West Hartlepool* (*Inn*: Gallon's

Royal Hotel, close to the station). Facing the harbour is a fine embankment, the sole remains of the ancient fortifications of the town, which affords an agreeable walk, presenting fine views of coast and bay, especially at high water. In this wall, a water-gate leading from High-street to the beach is in very good preservation. The arch is about 8 ft. wide, and strengthened by an angular bastion on each side. The old Pier is 150 ft. long; a new one, 650 ft., has been carried out from the Heugh, the headland on the E. of the town, where is also a lighthouse 58 ft. high. From *Southgate-street* is approached *St. Hilda's Ch.*, finely situated at the E. extremity of the town, and overlooking a wide expanse of sea and a wild country backed by the Yorkshire hills, among which is conspicuous the blue summit of Roseberry Topping. The magnificent S. doorway of late Norm., now covered in by a porch, is the only relic of the original church, temp. Richard I. There is a singular brass to "Jane Bell," and in ch.-yd. several quaint epitaphs. The *Town Moor* is a favourite resort, bordered by ruined walls and rugged yellow cliffs. On that part known as the *Far Field*, foundations of a chapel (about 1200), dedicated to St. Helen, have been discovered. The *Fairy Coves* are artificial excavations communicating with each other a little above the shore. 1 m. S. of the harbour, is *Stranton*, where the *Ch. of All Saints* is more harmonious than most Durham churches. The chancel has stalls, and in N. aisle is the figure of J. Bellays (1640) rising from the tomb. 4 m. N.W. of town is *Hart*, where is the *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene*, of Norm. foundation. Part of tower and chancel arch are Norm. On outer S. wall of chancel is a curious bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon. The octagonal font is carved with statues of saints, &c. There is a striking view looking back over Hartlepool.

Excursions.—About 3 m. S. (20 min. by rail) is *Seaton Carew* (Inn: Crown), a small bathing place with beautiful sands 5 m. in length, and fine views of

the Whitby headland rt., and Hartlepool with *St. Hilda's Ch.*, l. At *Seaton Snook*, 2 m. S., a point jutting into the estuary of the Tees, are remains of fortifications built 1667; between this and Hartlepool are remains of a submerged forest. 5 min. further by rail is *Greatham* station, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. rt. of which is the *Hospital of God, St. Mary*, and *St. Cuthbert* (date 1272), and rebuilt (1803-9) from the designs of *Wyatt*. In the Chapel are three old grey gravestones, relics of the original building. *Billingham* with its *Ch.*, 8 min. further by rail, and *Wynyard Park*, about 3 m. N.W. of it, may also be visited (see *Stockton*). To *Castle Eden* (7 m.), 20 min. by rail, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. l. of which is *Castle Eden Hall* (Mrs. Burdon); here is preserved the cup of the last abbot of Bury, and an Anglo-Saxon drinking vessel found with a human skeleton in 1802. Traces of a Saxon village are still to be seen in a field half-way between the Hall and Harden. Near the house is the entrance to *Castle Eden Dene*, access to which is had only by special permission, which well deserves a visit. It is a ravine thick with yew, ash, &c., intermixed with rocks, narrowing in parts till it is overhung; at the upper end the finest of these precipices overhangs a chasm, in which is the deep blue *Gunner's Pool*. By clambering over the rocks at the back the climber will find himself in a narrow cleft through which the stream works its way at a great depth. Above the pool "(Robt.) Bruce's Ladder" ascends by a narrow ledge in the cliff and through a chasm to *Shotton*. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. rt. from the mouth of the Dene are the *Blackhall Rocks* on the sea-coast, scooped into caverns (one 150 ft. long) or standing in grotesque isolated masses. 1 m. l. from the mouth of the Dene is the *May Stack*, once a fine natural arch, the top of which is now fallen in. From *Castle Eden* the tourist may proceed 5 m. by road, passing at 2 m. the *Black Bull Inn* at *Shotton*, to *Easington*; or rail of 17 min. may be taken to *Haswell Stat.*, from which the village is 2 m. The *Ch. of St. Mary*, restored 1852, and

chancel rebuilt under *Hardwicke*, is interesting. Observe the lofty and original timber roof and E.-E. window of five lights with stained glass by O'Connor; the carved seats are temp. Charles I. In vestry are a copy of Solemn League and Covenant, and an old helmet of one of the Conyers. N. of the Ch. is the *Rectory House*, a building of great antiquity, with traces of a tower and of a large hall with pointed arches at the end. A little N. of the house is a deserted oratory with a large W. window under pointed arch. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Easington, on the edge of a little glen called *Thorpe Dene*, is the small but interesting *Horde Hall* (about 1600). On the S. is the projecting porch with heavy round pillars, and mullioned window above. Over the door is the shield of Chf. Conyers, temp. Elizabeth; inside is a fine old staircase and a remarkable chimney-piece. About 1 m. N. of Easington is the beautiful *Hawthorne Dene* (see *Sunderland*). To *Stockton* by rail, 40 min.

HARTSHILL, see *Stoke-on-Trent*.

Harwich (Essex), Stat. Gt. E. Rly., 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, *viâ* Manningtree Junc. Steamers three times a week in summer months, and daily during height of excursion season, between London, Harwich (about 7 hours), and *Ipswich*, calling at *Clacton* and *Walton*. Inns: ** Great Eastern H., situated on the Quay; Pier Hotel, also on the Quay. An ancient seaport and borough, built at the confluence of the Stour and Orwell, on a small peninsula. The streets are very narrow and old-fashioned looking. Its harbour is the best on the E. coast of England, and during easterly gales it is not unusual to see more than 400 vessels, many of large tonnage, sheltered within it. Septaria, or *Cement Stones* from the London clay, in request for making cement, are dredged up from the harbour and the bottom of the sea. A stone breakwater, 400 yards long, has been run out from Beacon cliff (*post*), in order to remedy the advance of the shingle-beach on the E. of the harbour, which encroached at the rate of 12 yards a year, and blocked up the best entrance.

Steamers in connection with the Gt. East. Rly.; Company leave Harwich three times a week for Rotterdam, and three times a week (Sundays excepted) for Antwerp, and daily during tourist season.

The esplanade to the S.E. of the town forms an agreeable walk, extending to Beacon Hill. At this point a pathway l. leads to *Dovercourt* (see below). *Landguard Fort*, on a spit of land now joined to the Suffolk coast, was built in the reign of James I. Of late years the fort has been much strengthened. A steamer runs three times daily, and more frequently during the summer, between Harwich and *Ipswich*, 1 hr. The river Orwell, which is thus ascended, displays some of the prettiest scenery in the eastern counties.

A steam ferry plies between Harwich Pier and Walton Ferry, on the opposite side of the Harbour, whence it is 2 m. to *Felixstowe* (see *Ipswich*). For places lying E. of Harwich see *Manningtree*.

Dovercourt, Stat. Gt. E. Rly., forms a suburb of Harwich. Inns: ** Cliff Hotel; Queen's Head; Victoria, near the station. Omnibus runs between Cliff Hotel and Harwich Pier. An agreeable watering-place. The beach is of firm sand, and affords good bathing. There is a terrace of good houses (many of them lodging-houses) overlooking a wide stretch of sea between Harwich and Walton-on-the-Naze, 16 m. by road; a carriage drive along the cliff; and an esplanade, on which are reading and refreshment rooms, and the "Dovercourt Spa," a mild tonic and stomachic, containing carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia and oxide of iron. The Ch. is in Upper Dovercourt, about 1 m. from the lower village, or *New Town* as it is now designated.

Hastings (Sussex), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly., and S. E. Rly., 74 m. from London. Inns: ** Queen's; Albion, East Parade; Royal Marine, Pelham-place; Castle, in the old town; Swan. At *St. Leonard's* (*post*)—Alexandra Hotel, Eversfield-place; Royal Victoria Hotel; Gifford's Pri-

vate Hotel; Vaughan's South Saxon. This is by far the most picturesquely situated watering-place on the coast of Sussex. The old town fills up one of the narrow valleys that here open in the sand rock toward the sea. The climate of Hastings varies greatly owing to the situation of the town. The old town, and all the lower range of houses reaching as far as Pelham-place, are thoroughly sheltered from the N. and E., and well suited for invalids during the winter and spring. The higher parts of the town enjoy a climate far more bracing, but still milder than that of the East Kent watering-places. There is a fine beach and a pleasant Esplanade, with good houses fronting the sea for 2 m. The *Castle* is the first point of interest in Hastings. Its area, now laid out as a pleasure ground, covers the extreme point of the W. cliff. A small payment is required from visitors. On the E. side are fragments of three semi-circular towers. W., a circular and square tower both remain, still of considerable height. The most interesting remains, however, are those of the *Castle Chapel*, which are Tr.-Norm.

An excellent view of the old town is gained from the E. cliff, as well as from the magnificent pier, 900 ft. long, with *Pavilion* and an open and covered rink at end of it. First-class baths, *Aquarium*, reading rooms, &c., have been erected near the *Pier*. The *Churches* of Hastings are uninteresting; that of *All Saints* (restored, 1870) stands picturesquely at the entrance to the old town, by the old London road, and is mainly Perp., as is that of *St. Clement's*, in the High-street.

St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Belgravia of Hastings, now stretches in an uninterrupted line of terraces of handsome houses, facing the sea, from Hastings W., to the Junction Station of the London and Brighton Rly., a distance of about 2 m. The best houses are in *Eversfield-place*, the *Marina*, and *Warrior-square*. The principal Churches at *St. Leonard's* are *Christ Ch.*, in London-road, a very handsome new building erected at a cost of 25,000*l.* (seats all free); *St.*

Paul's (seats all free), with a beautiful pulpit, reredos, and stained glass windows; *St. Mary Magdalene*, on E. side of *Warrior-square*; and *St. John's*, Upper *Maze-hill*. There are also beautiful pleasure gardens and archery ground. The neighbourhood of Hastings is rich in charming walks; and drives and railway excursions may be made to embrace a great part of East Sussex.

Walks.—Over the E. hill to *Ecclesbourne* (1 m.), where a picturesque valley opens on the sea. Continue the walk, 2 m., to *Fairlight Glen* and *The Lovers' Seat* (3 m. E. from the *Albert Clock Tower*), returning by the *Dripping Well*, due N. of the Glen; thence by the fields and main road. The *Lovers' Seat* is a ledge of rock at the Glen (1.), high up in the face of the cliff, overlooking the sea S. of the Glen. It owes its name to the stolen interviews of the Captain of a revenue cutter with a Kentish heiress. Those who do not object to rough walking over pebbles and boulders may keep along the shore either going to or returning from *Ecclesbourne* and *Fairlight Glen*.

Behind *Fairlight Church* (2 m. N.E. from Hastings), stretches up *Fairlight Down*, 599 ft., the highest ground in this part of Sussex.

Drives.—*Crowhurst Church*, 6 m. N.W. It stands pleasantly in a valley surrounded by trees. In the ch.-yd. is a noble yew of unknown antiquity, 27 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. S. of the church are the remains of an ancient manor-house of late E.-E. character.

A longer drive may be taken to *Winchelsea* (Stat.), 9 m. N.E., by *Guestling* (4 m.) and *Icklesham*. At *Pett*, 1 m. S.E. of *Guestling*, is a very handsome church, erected in memory of Mrs. Young, the wife of the incumbent. Hence a road leads over *Chick Hill*, with a wide view, to *Cliff End*, the solitude of which is striking, and the scene wild and picturesque. Longer excursions may be made to *Hurstmonceux Castle*, 14 m. (see *Hailsham*), and 4½ m. from *Poveysey Stat.*

To *Bodiam Castle*, 12 m., a distance

which will be slightly increased by taking *Brede* and *Northiam* in the way. 4 m. N. of *Brede*, remark, rt., the *Well House*, an old timbered building, dating from the middle of the 16th cent. *Bodiam Castle*, 3 m. N.W. of *Northiam*, stands on a slope above the *Rother*. It is highly picturesque, though a mere shell, and is surrounded by a deep moat filled with water. It is nearly square, with a round tower at each angle; and square towers in the centre of each side except the N., where is the great gateway. Within are the remains of hall, kitchen, chapel, and other apartments, carried round the main walls, leaving an open court in the centre. On the N. side may be heard a remarkable echo. *Bodiam Church*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on the top of the hill, deserves mention only on account of the beauty of its situation and view. The return to *Hastings* should be through *Sedlescombe*, where is an E.-E. Ch., with some Perp. additions. The font cover (Perp.) deserves notice. It is 6 m. thence to *St. Leonard's*. Other *Excursions* may be made to *Battle Abbey*, 8 m.; *Bexhill*, 5 m.; *Catsfield*, 3 m. from *Battle*, where is *Normanhurst Court*, the beautiful residence of Mr. Brassey, M.P. Tickets to view the mansion and grounds on *Tuesdays* may be obtained at *Dorman's Library*, *St. Leonard's*. *Etchingham* (stat.) Ch., 14 m.

Hatfield; or, Bishop's Hatfield (Herts). Stat. Gt. N. Rly. The town is situated on the North-road, 20 m. from *London*, 7 m. W. of *Hertford*, and 5 m. E. (branch rly., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) of *St. Alban's*. *Inns*: *Salisbury Arms*, opp. Ch. and entrance to the Park; *Red Lion*, North-road. This is a quiet, old-fashioned place, lying along a hill-side, overshadowed by the towers and oaks of *Hatfield House*.

The *Church*, *St. Etheldreda* (restored 1872), is, after *St. Alban's Abbey Ch.*, the largest in the county. It dates from Norm. times; but the only fragment left of the original building is a late Norm. arch in the S. transept.

The *Salisbury Chapel*, on the N. of the chancel, was erected by Robert

Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), the builder of *Hatfield House*, whose stately monument occupies its E. end. The chapel on the S. side of the chancel, known as the *Brocket Chapel*, has been restored at the cost of Mr. Wynn Ellis. *Brocket Hall* stands on the Lea, just beyond *Lemsford Mills*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Hatfield*. The present mansion was begun by Sir *Matthew Lamb*, and completed by his son, Sir *Peniston Lamb, Bart.*, created (1776) Baron, and (1780) Viscount *Melbourne*. It is a large and stately structure of four storeys. In front of it the Lea spreads out so as to form a broad sheet of water, crossed a little higher by a stone bridge of three arches, which serves as the approach to the hall. The park is varied in surface, affords some good views, and contains some fine trees. *Brocket Hall* has the distinction of having been successively the residence of two Prime Ministers—Lord *Melbourne*, who died here, November 24, 1848, and Lord *Palmerston*.

Hatfield House, the magnificent Jacobean mansion of the Marquis of *Salisbury*, stands in a fine park immediately E. of *Hatfield town*. In the year 1108, when the *Abbey of Ely* was erected into a bishopric, *Hatfield* became an episcopal residence, and a sumptuous palace was built there. In 1538 the manor was conveyed to *Henry VIII.* by *Thomas Goodrich*, Bp. of *Ely*, in exchange for lands in *Cambridge*, *Essex*, and *Norfolk*, and the palace became a royal abode. It was the favourite residence at various times of four English sovereigns—*Henry VIII.*, *Edward VI.*, *Elizabeth*, and *James I.*

In 1607, *James I.* preferring *Theobalds*, a more magnificent house, belonging to Lord *Salisbury*, offered him *Hatfield* in exchange, and built him a new mansion in the utmost magnificence of the time, the larger part of the old palace having been pulled down. The house was completed in 1611; but Lord *Salisbury* was already in ill health, and died in May of the following year. *James I.* paid an early visit to *Hatfield House*, and his state

bedroom is religiously preserved with its sumptuous original furniture intact.

By a simple gateway, near the Parish Ch., you enter the court of the *Old Palace*, in which Q. Elizabeth resided when she was summoned to reign on her sister's death. Of this the old Hall of red brick remains, now converted into a stable.

The adjacent *West* or *Privy Garden*, an almost unique and happily unimpaired example of the Jacobean pleasure garden, was laid out by James I., who planted the four mulberry trees still growing in its four corners. It is only about 150 ft. square. On the S.E. and N. sides are avenues of limes.

Hatfield House is in plan a parallelogram, 280 ft. long, and 70 ft. wide, with, on the S., a principal front, two wings, each projecting 100 ft. and 80 ft. wide; and forming, with the centre, three sides of a court, 140 ft. long. This S. front is very noble. The wings are connected by a centre, Italian Renaissance in character, of two orders, with a highly enriched Elizabethan central gate tower and stepped gables. The central tower, in which is the elaborate entrance porch, projects boldly, and is 70 ft. high. A clock turret with a cupola crowns the whole. The N. front, though less ornate, is large in style and very effective.

The state rooms are stately and superb; as a whole, perhaps, the finest remaining examples of their class and time. The *Hall*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Marble Hall*, is a spacious and lofty room, 50 ft. by 30 ft. At the lower end is a massive carved screen, overlaid with heraldic bearings; the walls are wainscoted with oak, and hung with tapestry.

The *Grand Staircase*, 35 ft. by 20 ft. 9 in., of five landings, has massive carved balusters. On the walls are portraits of the Cecils. Observe the open work wicket-gate on the first landing, put there, as it is supposed, to prevent the dogs from intruding into the state apartments above.

The *Long Gallery* is striking from its unusual proportions, 163 ft. by

20 ft., and 16 ft. high. It has a floor of dark oak, and grotesque panelling on the walls.

King James's Room, originally the "Great Chamber," at the E. end of the gallery, is a superb room, 59 ft. by 27 ft. 6 in., and 21 ft. high, gorgeous in carving, gold and colour, and lighted by three tall oriels. The great feature of the room is the grand chimney-piece, 12 ft. wide, of coloured marbles. Under the Long Gallery, and of the same size, is the *Armoury*, containing many interesting suits of armour.

At the W. end of the gallery is the *Library*, a room corresponding in size and plan to King James's Room, at the E. end. The room is a noble one, and well fitted, but its great attraction is the fine collection of printed books, MSS., and state papers.

Other state rooms are the *Summer Dining-room*, under King James's Room; the *Winter Dining-room*, containing many curious and interesting portraits; and the *Drawing-room* connected with it. The *Chapel* contains King James's organ, in a very rich case, and has an unusually fine painted window of Flemish work. The whole of the ground-floor of the E. wing is occupied by private apartments. Most of the principal rooms contain portraits of members of the Salisbury family, and of personages of historic fame.

Near the house are a riding-school and a tennis-court, both large buildings.

The gardens and grounds about the house are laid out with great taste, and kept in perfect order.

The park, the finest in the county, is of great extent, undulating, with the Lea flowing through it on the N., and abounding in noble trees. Some of the trees are famous. The *Lion Oak*, near the house, is over 30 ft. in girth, of most venerable antiquity, and though dilapidated from age, still verdant. More famous, however, is *Queen Elizabeth's Oak*, by the avenue. —Hatfield Park is celebrated for its avenues—leading towards the kitchen-garden, vineyard, and river Lea. The

avenue leads by the gardener's lodge to the *Vineyard*, which is very carefully kept, and curious as almost the last of its age remaining. Beyond it are equally curious yew-hedges, and a delightful terrace by the Lea, here crossed by a Gothic bridge of recent erection.

HATHERLEIGH, see *Torrington*.

Hathersage (Derby.), 12 m. from Sheffield Stat. Mid. and Gt. N. Rlys. (*Inn*: George)—is a little town in a charming situation, about 1 m. from the Derwent, and surrounded by wooded hills and moors. The population is principally engaged in the needle factory. The *Ch.* is Dec., and was restored by *Butterfield*. It has a clerestory, square three-staged tower, and octagonal spire. The stained-glass is very good. Opposite the porch are two stones marking the grave of *Little John*, Robin Hood's trusty friend. He is supposed to have lived in a thatched cottage close to the church. On the hill to the E. (Hathersage Mountain) is a fine British fortification called *Carl's Wark*. The vallum (17 ft. thick) has a gateway on the S. There are stones (possibly Druidical) on Higgar Tor, a little to the N., and a magnificent view over Kinder-scout, Lose and Win Hills, Tray Cliff and Mam Tor, and the Yorkshire moors.

Excursions.—2 m. to *Mytham Bridge* (*Ch.* at Bamford by *Butterfield*), and up the vale of Derwent, which rises some dozen miles away in the moors. 6½ m. from Hathersage is *Ashopton* (Snake inn), at the junction of the Ashop and Derwent, a good point to visit Derwent Edge, on which are the *Salt Cellar* and the *Cakes of Bread* (between 3 m. and 4 m.), together with the *Rockbasins* on Stanage Edge.

Excursion to *Beauchief Abbey* (see *Sheffield*—environs), N.; *Eyam*, S. (see); *Chatsworth* (see); *Haddon Hall* (see).

HATLEY COCKAYNE, see *Sandy*.

HAUGHMOND ABBEY, see *Shrewsbury*.

Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire). Stat. Gt. W. Rly., 1½ hr. by train from Caermarthen Junction. *Inn*: Castle Hotel. Is picturesquely

situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the western Cleddau.

The fine *Ch. of St. Mary's* has a clerestory—a very unusual feature in Welsh churches. The nave is remarkable for the beauty of its roof carving. The windows also are well worth careful inspection. Little remains of the *Castle*, except the keep, which is now the county gaol. An omnibus runs three times a week (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.) to *St. David's*, 16 m. The road is bad, but the scenery is very fine. 5 m. rt. is *Kees-ton Castle*, and 3 m. beyond *Roch Castle*. Thence another 5 m., is the beautiful little village of *Solva*, situated in a narrow creek. A walk from here of 3 m. will bring the tourist to the city of *St. David's*. An omnibus also runs from Haverfordwest to *Fish-guard*, 14 m.

HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, see *Romford*.

Hawarden (Flint), 2 m. from Broughton Stat., 2½ m. from Queen's Ferry Stat., and 7 m. from Chester. *Inn*: Glynne Arms. In the picturesque park of the Castle (Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.) are the keep and ruins of the *ancient castle*, of Edwardian age; from the keep there is a fine view of the Vale of Dee. The *Ch.*, E.-E., has some good memorial windows, and is in beautiful church-like order. In the vicinity is *Aston Hall*. Outside the town, to the W. of the church, is *Trueman's Hill*, an early British post.

Excursions.—*Flint*, 9½ m. by *Northop*. Passing l. the mining district of *Buckley Mountain*, at 2 m. N.W. is *Ewloe Castle* (13th cent.); the ruins, consisting of one semi-round tower, one square tower and walls, and situated at the head of two lovely dingles, are difficult to find, being surrounded by dense underwood. The adjoining wood of *Coed Ewloe* was the scene of Henry II.'s defeat by Owain Gwynedd. Close by flows the *Wepre Brook*, the whole course of which, from its rise on Buckley Mountain to its junction with the Dee, is romantic and pretty. About 3 m. beyond Ewloe Castle, is the pretty village of *Northop*; the *Ch.* of which

is one of the finest Perp. churches in N. Wales; the tower (98 ft.) should be ascended for the view; in the interior is excellent stained-glass, 17th-cent. carving under pulpit; and in N. aisle four stone effigies to the Welsh prince Edwyn, and others. From Northop it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Flint, passing Bryn Edwyn (T. Lewis, Esq.) by a road affording views of the expanse of the Dee estuary and opposite Cheshire coast. From Northop the tourist may also diverge $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. to *Moel-y-gaer*, a very perfect fortified British post, on the S. extremity of the *Halkin Mountain*.

Distances.—Holywell, 11 m.; Mold, 5 m.

HAWES, see *Northallerton*.

HAWESWATER, see *Penrith*.

HAWKESBURY, see *Wickwar*.

Hawkshead (Lanc.)—3 m. from *Conistone Stat.*, Furness Rly., 5 m. from Ambleside, and 4 m. to the Ferry on Windermere; (*Inn*: Red Lion)—is a quaint little town on the banks of *Esthwaite Water* (good fishing on the lake, and comfortable quarters at the inn), and with superb views of the Ambleside and Grasmere mountains. The *Ch.* is E. Norm., and contains an altar-tomb to the father and mother of *Abp. Sandys*, who was educated at the *Grammar School*, as was also Wordsworth, the poet. The *Town Hall* is very curious.

Excursion.— $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. to *Hawkshead Hall* (a farm house), once the manorial court of the Abbots of Furness, with good gateway and mullioned windows.

HAWKSTONE, see *Wem*.

HAWORTH, see *Keighley*.

HAWTHORNE DENE, see *Sunderland*.

HAWTON, see *Newark*.

HAY, see *Wye*.

Hayes (Kent), 12 m. S.E. from London, 2 m. S. from the Bromley Stat. of the S. E. and L. C. & D. Rlys. *Inn*: The George, by the ch., a good house. To reach Hayes, turn l. on leaving Bromley Stat., and take the lane on rt. before reaching Leaves Green, a pleasant lane overhung with elms.

Close by the church is *Hayes Place*

(Edw. Wilson, Esq.), the residence and scene of the closing days of the great Lord Chatham, and the birth-place of his illustrious son, William Pitt.

Immediately S. of Hayes is *Hayes Common*, of 220 acres, secured to public use, and placed under the charge of a board of conservators, 1869. Opening on to Keston Common, it forms a broad expanse, high and breezy, bordered by goodly elms and beech, covered thickly with gorse, ferns, &c. On all sides are wide prospects over Bromley, Bickley, and Chislehurst, and far away into Kent; and a mill and groups of red-tiled cottages for the sketch-book.

Keston Common is a prolongation of Hayes Common, equally enjoyable, and more picturesque, because more broken and varied. Here are the remains of an extensive encampment, long known as *Cæsar's Camp*, which is now generally held to mark the Roman station, *Noviomagus*. Many Roman remains, foundations of buildings, tiles, broken pottery, and coins have been found.

A well, near the entrance to Holmwood Park, is known as *Cæsar's Well*. The water flows out cool and clear, and, running along a short winding channel, spreads out into the large sheets of water known as the *Keston Ponds*.

Hayfield (Derby.)—Stat., Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly.—a small town on the banks of the Sett depending on its calico printing. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a handsome stone edifice, much admired for the neatness of its interior; was rebuilt in 1818. *Inn*: The Royal Hotel. From here a special excursion should be made to the *Kinderscout* (1981 ft.), the ascent of which can be best made from the Snake Inn. The Kinder Downfall, waterfall about 500 ft., is magnificent. The geologist will meet with, in the millstone grit, a deposit of travertine, containing impressions of leaves, mosses, &c. Lunch at the Snake Inn at Ashopton (see *Hathersage*).

It is 4 m. to Glossop (Norfolk Arms Hotel), the road commanding fine pros-

pects all the way; and 5 m. to Chapel-en-le-Frith, from Hayfield.

Hayle (Cornwall), Stat., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Penzance. Omnibuses to *St. Ives* (see *Penzance*). *Inns*: White Hart H.; Steam Packet H., on shore of Phillack Creek. The town, once renowned for its copper smelting, possesses large iron foundries, and carries on a considerable coasting-trade. Conspicuous on N. of town is *Ch. of Phillack*, overhung by *towans*, or sandhills. The view of *St. Ives* and its bay from the mouth of the river, is exceedingly beautiful. At *St. Erth*, 1 m. S., is a very old bridge.

HAYLES ABBEY, see *Winchcombe*.

HAYLING ISLAND, see *Portsmouth*.

HAYNES, see *Amphill*.

HEADINGTON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.)

HEADLESS CROSS, see *Alcester*.

HEATHFIELD, see *Mayfield*.

HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL, see *Newcastle*.

HEDON, see *Hull*.

HEDSOR, see *Thames*.

HEIGHAM, see *Norwich*.

HEIGHTINGTON, see *Darlington*.

HELMSLEY, see *Thirsk*.

Helston (Cornwall), 12 m. from *Falmouth*, 18 m. from *Truro*, and about 15 m. from *Penzance*. *Inns*: *Angel; Star. An omnibus runs daily during the summer months at 10.30 from the Angel H. to Lizard town, returning from Skewes's Hotel at 4.15. This old town is pleasantly situated on a hill, and is generally the starting point for an excursion to the Lizard. It has been celebrated, from time immemorial, for a festival on the 8th of May, called *Furry* or *Flora Day*, which is still kept, though not with the strictness of former times. A favourite walk is to the *Loe Pool*, i. e. *Lake Pool* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. to head of lake, 2 m. to the sand-bar at the lower end. This sand-bar is formed by the action of the waves, and serves to keep back the water in the Loe Pool, which now and again threatens to overflow and flood the lower part of the town. The bar has then to be cut, with the permission of the owner of Penrose, who demands a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on each occasion). The woods of *Penrose* are the principal

ornament of the Loe valley, and afford a delightful walk from the bar to Helston. At one spot the park wall returns a remarkable echo. The little seaport of *Porthleven* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, and the same distance from Loe Bar. S. of the town lies the district of the Lizard, remarkable for containing a large area of *Serpentine*, a rare and beautiful rock, the boundary of which (about 6 m. from Helston) is very clearly defined by the growth of the *Erica vagans*, the rarest and most beautiful of the English heaths. The interior of the district possesses little interest, but the coast is grand and curious. Visitors to Helston commonly content themselves with an excursion to the Lizard Point, about 11 m., diverging from the direct road to Kynance Cove on W., and returning home by the Frying Pan at Cadgewith, E. of the Point. For the benefit of the more fortunate visitor who is able to explore more thoroughly this most interesting district, the following brief description is given:—About 5 m. S. of Helston is the fishing village of *Gunwalloe*. The parish extends along the coast from Loe Pool. The *Ch.*, a lovely and picturesque 15-cent. structure, is close to the sea, the solid rock forming 3 walls of the detached belfry. The *Ch. of Cury*, 2 m. N.E., has a remarkable hagnoscope. Proceeding along the coast from Gunwalloe, we reach $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Poljew*, a sandy cove; 1 m. *Bellurian Cove*, the descent to which commands a striking view of *Mullion Island*; 1 m. *Mullion Cove*, which should be visited at low water. [1 m. up the valley is the village of *Mullion*, with its venerable Perp. Ch., worth a visit.] Thence to the grand promontory of *Pradanack Head*, and *Vellan Point*, from which the cliffs sink to a sheltered recess called *Gue-graze*, or *Soap Rock*, 3 m. Here the serpentine is traversed by large veins of *steatite* (pure magnesia), better known as "French Chalk." The botanist may find in this valley *Genista pilosa*. A little beyond is the bold headland of the *Rill*, commanding a superb prospect; and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, the far celebrated *Kynance Cove*, one of the

wonders of the Cornish coast. The serpentine here is beautifully coloured and veined. To be fully explored, the cove should be visited about the time of low water. The tourist should also climb to the top of *Asparagus Island*, and inspect the *Devil's bellows* and *Devil's throat*, deep rocky chasms. The Cove is full of interest to the geologist and the botanist. From here it is 2 m. to the lighthouses on the Point, the most southerly promontory of England, passing *Caerthillian*, a ravine remarkable for its botanical rarities; *Old Lizard Head*, *Pistol Meadow*, the sandy cove and fishing village of *Polpeer*, and thence to the 2 lighthouses. The point below the lighthouses is prolonged at low water to a columnar rock, called the *Bumble*. From the Lizard the visitor is recommended to walk by the cliffs to *Cadgewith*, 3 m. At *Lizard Town*, Skewes's hotel is clean and comfortable, and a good resting-place from which to explore the whole of the Lizard district. After passing a cove called *Kilkobben*, the pedestrian will reach *Parnvose*, or *Lizard Cove*, the harbour of the parish. Here a boat may be taken to Cadgewith for the purpose of exploring the lonely caverns, especially *Raven's Hugo* and *Dolor Hugo*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up the valley is the village of *Landewednack*. The *Ch.* is the most southerly in England. It has a peculiar hagiocope, like that at Cury (*ante*) and *St. Mawgan* (*post*). The sea-view from the tower is very fine. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. we reach *Cadgewith* (*Inn*: *Star*), a romantic fishing village, in a pretty valley, but principally known for that singular pit, or amphitheatre, called the *Devil's Frying Pan*. Near are the churches of *Grade* (containing monuments and brasses of the Eriseys, 1522, &c.) and *Ruan Minor*, both worth visiting if time permit. The usual course is to return from Cadgewith direct to Helston, though the scenery further E. may well tempt the stranger to prolong his excursion. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. are the grand rocks of *Innis Head*, and in succession, the valley of *Poltesco* (2 m.), *Calleon Cove*, *Kennack Cove*, *Black Head* promontory, to *Coverack Cove*,

6 m. from Cadgewith, especially interesting to the geologist. The village, too, is exceedingly picturesque. The cove was the scene of the wreck of the "*Despatch*," 1809, a monument to the officers and privates who perished being erected in the church (2 m. inland) of *St. Keverne*. In the sea off *St. Keverne* lie the dangerous rocks the *Mannacles*. 1 m. N. of *Nare Point* is *St. Anthony in Meneage*, an exceedingly pretty spot. Visit the *Ch.*, which is built on the shore. *Manaccan Ch.* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. Observe chancel roof and S. doorway. 3 m. N.W. is *St. Mawgan in Meneage*, where the antiquary should examine a stone cross, some 1500 years old; and S. of the village, near *Trelowarren* (the mansion, built circ. 1620-40, of Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart.), at a spot called *Halligey*, some very remarkable *subterranean chambers*. In the *Ch.*, notice especially the hagiocope, the Perp. tower, and monument to Sir R. Vyvyan (1696). The distance from here to Helston is 4 m. N.W.

HEMINGFORD GREY, see *Huntingdon*.

HEMSTONE, see *Totnes*.

HEMYOCK, see *Tiverton*.

HENBURY, see *Bristol*.

Hendon (Middlesex), 7 m. N.W. from London, 3 m. N.W. from Hampstead. Hendon Stat., on the Midland Rly., is 1 m. N. by E. of the village. *Inn*: **Greyhound*, by the ch. At the S. end of the parish the little river Brent forms a large lake, the Kingsbury Reservoir (see *Kingsbury*). The country is exceedingly pleasant, green, abundantly wooded; the hills affording very pleasant views, the valleys many pretty field-paths and quiet shady lanes.

The *ch.-yd.* is of exceptional beauty, carefully planted and well kept, and the view from the N. side of the old *ch.-yd.* is very fine.

Golder's Green, a hamlet of Hendon, lies along the main road, midway between Hampstead and Hendon. There is an inn, the *White Swan*, whose garden is in great favour with London holiday-makers. From the village there are pleasant walks by lanes and fieldpaths on one side to Hendon, or the Edgware-road by Gutterhedge or

Clitterhouse Farms; on the other, to Hampstead Heath or Finchley.

Mill Hill is a hamlet and ecclesiastical district of Hendon, from which it is about 2 m. N. The Mill Hill Stat. of the G. N. Rly. (Edgware and Highgate line) is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. of the village; that of the Midland Rly. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. *Inn*: King's Head. From the summit of the hill wide views are obtained, and on all sides is a pleasant, open, green country.

Highwood Hill adjoins the N. end of Mill Hill, and extends E. to Totteridge, Herts. It is higher, more secluded, and more picturesque than either.

HEN EGLWYS, see *Llangefni*.

HENFIELD, see *Steyning*.

HENGISTBURY, see *Christchurch*.

HENGRAVE, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

HENLEY, see *Thames*.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, see *Stratford-on-Avon*.

HENSBARROW, see *St. Austell*.

Hereford (Herefordsh.). Stats., Gt. W. and L. & N.W. Rlys. *Inns*: Green Dragon H.; City Arms; Mitre; Greyhound; Black Swan. This is an ancient city, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Wye, which affords excellent fishing—splendid salmon, &c.—and good boating. The *Shire-hall*, in St. Owen's-street, was opened for trials in 1817. It was built from the designs of *Smirke*. The portico is after that of the Temple of Theseus at Athens. In front of it is a bronze statue of the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornwall Lewis, M.P. (d. 1863). There is a *Free Library*, opened in 1874, the gift of Jas. Rankin, Esq.

The *Cathedral*, restored by Sir G. G. Scott, is one of the most interesting buildings in England, exhibiting rich examples of Norm., E.-E., and Dec. work. It was commenced by Bp. Losing (1079-95) to replace on a larger scale a ch. destroyed by the Welsh. The cathedral is entered on its N. side by an elaborate porch of two stages. In a bay of the S. aisle is a Norm. font, having a circular basin with figures of the Apostles beneath arches, a lion projecting from each corner of the base—an unusual example.

A magnificent metallic screen, painted and gilt, separates the choir from the nave, one of the largest and most complete pieces of architectural wrought-iron work manufactured in modern times; it was executed by *Skidmore*, from designs by *Scott*. The interior walls of the central tower are of peculiar construction, and should be noticed. From the wooden floor of the bell-chamber, now coloured in blue and gold, depends a superb corona of wrought iron, also by *Skidmore*.

The *Choir* has an unusually gloomy and solemn appearance, occasioned partly by the heavy Norm. architecture, and partly from the lofty transepts, which prevent the admission of light except from the clerestory.

The *Reredos* was designed by *Cottingham*, junior, as a memorial of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P. (d. 1850). Between the 5 canopied compartments rise small shafts, supporting angels who carry the instruments of the Passion. The pierced leafage at the back of the canopy is very beautiful.

The *N. Transept*, the finest and most imposing portion of the cathedral, was built to receive the shrine of *Cantilupe*. It has been most effectively restored. Notice the magnificent and impressive geometrical window; it is filled with stained glass by Messrs. *Hardman*, in memory of Archdeacon Lane Freer (d. 1863); the cost (1300*l.*) was raised by subscriptions of the Freemasons of the county.

Bp. Stanbery's Chantry (1453-1474) is a good example of rich Late Perp. The W. end is covered with fan-tracery, and the vaulting is richly groined. At the angles of the chapel are very grotesque capitals.

The *Lady Chapel* is a beautiful specimen of E. E., rebuilt by *Cottingham* in 1850.

The *Audley Chantry* is separated from the Lady Chapel by a stone screen. It is an excellent specimen of Late Perp.

The *Chapter Library* above the great N. transept has been thoroughly restored. The library consists of nearly 2000 vols., including many rare and early-printed books and MSS.

The *Crypt*, called *Golgotha*, extends under the whole of the Lady Chapel. It is the solitary example, in an English cathedral, of a crypt constructed after the end of the 11th cent. It consists of a nave and aisles 50 ft. long, and divided by plain clustered shafts.

On the S. side of the cathedral, and connected with it by a cloister 109 ft. long, the oaken beams of its roof being finely carved, is the *College of Vicars Choral*, a very interesting quadrangular building, with an inner cloister. It is for the most part Perp., circ. 1472. Its spacious hall was erected by public subscription in 1740.

The *Episcopal Palace* stands S., between the cathedral and the river, and is formed almost entirely out of an ancient Norm. hall, with pillars of timber.

The *Castle Green*, a public walk overlooking the river, formed, in 1753, on the site of the lower keep of the castle and commanding pleasing views, is open at all hours. In the centre is a column 60 ft. high, on an unfinished pedestal, erected, 1809, to commemorate Lord Nelson's victories. The Infirmary adjoins, on the bank of the Wye.

All Saints Ch. has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire 212 ft. from the ground. Some carved stalls in the chancel, of 16th-cent. work, are curious and well executed.

At the end of the High Town is a fine specimen of a timbered house, the only remaining portion of "The Butcher's Row."

Beyond it is *St. Peter's Ch.*, with a lofty tower and spire at the E. end of the S. nave aisle. There are some good 15th-cent. stalls in its chancel.

The Waterworks on Broomy Hill are a favourite resort of pedestrians.

In the Widemarsh suburb are the ruins of the *Black Friars' Monastery*, founded 1276, with an interesting relic of that religious order—an hexagonal preaching-cross of cinquefoil arches, open on each side, and standing on a flight of steps.

Adjoining these ruins is *Coningsby*

Hospital, founded 1614, locally known as "*The Red Coat Hospital*."

1 m. W. on the road to Brecon is "*The White Cross*," a flight of steps, surmounted by an hexagonal shaft, erected by Bp. Lewis Charlton, in gratitude for the departure of the black plague in 1347, on this spot, where markets had been held during its continuance.

Near Pontrilas Stat. (*Scudamore Arms *Hotel*), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Hereford, are most interesting remains of a Cistercian monastery.

Distances.—Ross, 18 m. by rail, and 14 m. by road; *Abergavenny*, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Gloucester*, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Herne Bay (Kent.), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly., 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. *Inns*: Dolphin H.; Pier H. This is a rather favourite watering-place, containing many good houses. The sea view is good, and the country landward well wooded.

The village of *Herne* is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. The large ch. (E. E., Dec., and Perp.) contains some fine *Brasses*.

The most interesting place to be visited from Herne Bay is the old fortress of *Reculver*, distant about 3 m. Reculver, the ancient "*Regulbium*," was the sister-fortress of Richborough (*Rutupiæ*) (see *Sandwich*). Reculver wants the impressive dignity of Richborough, so much of the walls having been destroyed or concealed by the soil. The S. and E. walls are yet standing, but much shattered, and covered with ivy and bushes.

Some distance from the coast, between Whitstable and Reculver, is the *Pan Sand*, or *Pudding-pan Rock*, from which oyster-fishers have constantly dredged up great quantities of Samian pottery.

Distances.—*Whitstable* (Stat.), 4 m., W.; *Margate*, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Canterbury*, 12 m. by road.

HERRINGFLEET, see *Lowestoft*.

HERSHAM, see *Walton-on-Thames*.

Hertford (Herts.), Stats., Gt. East. and Gt. North. Rlys., 27 m. by rail, and 21 m. by road from London. *Inns*: Salisbury Arms, Fore-street; Dimsdale Arms, Fore-street; White Hart, Market-place; Green Dragon,

Maidenhead-street; Railway Taverns, by the railway stations.

Of the old Castle, which was regarded as a place of importance in early times, little is left but an embattled wall, some fragments of towers, and a mound. The mansion standing on its site is now the residence of Philip Longmore, Esq., part of it being fitted as the judges' lodgings, and occupied by them at the assizes.

There are some noteworthy monuments inside *All Saints Ch.*

Christ's Hospital School, the preparatory school for Christ's Hospital (the Bluecoat) School, London, is at the E. end of the town, on the l. of the road to Ware.

Balls Park, S.E. of the town, on the rt. of the road to Hoddesdon, the seat of the Marquis Townshend, is a stately brick structure, erected in the reign of Charles I.

Bengeo, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Hertford, is pleasantly situated on high ground, with the Lea river below it on the S., and on either side its tributaries, the Bene on the W., and the Rib on the E. Ware Park is immediately N.E.

The old *Ch.* (St. Leonard's) is reached from Hertford by a pretty walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ m., having the Lea on the rt., and on the l. a high sandy bank, wood, and rabbit warren. It is now only used when there is a burial in the ch.-yd.

From Bengeo old ch., there is a charming walk (2 m.) across the Rib, and through Ware Park, to Ware.

Bayfordbury, the seat of W. R. Baker, Esq., lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. nearer Hertford. In it are the famous portraits (46 in number) of the members of the Kit Cat Club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Panshanger, the seat of Earl Cowper, is in Hertingford parish, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Hertford. *Cole Green*, on the St. Alban's and Hatfield Branch of the Gt. North. Rly., is the nearest railway station, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. by a charming walk through Panshanger Park; but the distance is very little farther from the *Hertingfordbury Station*, and the walk is equally beautiful through the other side of the park, by

a path nearly parallel to the Maran, here a very pretty stream.

The Drawing-room, or Picture Gallery, as it is sometimes called, in which the more important of the paintings are hung, is a noble and richly furnished room, lighted by 3 lanterns, and a large bay window from which you have a splendid view over the terrace gardens and park. Other rooms contain good pictures; but the visitor who obtains permission to view the pictures, will do well to devote his attention chiefly to this. The Italian pictures, which constitute the glory of Panshanger, are exceptionally rich in those of the Florentine school.

The park is very delightful, finely timbered, undulating, with the pretty Maran winding through it, and below the house expanding into a lake. Its pride is the famous Panshanger Oak, which stands on a broad lawn, a little to the W. of the house, and has been figured in most of the published histories of English trees.

Access to the park (and, upon application, to the grounds) is most liberally accorded; and permission is very freely granted to see the pictures, whenever the rooms are not actually occupied by the family.

HERTINGFORDBURY, see *Hertford*.

HEST BANK, see *Lancaster*.

HESTON, see *Hounslow*.

HEVER CASTLE, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

Hexham (Northumb.), 1 hr. by rail from Newcastle, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Carlisle. *Inns*: White Hart; Black Bull. On the E. of the Market-place is a fine grey tower (probably temp. Edw. III.), passing under the Gothic arch of which a street called Hallgarth, leads to another large tower (date unknown), called *Moat Hall*, notable for its narrow lights and cornice-like range of corbels. On the W. of Market-place is the *Abbey Ch.* (once the Cathedral) of St. Andrew, a magnificent specimen of E. E.; it is surmounted by a tower 100 ft. high, with an arcade of 5 lancets. It was formerly cruciform, but the nave was destroyed temp. Edw. I. The ch. is entered by door in S. of the transept, which is 157 ft. long, and 66 ft. high,

and has Early pointed arches; in the centre are the magnificent arches which support the tower; the carvings of some of the corbels are very rich. In this transept are collected most of the monuments of the ch. A few fragments only remain of the fine screen of the Ogle shrine, the altar-piece of which was a most interesting triptych of the 14th cent. On the S. is the beautiful oratory called *Prior Richard's Shrine* (the founder being really Prior Lechman, 1479-99). The *Choir* is separated from the transept by a richly-carved and painted *Rood-screen* (c. 1500), and is a splendid specimen of E. E., restored and modernised 1860. N. hangs the helmet of Sir I. Fenwick, killed at Marston Moor. Beneath the site of the nave was discovered (1726) a Saxon *Crypt*, part of the original ch. built by Wilfrid. S. of the transept are remains of the E.-E. *Chapter House*. The most perfect remains of the monastery are the Refectory, with an oak roof, and the Norm. *Abbey Gateway*, with additions of temp. Edw. II. W. of the ch.-yd. is a promenade, called *the Seal*. The eminence called "the Priest's Seat" has a fine view. Several interesting *Excursions* may be made from Hexham—(1) 2½ m. S. by a path requiring a guide, is *The Queen's Cave*. Immediately below a farm near "The Black Hill," is the lovely-wooded rocky ravine of *Deepden*, or *Dipton*; a path first rt., then l., leads over a wild stream, and up mossy steps to the Cave; a path leads hence over the hills to Dilston (see below). (2) 9 m. S., by a bleak moorland road, is *Blanchland* (*Inn*: *Crewe Arms), hidden in the deep valley of the Derwent. The village is entered by an old battle-mented gateway. The *Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin* is a remnant of a much larger building, of which traces are seen on the E. It is of strange form, running N. and S.—an immense transept with choir at one end, and tower at the other. A baptistery was added on S.E. in 1844. The interior is lofty and striking. N. of the altar are some sedilia, and in front of it two magnificent incised slabs, of a bishop and of

a forester. In the baptistery is another magnificent forester's gravestone. The excursion may be extended to *Hunstanworth*, 1 m. S.W. (see *Stanhope*). (3) 2 m. S. of Haydon Bridge Stat. (20 min.) are ruins of *Langley Castle*, first mentioned 1365. 1 m. S.W. of it is *Staward-le-Peel*, a favourite resort for pic-nics. A path through a wood leads to a picturesque ruined fragment on a grassy platform, whence is a lovely view down the Allen. 3 m. further S.W. is the beautifully situated *Whitfield* (Blueback Temperance Hotel). *Whitfield Hall* (I. B. Ord, Esq.), 1785, has some fine pictures; in the park is the Monk's Wood.

(4) N. 1 m., crossing the fine bridge, whence are beautiful views of the Tyne, the spire of *St. John Lee* is seen above the trees. 1 m. further N., a little on rt., is *High Warden*, on the hill-top near which is a circular *Camp*. 1½ m. further N. is the quaint little village of *Wall*. On the opposite side of the river is the beautifully situated *Walwick Grange*. 1½ m. further N. is *Chollerford* Stat.—pretty scenery of river and wood (13 min. from Hexham). 2 m. rt., on a hill, stands the *Chapel of St. Oswald*, near the scene of a battle gained by that saint over the Britons. From *Barrasford* Stat. may be visited *Haughton Castle*, about 1 m. N.W., picturesquely situated on a wooded height above the Tyne. It is a fine relic (temp. Edw. I.) The wooded banks of the river (which abounds in salmon) are here very beautiful. About 4 m. W. of Haughton are *Nunwick* and *Chipchase Castle* (see *Bellingham*); 3 m. N.E. of either Haughton or Chollerford is *Swinburne Castle* (D. Lambton, Esq.). (5) 2½ m. E. is *Dilston* (originally temp. Hen. I.), interesting for its extreme beauty, and its connection with the last Earl of Derwentwater. Below the castle, in a glen of indescribable beauty, flows the sparkling Devil's Water. Near the ruins stands the modern mansion of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., beyond which are many beautiful walks. Beyond the grounds are the woods of *Nunborough*, where the site of an old convent is now occupied by *Dotland Park*.

Above this, the Devil's Water is crossed by the picturesque *Linold's Bridge*. Between Dilston and Nunsborough stands the fine mansion of Edward Backhouse, Esq., Duke's House, and immediately beyond this is a very fine scene of wood and water, in fact one of the prettiest in the district. Immediately below the rocks is the "Robbers' Cave." $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Dilston is *Corbridge (Inn: Angel)*; the *Ch. of St. Andrew* is ancient. At the N.E. corner of the market-place is a square *Peel Tower*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of Corbridge is the remarkable and picturesque *Aydon Castle* (1280-1300). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Corbridge is the beautiful and secluded *Bywell*. A massive machicolated gate-tower remains of the old *Castle* of the Baliols and Nevilles (15th cent.). (6) Most interesting antiquarian excursions may also be made by taking rail to Chollerford and exploring (a), the Roman wall E., to Newcastle (see), 19 m.; or (b), following the Wall W., and taking the Northumbrian Lakes. This last should on no account be omitted.

HEYBRIDGE, see *Maldon*.

HEYSHAM, see *Lancaster*.

HIGHAM FERRERS, see *Wellingborough*.

HIGH BEECH, see *Epping and Loughton*.

HIGH CLERE, see *Newbury*.

HIGH CONISCLIFFE, see *Darlington*.

HIGH FORCE, see *Barnard Castle*.

Highgate (Middx.), a suburban village on the Gt. North-road, 5 m. from the General Post Office by road, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from King's Cross by the Gt. North. Rly. (Highgate and Edgware line). *Inns*: Gatehouse, opposite the Grammar School; Wrestlers, and Red Lion, at N. end of the town; Fox & Crown, West Hill.

Highgate occupies the summit of Hampstead's "sister hill" at the junction of the two main Northern roads—from Oxford-street by way of Tottenham Court-road, and Islington through Holloway—the summit being reached by the steep acclivities of Highgate Rise and Highgate Hill.

The best view of London is gained from the terrace behind Highgate Ch., which is not, however, always accessible.

The tall spire of *St. Michael's Ch.*, which occupies nearly the highest point of Highgate Hill, is conspicuous for miles around.

Immediately behind *St. Michael's Ch.* is *Highgate Cemetery*, the most beautifully situated of all the suburban cemeteries.

HIGH HAM, see *Langport*.

HIGH ONGAR, see *Chipping Ongar*.

HIGHWOOD HILL, see *Hendon*.

HIGHWORTH, see *Swindon*.

HIGH WYCOMBE, see *Wycombe*.

HILLESDON, see *Buckingham*.

Hinckley (Leices.)—Stat., S. Leicester Rly. (L. & N. W.), and Midl. Rly., $25\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Birmingham, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leicester, (*Inn*: George)—is a busy little stocking-trade town. See the extensive *views* from the Castle Hills.

Excursions.—4 m. S., through Stoke Golding, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. (observe handsome restored ch.), and Dadlington, to *Bosworth Field*, the scene of the battle (1485) between the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.) and Richard III., where the latter was defeated. The White Moors, where Richmond's force encamped, is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of the village of Shenton (Stat.).—numerous brasses in ancient ch.—and Richard's forces were on the banks of the Tweed, between Dadlington and Stapleton. 2 m. N. is the little town of *Market Bosworth* (Stat.), in the ch. of which is a curious font and monuments to the Dixie family. 4 m. further N.W., and near Shakerstone Station, is *Gopsall Hall* (Earl Howe), built by C. Jennens, the friend of Handel, at a cost of 100,000*l*. It contains original MSS. by Handel and Shakespeare, and some fine paintings. From here the tourist who does not wish to return to Hinckley, may proceed to *Desford Station* (Leicester, Burton, and Ashby line), through *Newbold Verdon* (residence of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu).

About midway between *Elmesthorpe* (a place for rare aquatic plants) and *Narborough Stations*, a short dis-

tance N. of Hinckley, is *Croft Hill*, which has some fine granite quarries, and commands extensive views. 21 churches may be seen from the summit. The ch. (partially restored) at Narborough is well worth a visit. It has a Norm. doorway, and E.-E. sedilia and piscina.

HINGHAM, see *Wymondham*.

HINKSEY (North and South), see *Oxford* (Excurs.)

HINTON CHARTERHOUSE, see *Bradford* (Wilts).

HINTON ST. GEORGE, see *Crewkerne*.

HIPSWELL, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

HODDESDON, see *Rye House*.

HOGHTON TOWER, see *Preston*.

HOLKER HALL, see *Grange*.

HOLKHAM, see *Wells* (Norfolk).

HOLLINGWORTH LAKE, see *Rochdale*.

HOLMFIRTH, see *Huddersfield*.

HOLSWORTHY, see *Torrington*.

Holt (Norfolk), about 12 m. from Ryburgh, Stat. Gt. E. Rly. (*Inn*: The Feathers). A clean market town, standing on high ground.

7 m. S. W. is *Melton Constable*, the seat of Lord Hastings. The house was built about 1680, and ranks fourth in splendour and importance among the great houses of Norfolk. It contains some fine pictures, a noble armoury and a rare collection of mediæval antiquities. A lofty prospect tower, called the "Bellevue," is passed l. shortly before reaching Melton Constable from Holt. The *Ch. of Cley-next-the-Sea*, 6 m. N. of Holt, is fine, and deserves a visit. It has been restored, new roofed, and new seated. It is chiefly Perp. The coast here is little more than a level marsh, and is uninteresting. *Blakeney*, 1 m. W. of Cley, is full of interest for the ornithologist.

Distances by road.—*Wells*, 9 m.; *Cromer*, 12 m.

HOLTON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.)

Holyhead (Anglesey), Stat., 264 m. by rail from Euston-square, *viâ* Crewe and Carlisle; 84½ by rail from Chester; and 24½ m. from Bangor. Also included in L. & N. W. N. Wales New Circular Tour. *Inns*: **Royal; Liverpool Arms; Castle. A primitive town, built close to a har-

bour formed by a considerable estuary, important as being the nearest spot of English ground to Dublin, and possessing a Harbour of Refuge. The celebrated mail steamers ply between Holyhead and Kingstown twice a day; and magnificent new vessels of the L. & N. W. Railway Company have commenced running (also twice a day) between Holyhead and the North Wall, Dublin. Vessels belonging to the same company also ply between Holyhead and Greenore. The time occupied from London to Dublin by the mail packets is 11 hrs.; and by the L. & N. W. Railway Company's steamers, from 12 to 13 hrs. At the mouth of the harbour and connected with the mainland by an iron bridge is *Ynys Halen*, or the "Salt Island," from which a long pier of 1000 ft. runs E., faced seawards by massive embankments which protect the harbour from N. W. gales. At the entrance of the pier is a marble arch to commemorate the landing of George IV. in 1821, and at the end a lighthouse. On the opposite rocky side of the estuary is an *obelisk* to the memory of Captain Skinner. The ch. of *St. Cybi*, chiefly of the 15th or 16th cent., is the most interesting in Anglesey. It is an embattled, cruciform structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, aisles, and transept, with a square tower, surmounted by a low, flat kind of spire. The present edifice, exclusive of the chancel, appears to have been erected about the time of Edward III., A.D. 1327–1377. There are remains of 3 chapels in the parish of Holyhead; namely, *Capel Llochwylod*, *Capel y Towyn*, and *Capel Gwynegen*. They undoubtedly have been Roman Catholic chapels. The ground around *Capel y Towyn*, which stands on a mound of sand 30 ft. high, at the edge of the sea, contains many graves singularly arranged with the feet pointing to the centre. The sea has laid numbers bare. The walls of the churchyard on 3 sides are thought to be Roman. 1½ m. from the town are the immense works of the *Harbour of Refuge*, opened by the Prince of Wales, August 19, 1873; the works comprise a N. breakwater

7860 ft. long, and an E. breakwater 2000 ft. long; with a packet pier of 1500 ft., the two forming a gigantic half moon and sheltering roadstead of above 600 acres of deep water. The breakwater is terminated by a head, on which is erected a lighthouse; the foundation is a great rubble mound of stone 400 ft. wide at base, above which is built a solid central wall 38 ft. 9 in. high, surmounted by a promenade and parapet on the sea side; on the harbour side, at a lower level, 27 ft. above low water, runs a quay 40 ft. wide, formed by an inner wall. The head of the breakwater is a massive structure of ashlar masonry, 150 ft. long and 50 ft. wide. A visit should be paid to the Quarries in the *Holyhead Mountain*, whence the blocks of stone are conveyed by rail to the works; hence a rough mountain-path, passing a small granite block to the memory of Captain Hutchinson, R. E., leads up to the Signal-station of the *Holyhead Telegraph*; N. E. of which are seen the *Skerries Island*, called in Welsh, *Ynys Moelrhoniaid* (Seals Island). About 3 m. beyond the Skerries is the very noted promontory, called *Cadair y Mynachdy* (the Chair of the Monastery). There is a very curious cave in this promontory, called *Ogof y Mynachdy* (the Cave of the Monastery). Some country people believe that the said cave runs under the whole island from *Cadair y Mynachdy* to *Llechdalmon*, near *Plas Gwynn Penraeth*, about 5 m. S. W. from Beaumaris. Just underneath the signal-station are the *Ynys Arw*, or *North Stacks*, which are hollowed into successive caverns by the action of the sea, the largest being called the Parliament House, from the noise made on entering by the sea-birds, which dwell here in countless numbers; it is only accessible by boat in very calm weather, and at half ebb-tide. This wonderful cavern is one of those usual phenomena produced by the action of the sea-water on the soluble parts of stratified rocks, especially where calcareous substances are prevalent in their composition. Grand receding arches, of various shapes, supported

by pillars of rock, exhibit a striking and attractive scene. The promontory consists of high cliffs, of various heights, abounding with large caverns that afford shelter for innumerable birds, such as pigeons, gulls, razorbills, sea-ravens, guillemots, cormorants, and herons. On the loftiest crag lurks the peregrine falcon. From the signal-station a short steep climb leads to the summit of the Holyhead Mountain or *Pen Caer Gybi*, 709 ft., where are traces of fortifications, and a rude circular tower, supposed to have acted as a pharos or watch-tower, from which tower, very likely, the mountain generally is called in Anglesey, *Mynydd Twr*. Spear-heads and bronze-rings have been dug up here, and a gold coin exhumed at *Capel Lochwyd*, at foot of mountain. 1 m. S. W., 380 steps, called the *Stairs*, cut in the precipitous face of the mainland, lead by a chain suspension-bridge to the *South Stack*, with its magnificent rock scenery, where is built a lighthouse 212 ft. above high water. Here, as at the North Stacks, are wonderful caverns and innumerable sea-birds; from the Stacks a good road leads to the town.

Excursions.—A visit may be paid to the little Perp. ch. of *Rhoscolyn* (about 5 m. S.), near which is the ancient house of *Bodior*. Another 5 m. would bring the tourist, by the sea-shore, through the romantic places called *Creigian Crigyll* and *Rhos Neigyr*, to the old town of *Aberffraw*, formerly the residence of the Welsh princes; and he might return to Holyhead by rail from *Ty Croes Station*, about 3 or 4 m. from *Valley Station*. 4 m. N. E. of Valley, near the village of *Bodedern*, are the seats of *Tre Iorwerth*, the beautiful residence of Archdeacon Wynne-Jones, and *Prysaddfed*, now the property of the Hon. William Owen Stanley; in the grounds of latter are 2 cromlechs. About 4 m. N. of Bodedern is the village of *Llanddeusant*, on the banks of the Alaw; here is a spot called the Tomb of *Bronwen*, who was said to have died of grief on receiving a blow from her husband, King of Ireland. Hence the excursion

may be continued to *Llanerchymedd*. Another excursion may be made by taking rail to *Ty Croes*, 9 m. (stat. for *Maelog Lake Hotel*), on the coast near which are a cromlech and tumulus. 1 m. N. W. of the village is the modern *Ch.* of *Llanfauelog*, in which parish are 2 cromlechs. About 1 m. N. E. of *Ty Croes* is the little *Ch.* of *Tal-y-Llyn*, about 4 m. N. W. of which is the restored *Ch.* of *Cerrig Ceinwen*, which has an interesting circular 12th-cent. font with 6 sculptured compartments, also a sculptured tombstone over the door; about 3 m. further on is *Llangefni*.

Distances.—Dublin, 69 m.; Bangor, by road, 24½ m.; Amlwch, by road, 20 m., or 36 m. by rail; *Llangefni*, 23 m. by rail; *Llanerchymedd*, 29½ m. by rail.

HOLY ISLAND, see *Bamborough*.

Holywell (Flint.), 230 m. by rail from Paddington or Euston-square *viâ* Chester (the town being 2 m. from the station), and 16 m. by rail from Chester. *Inns*: King's Head; King's Arms; Red Lion; and Antelope. Immediately below the ch. is the celebrated well of *St. Winifred* (the chief object of interest), the scene now, as formerly, of frequent pilgrimages; apart from the miraculous power attributed to it, it is remarkable for the enormous quantity of water it supplies, more than 100 tons a minute, and hardly ever varies in amount. The sweet-scented moss (*Jungermannia asplenoides* of Linnæus) grows on sides of the well, and the stones are coated with a vegetable production called *Byssus jolithus*. The *Chapel* over the well, erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, is an exquisite specimen of late Perp. work; the groined arches which rise from the sides of the well are adorned with figures and escutcheons of the Stanley family and others. 3000*l.* have been expended in erecting public baths and improving the old well building.

The Baths now consist of the octagonal well or basin, invalids' cold bath, two plunge baths, one of which is 60 ft. in length, and four hot, cold, and shower baths; also a douche bath.

In June 1870 a Hospice was opened by the Roman Catholics of Holywell for the reception of the poor and afflicted who visit the well, where they are provided with gratuitous lodging.

The "Feast of *St. Winifred*" is celebrated in Holywell Roman Catholic Chapel in June and November of each year, on which occasions some of the bones of *St. Winifred*, enclosed in a small box with glass top, are produced and kissed by each member of the congregation.

In the *Ch.*, the tower of which rises directly above the chapel, is a headless effigy of *St. Winifred*.

Excursions.—*Basingwerk Abbey*, about 1½ m., near railway station; the ruins (latter half of 12th cent.) consist of portions of the abbey ch., refectory, abbot's buildings, barn, and grange, which have been allowed to fall into a disgraceful state, and the refectory has been converted into an out-building on an adjacent farm. W. of refectory is an E.-E. building, with 7 lancet windows, probably a guesten-hall. Along E. side of ravine, near the abbey, *Watt's Dyke* may be occasionally traced. The eminence on which the abbey stands commands fine and extensive views. *Mostyn* is about 4 m. from here along the turnpike-road. To *Whitford*, from Holywell, about 3 m., whence *Garreg Mountain* and *Maen Achwyfan* may be visited, and the excursion continued 3 m. beyond to *Newmarket* and the "*Gop*," 1 m. further. To *Caerwys*, about 5 m.; to *Bagillt*, about 2 m. E., where is a new E.-E. *Ch.*; to *Mold*, 9 m. by turnpike-road and through *Northop*, 8½ m. over the *Halkyn Mountain*, *Rhosesnwr*, and past *Moel-y-gaer*. To *Pantasaph*, 2 m.,—a delightful walk—where there has been established the largest Franciscan Capuchin monastery in Wales, and, with one exception, in England; also a beautiful ch. (R. C.) dedicated to *St. David*, and a large convent and orphanage.

Distances.—Flint by rail, 4 m. Rhyl, 13 m.; *St. Asaph*, by road, 10 m.; or, by rail, *viâ* Rhyl, 19 m.

Honiton (Devon.). Stat. L. &

S. W. Rly., Yeovil and Exeter Branch. *Inns*: Dolphin Hotel; Angel Hotel. The town is picturesquely situated in the valley of the Otter. Very little lace is now made here, the manufacture having been removed to neighbouring villages. The *old Ch.* is worth a visit. Observe the late Perp. screen (probably the work of Bp. Courtenay, 1477-87—the 'haughty prelate' of Shakespeare's 'Richard III.,' tomb of Thomas Marwood, physician to Queen Elizabeth, d. aged 105; and grotesque heads on ceiling of ch.

Excursions.—(a) To *Hembury Fort*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, 2 m., the village of *Awliscombe*, where the good Perp. ch. deserves a visit. The *Fort* is a fine specimen of an ancient camp, and the lofty ramparts are in excellent preservation. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is the *Ch.* of *Broadhembury*. The W. window is very good. *Toplady*, author of 'Rock of Ages,' was for some time vicar. (b) to *Farway* (800 ft.) and *Broad Downs*, on road to *Sidmouth*. (c) to *Dumpdon Hill* (879 ft.), 2 m. N., having on summit a large oval camp; thence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *Mohun's Ottery*, the seat of the Carews, of interest to the antiquary, though little remains of the old house; thence to the ruins of *Dunkeswell Abbey*, 8 m. from Honiton, founded for Cistercian monks, 1201. It is 7 m. from Honiton to *Sidmouth*.

HOPE, see *Castleton*.

HOPTON HEATH, see *Weston* (Staffs.).

Hornby (Lanc.)—Stat. Midland Rly. (*Inn*: Castle)—is charmingly situated near the confluence of the Wenning with the Lune. Close to the station is the *Castle* (J. Foster, Esq.), a fine pile of buildings, originally erected by Sir E. Stanley, Baron Monteagle (temp. Hen. VIII.). The oldest portion is a large square tower or keep, on the N. side of which is Sir E. Stanley's motto, "Glav et gant." Visitors are allowed to see it on application. The *Ch.* has an octagonal tower and contains a *Monument* to Dr. Lingard, the historian.

HORNBY CASTLE, see *Northallerton*.

HORNINGSEA, see *Cambridge*.

HORNINGSHAM, see *Warminster*.

Hornsea (Yorksh.). Stat. N. E. Rly. (Hull and Hornsea Branch, 16 m.). *Inn*: Alexandra Hotel.

Hornsea, like Withernsea, has some pretensions as a watering-place. Only those, however, who wish for entire quiet, and who can find interest in the peculiarities of this unpicturesque coast, should seek it, although there are some pleasant walks in the neighbourhood of the Mere.

The *Ch.*, which stands high, is Dec. and Perp., the portions of the latter period (clerestory and chancel) very good.

The point of greatest interest at Hornsea is the *Mere*, which closely adjoins the town, and is the largest in the county, nearly 2 m. long, 5 m. in circumference, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across at its broadest part. It is dotted with small wooded islands, and abounds with pike, perch, eel, and roach: but the fishing is kept strictly private. For *Excursions*, see *Hull*.

Hornsey (Middx.), a once rural, now suburban village, but still retaining some of its primitive features, 2 m. N.E. of Highgate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the General Post Office by road, 4 m. from King's Cross by Gt. N. Rly. The station is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the church. *Inns*: Three Compasses, by the church; Great Northern Tavern, opposite the church; Railway Hotel, by the station.

Westward from the church is a pleasant lane to Muswell Hill and Alexandra Park. A footpath from the ch.-yd., S., leads to *Mount Pleasant* (222 ft. high), and thence to

Finsbury Park, of about 120 acres, opened in 1869. It is laid out in the landscape-garden style, and affords some pretty views.

Crouch End, on the S.W. of Hornsey, has still some pretty rural lanes, like that to Stroud Green. Nearly opposite Christchurch is a station on the Highgate, Edgware, and High Barnet branch of the Great Northern Railway. Between Crouch End village and Priory-lane, Highgate Archway-road, is a pretty field walk over the brow of the hill by the Shep-

herd's Cot, near which is a fine prospect.

Fortis Green is a hamlet of villas and cottages lying between Muswell Hill and the Finchley-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Hornsey Church.

Muswell Hill is about 1 m. W. by N. of Hornsey village, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. by E. of Highgate. There is a station on the Alexandra Palace branch of the Gt. N. Rly., 6 m. from King's Cross. *Inns*: Green Man, at the summit; Victoria, at the foot of the hill.

The place owes its name to a holy well near the top of the hill, over which a chapel was erected in 1112, by the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell. The well still remains on the E. side of Colney Hatch-lane, and though covered, the water is accessible by a pump.

The *Alexandra Palace* and *Park* occupy the E. portion of the summit and the S. and E. slopes of the Hill.

Horsham (Sussex). Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: *King's Head; Anchor; Black Horse. There is some pleasant country in the neighbourhood, but the only object of interest in the place itself is the *Church*, which well deserves a visit. It is E. E., with Perp. additions. From the ch.-yd. a pleasant path, crossing the river Arun, leads to *Denne Park*, which is open to the public. It commands fine views over the N. weald.

3 m. N. of Horsham is *Field Place*, the birthplace of Shelley, the poet.

St. Leonard's Forest, containing about 11,000 acres, lies E. of Horsham. It is mostly oak and beech; but there are extensive plantations of larches, and the large ponds overhung by fine trees are particularly picturesque.

Mike Mills's (pronounced locally "Mick Mills's") *Race*, the principal avenue in it, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and contains 15,000 trees.

An excursion into the forest should include *Holmbush Tower*, picturesquely situated, and *St. Leonard's Lodge*.

4 m. from Horsham, and S. of St. Leonard's Forest, is *Nuthurst*, in which parish the scenery is perhaps more attractive than that of the forest itself.

Nuthurst Lodge commands very fine views. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. from the house are the remains of an ancient castle. The little church of Nuthurst is ancient, and worth notice. The excursion may be made to include *Knepp Castle* and *West Grinstead Park House*, in the return to Horsham.

HORSLEY, see *Otterburn*.

HORTON (Yorks.), see *Settle*.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST, see *Amphill*.

HOUGHTON-LE-DALE, see *Walsingham*.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, see *Sunderland*.

Hounslow (Middx.), a town on the main western road partly in the parish of Heston, and partly in that of Isleworth; 9 m. from Hyde Park Corner, and a station on the loop line of the London and South-Western Railway.

The fame of Hounslow is mainly due to its *Heath*. The cavalry barracks are on the rt. of the road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Hounslow. Opposite to them, on the l. of the road, is a drill or exercise ground, of about 300 acres.

Hounslow Powder Mills are situated on the King's and Isleworth rivers.

Heston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from the Hounslow Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly., and a like distance S. from the Southall Stat. of the Gt. W. Rly., is a village of three or four irregular streets, converging upon a dirty little triangular green. About the village are a few old timber-framed houses.

The entrance to the ch.-yd. E. of the green is by a large picturesque old oak *Lich-gate*.

From the back of the ch.-yd. there is a pleasant walk of about a mile to *Osterley House*, a stately red-brick mansion. The interior is still splendid, and contains some antique statuary and interesting pictures. The park, of about 350 acres, contains some fine elms. A public road and path crosses the park from Syon Hill to Norwood. Osterley is the property of the Earl of Jersey, and is now the residence of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.

HOVINGHAM, see *Thirsk*.
HOWICK, see *Embleton*.

HOYLAKE, see *Birkenhead*.

Hucknall Torkard (Notts.). Stat., Midl. Rly. (Mansfield Branch). A tablet in the Ch. was placed in memory of Lord Byron, who is buried here, by his sister the Hon. Augusta Mary Leigh. A second tablet is erected to Ada, daughter of Lord Byron, wife of Earl Lovelace. The oldest tablet is in memory of the first Lord Byron (Richard, d. 1679), who followed the fortunes of Charles I., and fought in the Civil Wars. The church was rebuilt, and a south aisle added in 1873. At *Shaw's Farm* is the largest box tree in England.

Excursion.—3½ m. W. to *Beauvale Abbey*, founded, temp. Edw. III., for Carthusian monks. What little is left is incorporated in a farmhouse.

Huddersfield (Yorks.). Stat. L. & N.W. and Lanc. & York. Rlys. *Inns*: *George H. (close to stat.); Imperial H.; Queen H. This is a clean stone-built town, standing partly in the valley of the Colne, and partly on a hill rising toward the N.W. The staple trade of cloth-weaving is carried on, not only in the town, but in all the surrounding district; there is a large and increasing foreign trade in woollen goods. Except its mills and factories Huddersfield contains little to interest the visitor.

The *Mechanics' Institution*, in Northumberland-street, a little below the *Post Office*, has a good reading-room, open free to strangers. It is one of the most flourishing in the kingdom.

The *Literary and Scientific Society*, in South-street, has a small museum, and lectures are given during the winter.

The *Archæological and Topographical Association*, founded in 1864, has the nucleus of a library in a room allotted to it by the President, Thos. Brook, Esq., in Burston-road.

Pleasant excursions may be made to

(a) *Almondbury Camp* (Castle Hill as it is generally called), 3 m. from Huddersfield, which may be easily reached from the Berry Brow Stat. of the Holmfirth Rly., whence it is distant 1 m., or from the Fenay Bridge Stat. on the Kirkburton Rly.

Castle Hill is about 900 ft. above the sea, and is crowned by an embankment. The village of Almondbury lies N.E. under the Castle Hill. The Ch., dedicated to All Saints, is worth a visit.

About 1 m. from the village is *Woodsome Hall* (a seat of the Earl of Dartmouth), one of the most charming old places in Yorkshire. It is an admirable specimen of a good Yorkshire house of the 16th cent. The interior is as little changed as the outside. A gallery runs along one side of the hall, which, with its old portraits, armour, cabinets, and enormous fireplace, affords an admirable study for the artist. Woodsome may be conveniently reached from the Fenay Station.

(b) *Slack*, the ancient Cambodunum, is 4½ m. from Huddersfield, W. There is a good road passing Trinity Ch., and leaving Lindley to the rt. The pedestrian may walk to it along *Longwood Edge*. Although other places have been fixed as the situation of the Roman town, the discoveries which have been made here render it tolerably certain that this was the site of Cambodunum. A sloping piece of ground, of about twelve acres, is divided into enclosures, called the "cald," or "old" fields, on which, says the local tradition, there formerly stood a great tower. Many remains have been found, and a thorough examination of the "cald fields" has been made by the Yorkshire Archæological Association.

(c) The short railway from Huddersfield to *Kirkburton* is a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. At *Kirkheaton* (Stat.) is a Ch. prettily situated. *Fenay Hall* (Fenay Stat.) is a handsome old timbered building, of the 17th cent. At *Kirkburton* is a fine Ch., E. E. and Perp., restored.

Holmfirth, a large manufacturing village, high up in the valley of the Holme, may be visited from Huddersfield by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. It is best known as the scene of the terrible catastrophe of the bursting of the

Bilberry reservoir, on 5th February, 1852. The scenery of the valley is very picturesque.

HUGHENDEN, see *Wycombe*.

HUIH EPISCOPI, see *Langport*.

Hull, Kingston-upon-(Yorksh.). There are two *Railway Stations*. The *Paragon Stat.*, near the W. entrance of the town, whence the North Eastern Company's trains leave for Goole and Doncaster, Selby, York, by Beverley and Market Weighton, Bridlington, Filey, and Scarborough. Also for Withernsea and Hornsea.

The Manch. Sheff. & Linc. Company have a station in Nelson-street, close to the *Victoria Pier*, which connects Hull with Lincolnshire, and provides an alternative and somewhat shorter though not a quicker route to London.

Numerous *Steamers* start from Hull for foreign and British ports; the times of sailing are duly advertised, and may generally be found in Bradshaw. There is a daily (Sunday excepted) Packet Service between Hull and *Gainsborough*, calling at Grimsby, Goole, and Keadby, and between Hull and Brigg (Thursday and Sunday excepted).

Inns: ** Royal Station Hotel, entered from the Paragon Station; Vittoria Hotel, close to the Pier and Docks; and the Cross Keys in the Market-place.

Hull ranks third in commercial importance and extent of shipping among the seaports of Great Britain (only surpassed by Liverpool and London). The old town is in reality an island, surrounded by river Humber on S., river Hull on E., and 3 docks N. and W.

It does not possess much attraction for the ordinary tourist; but it is the great packet station for the north of Europe; and the larger part of the imports from Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the Baltic, finds its way to this port. It is, therefore, a place of extreme bustle and activity; and the prospects from the sides of the docks, crowded as they are with shipping, are sometimes, under the good effects of light, singularly picturesque and interesting.

One of the most striking and characteristic views may be obtained from the Mytongate Bridge (between the "Queen's" and "Humber" Docks). In the forefront there is the Queen's Dock and its crowd of vessels, in the distance Whitefriar-gate Bridge and its stream of passengers and vehicles, whilst as a background there are St. John's Church, the Wilberforce monument, and the Dock Offices.

The objects to be noticed are the *Docks*, the *Churches* of Holy Trinity and St. Mary; the *Trinity House*; *Wilberforce House*; the *Museum*; the *Town Hall*; the *Exchange*; the *Dock Offices*, and the *Park*.

The most important features in the town are the *Docks*, which, though far inferior in extent to those of Liverpool, yet well deserve attention. The Hull river itself forms a natural dock, narrow, but thronged with vessels and lined with warehouses for a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and until 1778 was the only dock Hull possessed. It is crossed by the South Bridge near its mouth, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up by the North Bridge, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. further up by the Swann-street Bridge, and also by the "Sculcoates" Bridge of the North Eastern Railway Company. A cut from the Hull leads E. into the Victoria Dock. Another on the W. communicates with the "Queen's," and other Docks, extending through the town from the Hull to the Humber. The Albert Dock opens from the basin of the Humber Dock, and thus is in direct communication with the Humber itself. The visitor who desires to make a thorough examination of these docks had better proceed at once to the most eastern—the Victoria Dock—and so work westwards. Two new docks are now (1876) in progress, and ere long the present dock accommodation will be doubled.

The *Quays*, landing stages, and esplanade, extending along the Humber from the Victoria Hotel westward, present at most hours of the day scenes full of life and interest, not only from the ships, steamers, fishing smacks, and other craft, and the steam ferries and packets crossing and recrossing, but

also from the crowds collected on shore, especially on market days, and on the arrival of foreign vessels or the sailing of a fishing fleet.

The *Trinity House* (one of the three in England, the others being at London and Newcastle) which was founded, first as a religious fraternity, in 1369, is an establishment for the relief of the decayed and distressed seamen of the merchant service, their widows, and children; and for the buoyage and beaconage of the Humber. It has also a Navigation School attached to it, in which 130 sons of sailors receive a good free education, and clothes. It has earned the appellation of "the Model Navigation School." The *Trinity House* itself was re-erected in 1753, and is built round two courts, with a chapel (opened 1843) between them. It contains interesting pictures, nautical relics of ancient date, and plate, and is shown on application to the house-keeper.

Near the angle at which the Junction and Old Docks (now Prince's and Queen's Docks) meet rises the *Wilberforce Monument* (completed 1835), a Doric pillar of sandstone 72 ft. high, surmounted by the statue of *William Wilberforce*. This eminent philanthropist was born in High-street, Aug. 24, 1759.

Near this monument, and bordering the Queen's Dock, is the *New Dock Office*, an elaborate structure of Renaissance type.

The *Park*, given by Z. C. Pearson, Esq. (ex-mayor), lies 1 m. N. of the town, and is well worth visiting. To W. of the park is a fine boulevard.

The most important of the Hull Churches is that of the *Holy Trinity* in the Market-place. It is the largest parish ch. in England. The restoration was begun in 1860 under the care of Sir G. G. Scott, and although some 30,000l. have been spent the work is not yet (1876) completed. There is a good general external view from the S.W. angle of the yard.

St. Mary's Ch. in Lowgate (almost rebuilt) has a large Perp. E. window, of which the tracery deserves notice.

It possesses some of the finest modern stained glass in this country. The general effect of the interior is very striking.

The *Town Hall* (Cuthbert Brodrick, archit.) is no doubt the finest modern building in Hull. The style is Italian, with a clock tower or campanile.

High-street, the most important street in ancient Hull, now a narrow and inconvenient lane, follows the rt. bank of the Hull. Here were the houses of the great Hull merchants. About half-way down the street (l. in descending) is *Wilberforce House or Buildings*, in which William Wilberforce was born. On the rt. side of the street is the *George Yard*, connecting High-street and Lowgate, with some 15th-cent. portions. Another ancient inn was the *King's Head*, also in High-street, and apparently of the end of the 14th cent., and in Silver-street stands the *White Hart Inn*, once the residence of the Governor of Hull.

In the newer part of Hull, N. of the docks, the chief place to be visited is the *Royal Institution* in *Albion-street*. The building was opened in 1854 (Cuthbert Brodrick, archit.), and contains under the same roof the *Subscription Library* and the *Museum* of the *Literary and Philosophical Society*. Popular lectures are given every Saturday evening throughout the year. The *Museum* contains many curiosities worth notice (admission 1d.).

Excursions may be made to *Beverley* (20 min. by railway), but *Cottingham* (stat.) *Ch.* should be seen on the way; to *Burton Constable* (by railway to *Hornsea*, which place may also be visited), the stately park and mansion of Sir F. A. Talbot Clifford-Constable. The house is of various dates; but the two principal fronts (E. and W.) may be temp. James or Charles I.; the grand staircase and the library are especially worth notice. To the highly picturesque ruins of *Thornton Abbey*. Take steam-ferry at Corporation Pier to New Holland Stat., and thence by train (11 mins.) to Thornton Abbey Stat., close to the ruins.

To the Churches of *Hedon* (5½ m.)

and *Patrington* (14 m.) on the Hull and Withernsea Railway. The great western portal and the aisle portals N. and S. of the *Ch.* of Hedon should be examined on the exterior. The *Ch.* of Patrington is not only one of the glories of Yorkshire, but of England. It would be difficult to mention a more perfectly beautiful church. The nave is separated from its aisles, and the transepts from their aisles, by very graceful clustered columns. On the exterior, the W. window, the tracery of the aisle windows, the buttresses which divide each bay of nave, chancel, and transepts, the grotesque gurgoyles, and the doorway in the N. transept, should be especially remarked.

To *Barton-on-Humber*, 6 m. S.W. (*Inn*: George H.), by ferry to N. Holland, thence by rail, where there are 2 interesting churches, one of them (*St. Peter's*) of Saxon origin.

Withernsea (20 m. by N. E. Rly.) is a watering place, which is gradually rising in public favour, owing chiefly to the salubrity and dry and bracing character of its atmosphere. The neighbourhood is uninteresting, but there is a good hotel "The Queen's," and a pier is rapidly approaching completion.

HULNE ABBEY, see *Alnwick*.

Hungerford (Berks.). Stat. G. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Three Swans (in the town) very good: the only one. This town, which is partly in Wiltshire, is watered by the Kennet, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, and has long been the favourite resort for the angler. It consists chiefly of two good streets, with a Town Hall, in which is carefully preserved an ancient horn given to the townsmen by John of Gaunt, along with the fishery in the Kennet, which is a considerable source of revenue to the corporation.

The *Ch.*, which was rebuilt in 1814, contains a good Perp. font from the old edifice.

2½ m. E. is *Avington*, a village possessing one of the most interesting churches in the county, a very small edifice (75 ft. by 14 ft. 7 in.), which has been judiciously restored. It is

worthy careful study, being very good Norm. The chancel arch and that of the S. door are very fine.

Littlecote Hall, 4 m., the seat of the Pophams (no longer shown, not even when the family is away), situated in a well wooded park in valley of the Kennet. It is a picturesque specimen of an almost unaltered 16th-cent. mansion. The house is full of interesting objects. Among the numerous family portraits are those of Judge Popham and Nell Gwyn.

Hunstanton (locally called *Hunston*) (Norfolk.). Stat. Gt. E. Rly., about ¾ hr. by rail from *Lynn*. The station is at the new town, generally called "St. Edmund's." Letters should be directed accordingly, otherwise they go to old Hunstanton (the true village), 1½ m. distant. *Inns*: (at St. Edmund's) Golden Lion; Sandringham H., a large hotel, built by the railway company. At Hunstanton village, the "Le Strange Arms," quiet and old fashioned. Lodgings abound at St. Edmund's, but it must be remembered that during the summer the place is exposed to constant forays of excursionists. The chief attractions are the *cliff*, about 1 m. long, and 60 ft. high at its highest point, the firm sandy beach below it, and the wide sea view.

There is a pleasant walk along the cliff to the lighthouse, near which are the shattered ruins of St. Edmund's Chapel.

The old village of Hunstanton lies somewhat inland from the lighthouse. The family of Le Strange have been lords here since the Conquest. The *Ch.*, of early Dec. character, was almost entirely rebuilt by the late Mr. Le Strange. It is very beautiful. The oaken roof is rich and massive, with half figures of the Apostles in the nave, and angels in the choir. Round the font are panels in mosaic.

Near the *Ch.* is the entrance to *Hunstanton Hall*, the ancient residence of the Le Stranges. The house is for the most part of the end of the 15th cent. It is surrounded by a moat, and contains some ancient armour, old furniture, and family pictures.

The *Ch.* at *Snettisham*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Snettisham Station ($5\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Hunstanton), should be visited. The position of the *ch.* is striking, and there is much pleasing scenery in the neighbourhood. The tower was central; but the chancel and N. transept are ruined, only fragments of wall remaining in each. The composition of the tower is fine; and the arrangements of the tower windows should be noticed. The W. front of the *ch.* is remarkable, and resembles, on a small scale, the W. front of Peterborough Cathedral. The window above the porch is superb. The piers and arches of the nave are lofty and fine, and the clerestory above them is remarkable.

HUNSTANWORTH, see *Stanhope*.

Huntingdon (Huntingdon.), Three Stats.: (a) G. N. Rly., 59 m. from London, and 19 m. from Peterborough; (b) G. E. Rly., $77\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, *viâ* Cambridge and St. Ives Junc.; and (c) Midl. Rly., Kettering and Cambridge branch (*Inns*: George Hotel; Fountain Hotel; visitors recommended to sleep at Peterborough or Cambridge)—is pleasantly situated on l. bank of the Ouse. The ancient *Ch.* of All Saints, in the Market-place, has been well restored by Sir G. G. Scott. The stained glass, pulpit, and font are especially noteworthy. In one of the old registers kept in the vestry, is the celebrated entry of the baptism of Oliver Cromwell, together with the record, about twenty years later, of his having done penance. The Protector's father was buried in the *Ch.*, 1617. His younger son, Col. Wm. Cromwell, who died of the plague, 1666, was buried at *Ramsey*, 10 m. N.E., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Holme Junc., G. N. Rly. On the outskirts of the town, W., is *Hinchingbrook*, formerly the residence of the Cromwell family, now the seat of the Earl of Sandwich. In memory of his eldest son, killed in the railway accident at Abbots Ripton, Mr. Dion Bouicault has undertaken to restore, at his own cost, the dilapidated buildings of the *Grammar School* in which Oliver Cromwell was educated; also to erect a drinking fountain. *St. Mary's Ch.*

(under restoration, 1876), situated between All Saints *Ch.* and the bridge, was rebuilt 1620. It has a very fine tower and some remarkable monuments. The racecourse (races run in July) is about five minutes' walk from the Market-place. An ancient stone bridge (erected before 1259) crosses the Ouse to, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., *Godmanchester*, the site of the Roman station Durolipons. *Kimbolton* (Stat. Midl. Rly.) is 11 m. W. The *Ch.*, E. E. style, is worth a visit. At the *Castle*, seat of the Duke of Manchester, Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., d. 1536. The collection of pictures includes fine examples of Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, Kneller, &c., and the Library is very valuable and extensive. 5 m. E. of Huntingdon is *St. Ives*, where both the Midl. and G. E. Rlys. have a station. *Inn*: Golden Lion. There is a reading room in the Mutual Improvement Society's offices in Bullock-market, and in the Literary Institute, close to the Market-place. At *Hemingford Grey*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., the *Ch.* of St. James is a very ancient structure, and contains some good specimens of Norm. and E.-E. architecture. *St. Neots* (Stat. G. N. Rly.) is 9 m. S. of Huntingdon. The *Ch.* (Perp.) has a fine tower, some interesting wood-carving, and good stained glass. The *Ch.* at *Ramsey* (*v. supra*) is well worth a visit. In the chancel is a remarkably fine and interesting lectern of wood.

HURLEY, see *Thames*.

HURSLEY, see *Winchester*.

HURSTMONCEUX, see *Hailsham*.

HURWORTH, see *Darlington*.

HUTTON BUSCEL, see *Scarborough*.

HYDE ABBEY, see *Winchester*.

HYLTON, see *Sunderland*.

HYTHE (Hants.), see *Southampton*.

Hythe (Kent), Stat. S. E. Rly. *Inns*: Swan; White Hart. This is one of the cinque ports, but there is now a waste of shingle, a mile wide, between the town and the sea. A suburb has been formed on the shore, and some houses erected. The School of Musketry has been established here, and the shore westward is thickly studded with rifle-butts,

The *Ch.* (St. Leonard's) stands on high ground commanding a fine view of the sea and Romney Marsh, and well deserves a visit. In what is improperly called the crypt, is an extraordinary collection of human skulls and bones.

1 m. N. of Hythe are the remains of *Saltwood Castle*, picturesquely situated. Within the outer walls was a broad deep moat. Beyond the moat is the inner *Gatehouse*, flanked by two circular towers. Saltwood Ch. has been restored and is worth a visit.

At Lymne, 3 m., are the ruins of the ancient *Castrum*, now known as *Studfall Castle*. The area (about 12 acres) is uneven and intersected by hedges; and the visitor who desires to obtain a proper idea of the *Castrum*, and of its relation to the haven, should walk down to the canal bank, and thence look back upon it.

Adjoining the Westenhanger Stat (3½ m.), among some fine old walnut trees, are the remains of the ancient mansion of *Westenhanger*, a good example of the fortified manor house of the 14th cent. It is surrounded by a broad moat, enclosing a quadrangle, the walls of which were defended by nine towers, alternately square and round. Of these towers three only remain; and the interior buildings have all but disappeared, a farmhouse having been built on part of the site. (See also *Folkestone*.)

IOKLESHAM, see *Winchelsea*.

IOKLINGHAM, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

IOKWORTH, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

IDHILL, see *Sevenoaks*.

IFFLEY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

IFORD, see *Lewes*.

IGHTHAM, see *Sevenoaks*, and *Tunbridge*.

ILAM, see *Dovedale*.

Ilfracombe (Devon.). Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., *viâ* Exeter; also conveniently reached by Gt. W. Rly. from Paddington *viâ* Taunton and Barnstaple. In the season, four-horse covered waggonettes run three times daily in connection with Gt. W. trains. Holders of Gt. W. Rly. tickets cannot, however, travel by rail between Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, without pay-

ment of extra fare (5s. first-class return) to the L. & S. W. Rly., to which company the new line belongs. A pleasant mode of reaching Ilfracombe in summer time is to take the train from Bristol to Portishead, thence by steamer, or to proceed direct from Bristol by water. The latter steamers call at Swansea, going and returning. The Cornish steamer also calls at Ilfracombe pier on its passage between Wadebridge, Padstow, and Bristol. Inns: **Ilfracombe Hotel; *Royal Clarence, comfortable; Britannia, near the harbour. There are also numerous lodging-houses. The chief attractions of this increasing and now fashionable watering-place are its fine bracing air, bold, picturesque coast scenery, and its convenient position for delightful excursions inland. On the E. side of the Ilfracombe Hotel, and between it and the harbour and new pier, is the 'pleasant sea walk, well supplied with seats, round *Capstone Hill*. The headland (447 ft.) seen beyond, is *Helesborough*, on which is one of those old earthworks called "Cliff-castles." From it the visitor may ramble through the village of *Hele* to *Watermouth*, *Smallmouth*, and *Combe Martin* (see *Lynton*). On the W. side of the hotel are the *Baths*, and the charming walks (admission 1d.) round the cliffs known as the *Seven Tors*. A tunnel at the back of the baths leads to the *Ladies' Bathing cove*. The little hill between Capstone Hill and the new pier is *Lantern Hill*, on which is the lighthouse (once an ancient chapel), the lower part of which is now fitted as a newsroom for the inhabitants and visitors. A walk or ride to *Lynton* (20 m.) affords an opportunity of exploring the finest scenery in the county. For routes, &c., see *Lynton*. In a westerly direction the visitor can make an excursion to the *Valley of Lee*, *Rockham*, *Morthoe*, and the *Woolacombe Sands* (about 6 m. distant), see also *Bideford*. At the end of the Warren forming the N. point of *Morte Bay* is a magnificent sea view, with *Lundy Island* in the distance. S. of Morthoe are the *Sands* and *Barricane*,

a delightful spot, where the beach consists almost entirely of shells, many beautiful and curious. On the road to *Barnstaple*, 12½ m., is *Braunton*, 8 m., where the *Ch.* will repay a visit.

Ilkeston (Derby.). Stat. Mid. Rly. (Erewash Vall. Branch). *Inn*: Rutland Arms. The *Ch.* contains a fine stone Dec. screen. There are mineral springs resembling those of Seltzer, and baths of great repute in rheumatism and scrofula.

Ilkley (Yorkshire). Stat. Midl. Rly. (Leeds to Ilkley). It may also be reached by a branch of the N. E. Rly., by way of Arthington Junction. The journey from Leeds by either line occupies about 1 hr. *Inns*: **Middleton H.; The Crescent H.; Albion.

Hydropathic Establishments at which visitors who are not patients are received—Ben Rhydding; Ilkley Wells House; Craiglands, Troutbeck, and West View, are cheaper establishments; the Wharfedale Convalescents' Home, for persons of moderate means. Carriages may be hired at the railway station. Tickets for fishing in the Wharfe may be obtained at the hotels, 2s. 6d. a-day.

Ilkley stands very pleasantly on the S. bank of the Wharfe, at the base of Rumbald's Moor. It derives its importance wholly from the water-cure establishments which have of late years been established in its immediate neighbourhood. From the village in the bottom of the vale, an array of villas and terraces is spreading up the hillside.

Ben Rhydding, at which there is a railway station, stands about 1½ m. E. of the village. It is a palatial pile in the Scottish baronial style, surrounded by plantations and beautiful grounds, and commanding very fine views. The house can accommodate 160 visitors.

Ilkley Wells House is also a stately building, excellently fitted up, and commanding fine views.

The *Church*, for the most part early Dec., has been restored, to the confusion of the antiquary. Observe at the W. end of the N. aisle the curious

pews of carved oak (1633), and in the ch.-yd. the three remarkable sculptured crosses.

Pleasant walks may be taken in all directions from Ilkley. Overhanging Ben Rhydding are the *Cow and Calf Rocks*, 1 m. S.E., commanding a magnificent view of Wharfedale.

Beyond Ilkley Wells House, the *Panorama Rock* commands a wide view of the hills N. of Bolton and Skipton.

Rumbald's (generally called Romell's or Rumbles) *Moor* (1323 ft.) 2 m. S., is well worth climbing; the views from it are most extensive. A pleasant walk or drive may be taken across the moor to *Keighley*, the distance about 7 m.

Other walks may be taken to *Hollin Hall*, 1½ m. on the Skipton road, the old house of the Hebers. It is now a rather picturesque farmhouse with gabled end and mullioned windows. *Fairy Dell*, 3 m. N. from Ilkley, above the hamlet of Middleton, is a wooded glen worth visiting. The *Black Tors* (3 m.), a waterfall in Langber Gill, is picturesque. *Denton Park*, 3 m. N.E. Carriage drive through the Park.

Tourists who intend to visit Bolton Priory, and the beautiful scenery on the Wharfe between the Priory and Barden Tower, must take the road to Skipton (Skipton is 9 m. from Ilkley), and turn off the road a little before they reach Addingham (*Swan Inn*), 3 m., whence Bolton is 4 m. (it is 6 m. from Ilkley). Beyond *Beamsley*, and at Bolton Bridge, 2 m. from Addingham, the *Devonshire Arms Hotel* will be passed, a good inn, which may be used for a day or two by those who desire to explore the Bolton scenery at leisure. But the visitor who desires to make himself really acquainted with this country, should give at least a fortnight to it, and establish himself in one of the farmhouses of the neighbourhood, many of which take lodgers. About ½ m. beyond the Devonshire Arms are the houses of the guides to the Priory and to the woods. (1s. is charged for all carriages entering the woods, which are free to persons on foot.)

The ruins of *Bolton Priory* stand on a patch of open ground, round which the Wharfe curves. Much wood clusters about the ruins and the river bank; and across the Wharfe a steep rock rises. The chief relic of the Priory is the church, the *nave* of which is perfect, and has been restored, but the rest of the church is in complete ruin. The lower walls of the choir are Trans. Norm. Observe the beautiful view, looking across the choir, through its S. door.

Of the *conventual buildings*, the remains are scanty.

The *Priory Barn*, with some curious timber work, is still used, and is worth a visit.

Bolton Hall (Duke of Devonshire), which stands a short distance W. of the church, is entirely modern, with the exception of the central portion, which was the gateway of the Priory. The hall, formed out of the ancient archway, is represented in Landseer's well-known picture. The house is sometimes shown, and contains a few pictures and portraits of interest.

The woods and walks of Bolton are freely open, except on Sunday. The scenery between the Priory and Barden Tower, where the Wharfe, for about a distance of 2 m., runs through a deep wooded ravine, is of the finest character. The walks and drives through the woods are so numerous that (especially if the visitor's time be short) it will be better for him to be accompanied by a guide.

Across the river, and climbing the side of *Simon Seat* (1593 ft.), whence there is a magnificent view, is *Bolton Park*, the ancient deer-park of the Cliffords. Simon Seat may be reached either through Bolton Park, or from Barden. The latter is the easier route.

The scene at the *Strid* is exceedingly fine, especially after rain. The river is here hemmed in between ledges of rocks, and the scene is in great favour with artists. Beautiful paths wind through the woods and along the hillsides; and a little beyond the Strid, Barden Tower rises beyond the valley, backed by slopes of heather. The ruin is that of a large square

building, the greater part probably of Henry VII.'s time, with a chapel attached. A part of the tower adjoining the chapel still serves as a farmhouse, and lodgings are sometimes to be had here in summer. The view from the front of the chapel is very fine, and the whole position of the tower, with Barden Fell rising behind it, is most picturesque. There is a picturesque fall on the *Gill-beck*, which descends to the Wharfe a little N. of the bridge below Barden Tower. From *Skipton* may be visited the grand scenery at Gordale and Malham (see *Skipton*). *Otley* and *Otley Chevin* (925 ft.) are distant 20 mins. by rly., the latter commanding a beautiful view. It is a pleasant walk to Arthington Junc., 4 m. In the Ch. at Otley are some Fairfax mnts.

INGESTRE, see *Stafford*.

INGLEBOROUGH, see *Settle*.

INGLETON, see *Settle*.

INKBERROW, see *Alcester*.

INSTOW QUAY, see *Bideford*.

IPPLEPEN, see *Newton Abbot*.

Ipswich (Suffolk). Stat. Gt. E. Rly. Steamers run three times a-week in the summer time (daily, except Sundays, in August) between London and Ipswich. Steamers also ply several times daily between Ipswich and *Harwich* (time 1 hr.). *Inns*: White Horse, Tavern-street; Crown and Anchor, Westgate-street; Golden Lion, Corn-hill. Temperance Hotel, Princess-street. This town is agreeably placed, on a gentle slope, at the head of the salt-water estuary of the Orwell. A tolerably good idea of its position is to be obtained from the hill above the railway station, and a better one from the tower of St. Mary-at-Key.

Ipswich contains fourteen churches, but most of them are not remarkable. *St. Margaret's* is a Dec. building, with some Perp. additions. The wooden roof of the nave is very rich, though much mutilated. The tower is fine, and the stepped battlements of the church should be noticed. *St. Mary-at-Tower* has been rebuilt, with the exception of the Perp. piers and arches. At the end of the S. aisle is a lofty and

very picturesque tower, capped by a spire. The *Ch. of St. Mary-at-Key* is Perp. with a very good nave-roof. The font and lofty tower deserve attention; also a brass, in very good preservation.

Sparrow's House, in the Old Butter Market, now occupied by Mr. Haddock, bookseller, is an excellent specimen of Charles II. ornamentation.

The *Museum*, in Museum-street, is worth visiting. It is open free throughout the week, except Monday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and from 7 P.M. to 9 P.M. There is a rich collection of fossils from the Norfolk and Suffolk Crag.

The *Gateway of Wolsey's College* is in College-street, in a corner of St. Peter's ch.-yd. This gateway is the sole relic of the college. It is a low Tudor portal in brick, in a state of fair preservation.

The *Lower Arboretum* (admission 6d.) is divided from the upper by a narrow lane. The upper is free to the public.

The *Factory of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head*, the well-known makers of agricultural implements, on the banks of the Orwell, adjoining the Ipswich Dock, is well worth visiting. It covers thirteen acres, and employs more than 1600 men.

The trip by steamer to *Harwich* should on no account be omitted. The banks of the Orwell rise in undulating and varied slopes, covered with rich woods and lawns. Freston Tower is worth notice. From the bends in its course the river is landlocked, and, when the tide is up, resembles a fine inland lake.

Walks.—(a) *Pin Mill*, 6 m., halfway between Ipswich and Harwich, at which the steamers call, crossing Stoke Bridge and Bourn Bridge, and proceeding through Wherstead, Freston, and Woolverstone Park. (b) To *Sproughton, Bramford, and Claydon* (4 m.), in the Valley of the Gipping, returning by rail. (c) To *Gainsborough-lane*, by way of Bishop's Hill and the race-course, returning by the footpath which skirts the Orwell. *Woolverstone Park* (Mr. Berners) is

undulating and finely wooded, and for permission to visit it and to inspect the beautiful gardens, ferneries, dairy, &c., application should be made to Mr. Shepherd, the head gardener. On the opposite side of the river are the beautiful seats of Colonel Tomline (Orwell Park), and Sir G. Broke-Middleton (Shrubland Park).

The gardens of *Shrubland Park*, 6 m. from Ipswich, are shown on Fridays by written application. They well deserve their great reputation. There are 65 acres of dressed ground, admirably varied.

Felixstowe (*Hotels*: Bath H.; Pier H.; Manor H., all comfortable), on the tongue of land between the Orwell and Deben, is a pleasant village frequented in summer for sea-bathing. It may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by railway from Ipswich, from Harwich by steam-launch to Walton, opposite Pier Hotel; or by road, 12 m. from Ipswich.

Ironbridge (Salop). — Stat. Severn Valley Rly. and Gt. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Tontine)—is a town dependent on the adjoining coal and iron works of Coalbrookdale, situated in a fine gorge of the Severn. It is celebrated for its *Bridge*, of cast-iron, with an arch of 120 ft. span, erected by Abraham Darby in 1779. It is well seen from the railway, and is interesting as being the first iron bridge successfully built. *Buildwas Abbey* (see *Bridgnorth*) is 1 m. W.; and the *Coalport China Works*, 1 m. E. *Madeley* is 2 m. N.E.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH, see *Wellingborough*.

ISLE OF GRAIN, see *Sheerness*.

ISLEHAM, see *Ely*.

Isleworth (Middlesex) lies on the l. bank of the Thames, between Brentford and Twickenham, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.S.W. from Hyde Park Corner, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from the Spring Grove Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. (loop line). It extends for 3 m. along the Thames, where the river first becomes sylvan, Kew Gardens and Richmond Lower Park lining the opposite bank. *Inn*: Northumberland Arms. The first mile from Brentford is occupied

by the ducal park and palace of Syon. Then come the ivy-clad ch. and mill, and the riverside village, with its good old-fashioned red brick residences, shops, and boathouses.

Syon (or *Sion*) *House*, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, stands in a small park, which stretches from Brentford to Isleworth along the l. bank of the Thames, opposite Kew Gardens. The chief entrance is by the Lion Gate, on the Hounslow-road, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Brentford; but a narrow lane at Brentford End, a short distance E. of the gate, leads to a public footpath, which crosses the park to Isleworth and affords a good view of the house.

It occupies the site of Syon Monastery. The house and appurtenances were granted by Edw. VI. to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, who built himself a stately mansion. On his fall it reverted to the Crown, and in 1553 the King granted it to John, Duke of Northumberland. By his execution Syon again reverted to the Crown, and in 1557 Queen Mary restored the monastery and recalled the nuns. On the accession of Elizabeth the monastery was again suppressed. In 1604 James I. granted Syon to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. By the marriage, in 1682, of Lady Elizabeth Percy, Syon was conveyed to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and shortly after his death, 1748, his son and successor, Algernon, gave Syon to his daughter Elizabeth and her husband Sir Hugh Smithson, who was afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, and in whose descendants the title and estates have since continued.

The furniture and decorations are of the most costly kind; there are also some good portraits and other pictures. The *Gallery* extends the entire length of the eastern front, and is 135 ft. long, 14 ft. wide, and 14 ft. high. It is arranged as a combined museum and library, and contains, besides a fine collection of books, numerous objects of antiquity.

The Great Conservatory is in the form of a wide crescent, with pavilions

at the extremities and a lofty central dome. The centre, 100 ft. long, is a tropical house, and is said to contain the finest collection of tropical plants in any private establishment in England.

ISLIP (Northants.), see *Thrapstone*.

ISLIP (Oxon), see *Oxford* (Excurs).

IVINGTON, see *Leominster*.

IVY BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

IXWORTH, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

JABROW, see *Sunderland*.

JERVAULX ABBEY, see *Northallerton*.

KEDDINGTON, see *Clare*.

KEDLESTON HALL, see *Derby*.

Keighley (Yorksh.) (pron. "Keathley"). Stat., Midl. Rly. The *Worth Valley Rly.* also runs from Keighley to Oxenhope. Inn: *Devonshire Arms. The town is pleasantly situated. A very healthy walk of between 7 and 8 m., over Rumbald's Moor, will bring the tourist to *Ilkley* (see).

On the short branch railway to Oxenhope is *Haworth* (Stat.)—Inn: Black Bull—interesting from its association with the Brontës. It was to this place that Mr. Brontë brought his wife and children in Feb. 1820. Charlotte, the eldest, died here May 31st, 1855, having, with the exception of a short residence in Brussels, spent almost the whole of her life at Haworth, where her novels were written. Mr. Brontë died in 1861, aged 85, having been incumbent of Haworth for more than 41 years.

KELD, see *Richmond* (Yorks.)

KELHAM, see *Newark*.

Kelvedon (Essex)—Stat., Gt. E. Rly. (Inns: Angel; Star)—consists of one long street, extending from the ch. to the station, close to which is a bridge over the Blackwater. In the Swan tavern is some curious wood carving and panelling. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. is *Tiptree Hall*, where Mr. Mechi carried on his important experiments in agriculture. The special distinction of this farm is the irrigation with liquid manure. A curious and amusing visitors' book is kept at the farm, in which strangers from every part of the world have recorded their impressions. 3 m. N. of Kelvedon is *Coggeshall*,

where are some manufactories of silk, silk-plush for hats, and velvets. The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. building. A Cistercian abbey was founded here by King Stephen, in 1142, the site of which is marked by an old farmhouse, l. of the road from Colchester, across the Blackwater. The remains are scanty, but afford the earliest instance of mediæval brick which has yet been noticed in England. At the top of the hill, beyond the river, is a chapel of the 13th cent., long used as a barn. This chapel has been restored, and some good tiling was found during the works. It is not possible to determine the arrangement of the monastic buildings, and even the site of the *ch.* is not certain; but the remains deserve notice as architectural fragments, and are entirely of late Norm. and Trans. character. The brickwork should everywhere be noticed. Numerous Roman remains, especially urns and coins, have been found at Coggeshall. The painted glass window, described by Walpole, still remains in the chancel of *Messing Ch.*, 2 m. At a distance of rather more than 2 m. is *Layer Marney Hall*, built 1520-3 (see also *Witham*).

Kendal (Westmor.), Stat., L. & N.W. Rly.—passengers by main line change at Oxenholme Junc. (*Inns*: King's Arms Hotel; Commercial)—pleasantly situated on the River Kent. There are several important woollen manufactories, which give employment to a large number of the inhabitants. The fine old parish *Ch.* is well worth visiting. It is chiefly remarkable for having 5 aisles, and at the E. end are 3 private chapels. The helmet suspended in the N. aisle belonged to the redoubtable Major Philipson (Robin the Devil), of Belle Isle, Windermere, who rode into the *ch.* in search of Col. Briggs, an officer in Cromwell's army. The incident is referred to by Sir W. Scott, in 'Rokeby.' The *Natural History Society's Museum* has a good collection, especially of fossils from the neighbouring carboniferous limestone (admission by order from a member of the Society, or on payment of 6d.). 1½ m. S.W. of the town is the bold eminence of *Scout*

Scar, which commands very striking views. "A walk round the S. extremity of the Fell will amply repay the geologist, by a beautiful section through the limestone and Silurian beds down to the level of the moss."—*Sedgwick*.

It is a pleasant stroll to the *Castle*, ¼ m. from the town, on an eminence on the opposite side of the Kent river. The ruins consist of 4 greatly dilapidated towers and portions of walls. Little is known of its history (temp. circ. 12th cent.). Queen Catherine Parr was born here. There was a Roman station at *Watercrock*, 1 m., and several relics found near it are deposited in the Museum. The line of the fosse may still be traced.

Excursions: Mardale Green (*Haweswater*) is 15 m. from Kendal. Following the Penrith road for 4½ m., *Long Sleddale Valley* is reached; thence over the Gatesgarth Pass, and by a cart-road between Branstree and Harter Fell (see also *Penrith*). There are frequent trains to Windermere, 10 m.; to Oxenholme Junction, for Lancaster, Penrith, and Carlisle. *Keswick* may be reached either by train, *viâ* Penrith, 3½ m., or by coach (delightful drive of 22 m.) from *Windermere* (see *Lakes*); *Levens Hall*, 5 m. S. (Hon. Mrs. Howard).—see *Grange*.

KENILWORTH, see *Coventry*.

KENNAL VALE, see *Truro*.

KENTISBEARE, see *Tiverton*.

Kent's Bank (Lanc.) Stat. on Furness Rly., 5 min. by train from *Grange-over-Sands*, pleasantly situated on top of the cliff facing Morecambe Bay and sands. Good lodgings may be had.

KERRY, see *Montgomery*, and *Newtown*.

KERSEY, see *Hadleigh*.

KESSINGLAND, see *Lowestoft*.

KESTON COMMON, see *Hayes*.

Keswick (Cumb.) Stat. 50 min. by train from Penrith, L. & N. W. Rly. *Hotels*: Keswick, adjoining the station; Royal Oak; George; Queen's; Atkinson's Lake Hotel. Conveyances also meet the trains from (** Derwentwater Hotel and Tower Hotel, both in pretty village of *Portinscale*,

1½ m., situated on opposite shore of Derwentwater Lake. The Lodore Hotel, on E. bank of lake, 3 m. from Keswick, behind which is Lodore Fall; Borrowdale Hotel, ½ m. beyond Lodore. Coaches 4 times daily during the season to *Windermere*, 22 m., passing *Wythburn*, 8 m., *Grasmere*, 13 m., *Ambleside*, 17 m., and *Lowwood Hotel* and pier. The town lies almost directly under Skiddaw. It is an excellent centre for the tourist, who should make this his head-quarters for several days at least. The view of the vale of Keswick from the hill, 1 m. from town, on the main road to *Ambleside*, is magnificent, and will give the stranger a good general idea of the nature of the district. The town itself is chiefly celebrated for its black lead pencil manufactories. Proceed to the bridge which crosses the Greta, a few minutes' walk from the market square, on either side of which is a pencil manufactory which are readily shown to the visitor free of charge. From the bridge is visible Greta Hall, the residence of Southey, poet laureate, from 1803 till his death. Continuing on the same road ½ m., *Crosthwaite Church* is reached. There are some ancient monuments and brasses, and a fragment of stained glass representing St. Anthony with bell and book, said to be from Furness Abbey. The font bears the arms of Edward III., and has on it some curious devices. There is a recumbent monument of Southey, who is buried in the churchyard, the epitaph by Wordsworth. On leaving the church pass in front of the School-house, and on emerging from the rather narrow lane into the Portinscale road, turn to rt., and cross the bridge over the Derwent, leading into the village of Portinscale, ½ m. Re-crossing the bridge on return to Keswick, take the footpath across the meadows—a favourite walk of Southey—and the road is again entered at Greta Bridge.

Excursions.—(a) *Castle Hill*, ½ m. from the town. Pass Atkinson's Lake Hotel and St. John's Ch. on l., and continue on the Borrowdale road till a small wicket is reached on l., which

leads through a wood to the summit of the hill, from which magnificent views are obtained. The visitor should on no account omit to take this walk. Returning by the road, enter the churchyard of St. John's Church, which also commands fine views. On the opposite side of the road is the footpath leading to *Derwentwater Lake* and boat landings. About 300 yards beyond the latter is *Friar's Crag* commanding charming views.

(b) A row on the lake which is 3 m. long and 1½ m. broad at widest part. Its principal islands are *Derwent*, on which is the residence of H. C. Marshall, of Leeds; *St. Herbert's*, on which are the remains of a cell, said to have been occupied in 7th cent. by a hermit named Herbert; *Rampsholme*; and *Lord's Island*. Delightful visits may be made to these and the smaller islands, to Lodore at the E. end of the lake, and to the lovely little bays on either side: charge for boat-hire 1s. an hour; 5s. a day; 6d. an hour extra with boatman. There is good fishing, and tickets (1s. a day) may be obtained by visitors from the Secretary of the Angling Association, and from the fish-tackle shops in the town.

(c) Walk or drive round the lake, 10 m., Barrow House (S. Z. Langton, Esq.), 3 m. on E. side, is first passed, in the grounds of which is the *Barrow Fall*, a cascade 122 ft. high, which should be visited (apply at the lodge). 1 m. beyond is *Lodore Inn*, at the back of which is the celebrated waterfall, immortalised by Southey in the well-known lines, "*How does the water come down at Lodore.*" The fall descends between two perpendicular rocks, Gowder Crag on rt. and Shepherd's Crag on l., clothed with wood. Near Lodore occasionally appears the *Floating Island*, a mass of tangled weeds, &c., rendered buoyant by gas evolved from decayed vegetable matter. ½ m. beyond is *Borrowdale Hotel*. Here visit the Troutdale fish-breeding house, and meet the carriage at Grange Bridge. On the opposite side of the river is seen the huge Bowder Stone, a mass of metamorphic rock, 62 ft. long, 36 ft. high, and weighing nearly

2000 tons, deposited probably in its present position by a glacier. The pretty village of Grange derives its name from having been the place where the monks of Furness stowed their corn. *Borrowdale* (Scawfell Hotel), which is now entered, is one of the most beautiful valleys in Britain. Before leaving, inspect the Bowder Stone and the Fairy Cavern. [Those who have time should visit the primitive and secluded village of *Watendlath*. It may be reached either by a road behind Barrow House (see *ante*), or by following a pony track to the l. of the main road a few yards beyond the Bowder Stone.] Ascend *Castle Crag*, nearly opposite the Bowder Stone, for fine view of *Borrowdale*. 1 m. S. of the Bowder Stone is *Rosthwaite* (Royal Oak Hotel). A day may be well passed here. A little further on the road, a turning to l. leads to *Stonethwaite*, where there are branch valleys—one, the Longstrath Valley, leading by the Stake Pass, of extreme beauty, into *Langdale*; another, by the Sty Head Pass to *Wastwater*; another, by *Seatoller* and *Honister Crag* to *Buttermere*; and the *Green-up Valley*, leading by *Easedale* to *Grasmere*. *Eagle Crag* separates the first and last-named valleys. *Stonethwaite* is reached by following the straight road, after passing *Stonethwaite* on l., and *Seatoller* on rt. At *Seatoller*, ascend the steep road leading to top of *Honister Pass* (1190 ft.), one of the grandest scenes in lake district. Some of the finest roofing-slate in the kingdom is obtained from the almost perpendicular sides of *Honister Crag* (2128 ft.). The return to *Keswick* should be made through *Grange* and by the W. shore of the lake, passing in succession the foot of *Cat Bells* (1482 ft.), *Derwent Bay*, rt.; *Silver Hill*, l., and village of *Portinscale*, 1 m. from *Keswick*.

(d) Ascend *Walla Crag* (1234 ft.). Leave *Keswick* by the *Ambleside-road*, and turn to rt. after passing the toll-gate. It was to this height that *Southey* loved to take his visitors. On the top of the crag is the cleft called the *Lady's Rake*, said to have

been scaled by *Lady Derwentwater* when she escaped from *Lord's Island*. Return by way of *Falcon Crag*, the whole distance 5 m.

(e) *Ascent of Skiddaw* (3059 ft.); distance to the top about 5½ m. Charge for pony and guide, 6s. each. The route to the foot of the mountain is either by turning to l. after passing under the railway at the station, to *Spoonery Green-lane*; or by striking off to rt. from the *Crossthwaite Sunday School*, a little beyond *Greta Bridge* (see *ante*). On leaving *Latrigg* (the mountain at the back of the railway station and *Keswick Hotel*) a ravine is crossed. Making now a short descent to l., a more laborious stage of the ascent commences. A small refreshment hut, about 1 m. distant, affords an excellent guiding point, and it is easily reached by following the direction of the wall in front. A second hut has been erected lower down the mountain. From the former the track is well defined to the summit. From the steepest part of the slope, *Derwentwater Lake* is seen in its whole extent. The summit commands a panorama 300 m. in circumference.

To the N. is the *Solway Firth* and the *Cheviots*; to the W. the *Irish Sea*, the *Isle of Man*, *Grasmoor*, and *Grisedale Pike*; on the S., *Helvellyn*, *Scawfell*, and the *Fells of Borrowdale*, beyond which are *Morecambe Bay* and the *Mouth of the Duddon*; on the E. is *Crossfell*. The ascent should, as a rule, be commenced early in the morning, but the tourist will do well to listen to the advice of local guides before starting. The descent is generally made by the same route. Some, however, prefer to return by way of *Bassenthwaite Lake*, 7 m., and thence by rail, 7 m., to *Keswick*; or by following the road on E. side of *Bassenthwaite Lake*, or the gap between *Longside* and *Skiddaw Dodd*, the latter a more romantic walk. From *Keswick* to the top of *Skiddaw* the barometer falls 3 in.

(f) *Bassenthwaite Lake*, 4 m. long and ¾ m. wide, is well worth visiting. There is a good carriage-road the whole way round it, 18 m. After passing *Por-*

tinscale, the road passes the beautifully-wooded Thornthwaite Fells, on W. of lake, with Skiddaw on opposite side. Near the end of the lake is the Swan Inn and "the Bishop" rock. From here to the Pheasant Inn, at *Peel Wyke*, which is close to the Bas-senthwaite Rly. Stat., is 4 m.—a delightfully-varied drive. After passing the inn, the railway is crossed, and *Ouse Bridge* is reached. A few yards E. of the bridge is the finest view of the lake. Leaving *Armthwaite Hall* (J. Bowstead) on l., the Castle Inn is reached. The distance hence to Keswick is 8 m. An easier way of seeing the lake is to take the train to Bas-senthwaite Stat., and, at the Pheasant Inn, hire a boat (there is also excellent pike fishing), returning either same route, or by walking along E. side to Braithwaite Stat., or Keswick.

(g) The *Vale of St. John* is 4 m. from Keswick. The Penrith railway may be taken to Threlkeld, 3 m., a small village lying directly under Saddleback; but the old Penrith coach road must be taken to enable a tourist to visit the *Druidical Circle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Keswick, in a field on rt. of road. The old and new Penrith roads unite $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, directly after which the Naddle Beck has to be crossed. Through the vale runs the fine stream of St. John's Beck. The vale is "enchanted ground," the scene of Sir Walter Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain;' and the Castle Rock, at the further end of it, is the fairy castle supposed to be seen by King Arthur. The carriage can return to Keswick by way of the King's Head Inn, at Thirlspot, the bridge over Thirlmere Lake, the Naddle Valley, and Castlerigg.

(h) *Blencathara*, or *Saddleback* (2847 ft.), may be ascended from Scales Toll-gate, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the Penrith road, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Threlkeld village. The train can be taken to *Threlkeld*. Southey recommends the tourist who would enjoy the scenery of Blencathara, to ascend by way of the Glendermakin river, round Souterfell, to Scales or Threlkeld Tarn. In this case, take the train to Troutbeck, 8 m., and walk to village of *Mungrisdale*, 3 m. The

distance from here to the summit is 4 m. The views from the summit do not differ much from those of Skiddaw.

(i) *Buttermere and Crummock Water*. Waggonettes leave the principal hotels in Keswick and neighbourhood every morning for this, one of the best and cheapest excursions in the Lake District. The first part of the journey is by Borrowdale, over Honister Crag (see Excurs. c), passing St. John's Church; Castle Hill; Barrow Fall, 2 m.; Lod-dore Fall, 3 m.; Bowder Stone, 5 m.; Rosthwaite, 6 m.; Seatoller, 7 m. From here to Buttermere is 5 m. After leaving Seatoller, the road winds up the exceedingly steep and rugged pass, called Buttermere Hause. The once celebrated black-lead mine lies to the l. between this road and Seathwaite. The road reaches its highest point (1100 ft.) between Yew Crag on rt. and Honister Crag on l. From here the road descends to Gates-garth, and soon after leaving this, the lake is reached, and the road continues near its margin its whole length, passing Haasness (F. J. Reed). The village of *Buttermere* (*Inns*: Victoria; Fish) is situated on the land which lies between the lake and Crummock Water. The lake is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Crummock is 3 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. Both contain char and trout, and boats are kept on Crummock Water. The tourist should lunch here and visit *Scale Force*, where the water falls 156 ft. in a single leap. Take the path to the rt. of "the Fish" to the boat landings on Crummock Lake. A ferry crosses to the landing-place within $\frac{3}{4}$ m. of Scale Force. The walk from "the Fish" is 2 m. only; on leaving the inn turn to l. and cross the bridge over the river, which joins the two lakes. The ascent of *Red Pike* (2479 ft.) is easy from Scale Force. The summit commands a fine view of the five neighbouring lakes. [A pedestrian can reach Wastwater from Buttermere by the *Scarf Gap* (1400 ft.) and *Black Sail* (1750 ft.) Passes, in about $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. Distance, 8 m. (*vide infra*); and Ennerdale (Anglers' Inn),

6 m., by Scale Force and Floutern Tarn, 4 m. From the Anglers' Inn to Wastdale Head (*Inn*: Huntsman), by Windy Gap, is 10 m. The chapel at Wastdale Head is the smallest in England, and the pulpit is lit by a single pane of glass, inserted in the roof.] Before leaving Buttermere the tourist should visit Hartley Hill and the Knotts, both commanding beautiful views, and the walk to each occupying a few minutes. The waggonettes return to Keswick through the Newlands Valley, the road on quitting Buttermere ascending B. Hause, and passing Mill Dam Inn, 4 m., Swinside, and Portinscale; the day's excursion, 23 m. Comparatively few tourists spend more than a few hours in the delightful valley of Buttermere, but those who make a more lengthened stay there are recommended (1) to walk round the lake, 4½ m. After passing the church, the road runs by the shore of the lake. Opposite are Red Pike, High Stile, and High Crag. The white streak of water which is visible running down the face of the mountain is *Sour Milk Gill*, which issues from Bleaberry Tarn, situated in the hollow above. The pretty villa of Hassness is next passed, and near the head of the lake the farmhouse of Gatesgarth. If a drink of milk be asked for here, the visitor will see on the walls of a room more than 600 prize tickets gained by the proprietor for specimens he has exhibited of his Herdwick sheep. (2) Walk round *Crummock Lake*, 9 m., a delightful excursion. (3) *Loweswater Lake*, 4 m. Excursion (2) may be continued round this lake. It is 2 m. from Scale Hill (Hotel). (4) *Bleaberry Tarn*, 3½ m. there and back, situated in the hollow between Red Pike and High Stile. (5) *Grasmoor* (279 ft.), which can be easily ascended from Scale Hill. There are several smaller mountains, which afford equally pleasant excursions. Parties halting at Keswick and making the Buttermere and Crummock Water excursion in a specially-hired conveyance, are recommended to lengthen the excursion 5 m., and re-

turn, instead of by the Newlands Valley, by *Scale Hill Hotel*, 4 m. from Buttermere, and 1 m. from Crummock Water (this hotel is situated in the Langthwaite wood, where there is also a hill called the "Station," commanding magnificent views)—the walk hence to Keswick along the ravine between Grasmoor and Whiteside, is a very favourite one—by the *Lorton Vale*, 2 m. from Scale Hill (at High Lorton, ¼ m. from village of Lorton is the celebrated yew tree, the "pride of Lorton Vale," scarcely worth visiting). At Lorton is a curious old castellated mansion (date 1663); by *Whinlatter Pass* (1043 ft.), and hence, 5 m., by Braithwaite village and Portinscale to Keswick. The Newlands Valley route should however be preferred if it cannot be included in another excursion, such as that to *Wastwater* by Sty Head, Black Sail, and Scarf Gap Passes, 31 m. The first part of the road as far as Seattoller, 7 m., has been already described (*Excurs. c*). Hence to Seathwaite, 2 m.; here and at Sprinkling Fell, 1½ m. S.E., is the greatest rainfall in England. Walk (ponies cannot be hired at Seathwaite), to Sty Head Pass, 2½ m. from Seathwaite hamlet, sending the conveyance to Buttermere or Gatesgarth to meet you at the latter place in the afternoon; and thence 2½ m. further to Wastdale Head. In descending, avoid the beaten track, which is steep and stony; and, branching a few yards to l. from the cairn, follow an old grass-grown track by side of torrent, which meets again the regular track at foot of pass. If time permit, visit by all means during the descent *Piers Gill* and *Greta Waterfall*. After luncheon at inn (the Huntsman), hire boat to row to other end of lake and back, or drive to *Strands* (two hotels), 6 m., to get good view of lake and the *Scree*s. If not sufficient time for this, drive half-way along W. side of lake, to Bowderdale and back (charge for car, 3s.). Ponies may be hired at Wastdale Head (the well-known W. Ritson keeps the inn) for the return journey over Black Sail (1750 ft.) and Scarf Gap (1400 ft.) Passes. The de-

scent of the former Pass into Mosedale presents features of great sublimity. The track over the Scarf Gap Pass is well defined. From the top you look down into Ennerdale, the river Liza flowing through it. The descent is over a rough track; and Gatesgarth farmhouse, where the carriage should be in waiting, is seen below near the head of Buttermere Lake. The distance from Wastdale Head to Gatesgarth is 6 m., and 2½ hrs. should be allowed for it. The route for the next 11 m. to Keswick, through Buttermere and Newlands Vale, is described above.

Those who visit Wastwater from Keswick, and wish to avoid the fatigue of mounting the Sty Head Pass, can drive by way of Portinscale, Braithwaite, and Whinlatter Pass, to Scale Hill Hotel, 10 m. (see *ante*); Loweswater; Lamplugh Hall and Ch., 5 m. from Scale Hill, and Lamplugh Cross Inn, 1 m. beyond. Hence to Calder Bridge, 28 m. from Keswick, by Frizinton, Cleator, and Egremont. Near Lamplugh Cross, on an eminence, is an imperfect Druidical circle, called Standing Stones. If it be intended to visit *Ennerdale Lake*, take the first l.-hand turning after passing Lamplugh Ch. to the *Anglers Inn*. The lake, 2½ m. long and ½ m. broad, is comparatively little visited, though there is an indescribable charm in its isolation and in the wild sublimity of the mountain scenery which surrounds it. It abounds with trout and char. The ch.-yd. at *Ennerdale Bridge*, 2 m. from the lake, is the scene of Wordsworth's poem, 'The Brothers.' The remains of the Castle (*circa*, end of 11th cent.) at Egremont (*Inn*: The Globe) are situated on an eminence close to the town, and belong to Lord Leconfield. The legend of the "Horn of Egremont" is connected with this castle. From here to *Calder Bridge* is 4 m. (*Hotel*: Stanley Arms). The beautiful remains of the Abbey (founded 1734 and affiliated to Furness Abbey) are in the grounds of Capt. Irwin, 1 m. from the village, and the walk to them, entered from a gate in the ch.-yd., is

by a charming shrubbery on l. bank of river Calder.

½ m. from Calder Bridge is Ponsonby Hall (1780), the seat of Wm. Stanley, Esq. It commands striking views of the Abbey, mountains, and sea, and contains some fine paintings by old masters. Two very curious documents signed by Cromwell and Fairfax, and a richly carved oak bedstead (1345) are also shown. *Gosforth*, 2 m. (*Inn*: Globe) is next reached, a straggling village, remarkable only for an ancient cross in the ch.-yd. of British or Danish origin, 14 ft. high. From here to *Strands* (two Inns) is 4 m., the usual head quarters for Wastwater, and to Wastdale Head, 10 m., the whole distance embracing some of the wildest scenery in the Lake District. The railway route from Keswick to Wastwater, is to Whitehaven (1½ hr.); thence to *Seascale* (good Hotel), or *Drigg* station (40 min.); and thence by car to Strands, 6 m., and 1 m. from Lake; or to Wastdale Head, at upper end of lake, 12 m. *Great Gable* (2949 ft.) may be ascended from Wastdale Head by way of the Sty Head Pass; or from Keswick, 13 m. to summit, *vid* Seathwaite, 9 m., and Sty Head Tarn, 11½ m. Another route, same in distance, is by Honister Pass (see *Keswick*, Excurs. c).

(k) *Ullswater Lake* can be visited from Keswick either by driving along the Penrith road to Threlkeld village, and by the base of Blencathara to Troutbeck Railway Station, 9 m. (not the Troutbeck between Ambleside and Windermere), thence by the coach road to Ullswater Hotel, 16 m.; or by taking the train to Troutbeck Station, thence by coach which meets it. Leaving the inn at Troutbeck Station, *Mell Fell* is passed on l. (1657 ft. high, and specially interesting to the geologist), *Matterdale Ch.*, and village of *Dockray* (small Inn), 3½ m. from station. A little more than 1 m. further on, the shore of the lake is reached, with *Lyulph's Tower*, in Gowbarrow Park, on l., where leave may be obtained to visit *Aira Force* (the scene of the tale in Wordsworth's beautiful poem the 'Somnambulist'). The road

continues along the margin of the lake for 2½ m. to the Ullswater Hotel, and 1 m. beyond to Patterdale Hotel and village (see *Patterdale*).

Kettering (Northants.), Stat. Midl. Rly., 12 m. from Northampton, with branch line, 47 m., to Cambridge. *Inn*: Royal. The sole point of interest in the town is the *Ch.* (chiefly late Perp.) with very fine tower and spire (date circ. 1450). The *Ch.* of *Barton Seagrave*, 2 m. E., contains much early Norm. work. In *Warkton Ch.*, 2 m. on Stamford-road, are monts. of Dukes and Duchesses of Montague, 2 of them by *Roubiliac*. *Boughton*, the seat of the D. of Montague, is remarkable for the avenue of trees, 60 m. in extent, planted by the 2nd D., John "the Planter," d. 1749. The house contains some pictures of note and cartoons, two of latter assigned to Raffaele. 1 m. beyond Warkton is village of *Geddington*, where is one of the Eleanor crosses, still perfect. The *Ch.* retains marks of its Saxon origin. 9 m. N.E. is *Rockingham Castle*. On the road to it, at 3 m., is Glendon Hall (Richd. Booth, Esq.), containing paintings by Murillo, Rembrandt, &c., and a full length portrait of Q. Cath. Parr, by *Holbein*. *Rockingham Castle* (G. L. Watson, Esq.), was built by order of Wm. the Conqueror. The massive entrance gateway (13th cent.) is the most interesting portion. Close under the Castle, N. side, is the *Church*, in which are old monts. of the Earls of Rockingham. The Rly. Stat. is on opp. bank of the river Welland, and about half-way between *Market Harboro'* and *Stamford*.

KETTON, see *Stamford*.

Kew (Surrey) is situated on the Thames between Mortlake and Richmond, and opposite Brentford, with which it is united by a stone bridge. The Kew and Brentford Station of the L. & S. W. Rly. is on the Brentford side of the river, and alongside it is a station of the N. L. Rly. The Kew Gardens Station of the L. & S. W. Rly. is on the Surrey side, opposite Cumberland Gate, Kew Gardens, and is in connection with the L. & N. W., N. L., G. W., and L. C. & D. Rlys. By road,

Kew is 6 m. from Hyde Park Corner. *Inns*: King's Arms; Rose and Crown.

Kew Gardens comprise the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Pleasure Grounds, and are open every week-day from 1 o'clock till sunset (Christmas Day alone excepted); on *Sundays* from 2 till sunset. The principal entrance to the Botanic Garden is by the ornamental wrought-iron gates at the N.W. corner of Kew Green. Another entrance is by Cumberland Gate, in the Richmond-road, opposite the Kew Gardens station of the L. & S. W. Rly. The Pleasure Gardens are divided from the Botanic Garden by a wire fence, but visitors can pass freely from one to the other. There are also separate entrances to the Grounds at the *Lion Gate*, Richmond-road, near the Pagoda, for Richmond; *Isleworth Gate*, at the S.W. corner of the Grounds, by the Thames, for Isleworth; and *Brentford Gate*, at the N.E. angle, for Brentford. A 'Route Map' (price 1d.) may be obtained at the entrance, which points out the route by which the plant-houses may be most readily seen. There are also official guide-books, which furnish full information respecting houses, plants, and contents of the Museums.

Referring to these guides for a more particular account of the Gardens, we here merely draw attention to their beauty and picturesque variety, as deserving admiration equally with their richness and scientific value. The Broad Walk, bordered with rhododendrons and deodars, is, when the former are in bloom, one of the finest walks of its class we possess. The lawns are everywhere diversified with rare and beautiful trees, shrubs, and flowers. The Herbaceous Beds, on the E. side of the Gardens, have a special interest for the botanical student.

The large house on the rt., after entering by the principal gate, is the *Aroideous House*, chiefly filled with plants of that order.

The great *Palm House*, at the end (on the rt.) of the Broad Walk, is 362 ft. long, and comprises the centre, 138 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 66 ft. high, and 2 wings, each 50 ft. wide

and 30 ft. high. In its contents the New Palm House is quite unrivalled. The collection of palms is magnificent, and there is nearly all that is rare and rich in tropical plants. Probably so superb a display of tropical foliage can nowhere else be seen out of a tropical forest.

Immediately N. of the Palm House is the *Water-Lily House*, in which is a beautiful collection of exotic water-lilies. N.W. of the mound on which is the Temple of *Æolus*, is the *New Range* (No. 6), a large house, holding a great diversity of plants. A group of houses N.W. of the New Range will be found very interesting. The nearest, the *Succulent House*, 200 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, contains an extraordinary collection of cactuses, &c. Next is an ornamental Greenhouse, occupied by a miscellaneous collection of plants. Beyond this is the *Temperate Fern House*, and, on the rt., the larger *Tropical Fern House*, 140 ft. long and 28 ft. wide, filled with the choicest and rarest examples. There are various other houses.

The *Museums* abundantly illustrate the economic products of the vegetable world. *Museum* No. 1, at the head of the ornamental water, is devoted to specimens and products of Dicotyledonous plants, or Exogens; this *Museum* has 3 floors, and the numbering is from the top floor. *Museum* No. 2, or the *Old Museum*, at the N.E. corner of the Gardens, is appropriated to specimens and products of Monocotyledonous plants, or Endogens. *Museum* No. 3, is the old *Orangery*, on the l. of the Broad Walk, built by Sir Wm. Chambers in 1761. There is also a *Herbarium*, "the largest in existence;" it is not exhibited to the public, but the botanical student can obtain permission to examine it upon application to the Director.

The *Pleasure Grounds*, or *Arboretum*, which adjoin the Botanic Gardens on the S., are open during the same hours as the Gardens, and may be entered from them. They have an area of 270 acres, and are intersected with broad and picturesque walks lined with trees and shrubs of the order

Rosaceæ, whilst on the lawns are an almost endless variety of trees. There is a *Lake* 5 acres in extent, rich in aquatic plants and wooded islands.

The *New Temperate House*, erected in 1861-3, consists of a centre 212 ft. long, 137 ft. wide, and 66 ft. high, and 2 octagons, each 50 ft. in diameter. It is especially rich in Australian trees, the characteristic trees of Tasmania and New Zealand, Himalayan rhododendrons, and trees and shrubs from China and Japan, and exhibits a luxuriant mass of foliage.

A short distance S.E. of the Temperate House is the *Pagoda*, from its height the most conspicuous object in the grounds. It was built by Sir Wm. Chambers, in 1761, and is an octagonal structure, 49 ft. in diameter at the base, and 163 ft. high. It is in 10 storeys, each storey diminishing a foot in diameter and height, and each having a balcony and projecting roof.

Observe, before leaving the grounds, the *Flagstaff*, erected, 1861, near the Unicorn Gate. It is a trunk of the Douglas pine, a native of British Columbia, and is 159 ft. high—the finest spar, it is believed, in Europe.

Adjoining the Pleasure Grounds on the S. is *Richmond Old Park*, or the *Deer Park*, 357 acres. The building near the centre is the *Kew Observatory* of the British Association.

Kidderminster (Worcest.). Stat., G. W. Rly. Inns: Lion; Black Horse. This is a dingy-looking, irregularly-built town, on the Stour, famed for its manufactories especially of Brussels and other carpets.

The *Church*, on the edge of a rocky height over the river, has a spacious Dec. chancel, with triple *sedilia* of simple yet elegant proportions. The E.-E. nave is lofty, with Perp. clerestory. In the S. porch is an alabaster altar-tomb of excellent workmanship. There is some good stained glass. The lofty and massive Perp. tower at the W. end is 3 stages in height, and the principal entrance is through it.

In a Perp. building adjoining the chancel is preserved an original portrait of Richard Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist preacher, author of the

'Saints' Rest.' He was the minister of this parish, 1640-66. His pulpit is in the vestry of the Unitarian chapel. Baxter's chair remains in the vestry. A statue to his memory was unveiled in July 1875.

4½ m. E. is the large village of *Chaddeasley Corbett*. Its church has portions of Norm. work, of which the font is a fine specimen. The chancel is Dec., with elegant tracery in the windows, and good *sedilia*.

The *Clent Hills* are a favourite resort for tourists and picnic parties. On the top are some very large stones—supposed Druidical remains. The scenery around is both interesting and pleasing.

2 m. from Hagley Stat., by a pleasant walk through the park, *St. Kenelm's Chapel*, an ancient fabric on the E. side of Clent Hill, has a tower of Perp. style, richly adorned with pinnacles and gurgoyles. This chapel was founded to record the place where the body of Kenelm was discovered.

KIDWELLY, see *Llanely*.

KIELDER, see *Bellingham*.

KILBURN, see *Hampstead*.

KILKHAMPTON, see *Bude*.

KILVE, see *Bridgwater*.

KIMBERLEY, see *Wymondham*.

KIMBOLTON, see *Huntingdon*.

KIMMERIDGE, see *Swanage*.

KINGLEY BOTTOM, see *Chichester*.

Kingsbridge (Devon.), 9½ m. from Kingsbridge-road Stat., S. Devon Rly. Coach meets 3 up and 3 down trains a-day. *Inns*: King's Arms; Golden Lion. There is also tolerable accommodation at the inn close to the station. The town is built on a steep hill at the head of a long navigable estuary (a small steam-packet plies twice a week from Plymouth in summer-time), and is of considerable antiquity, though it has now a modern look.

The *Town Hall*, built 1850, contains public and reading-rooms, and an interesting natural-history collection. The collection of British shells is important.

The walk to *Modbury*, 7½ m. on the Plymouth-road, is pleasant, and embraces some interesting coast scenery. 2 m. is reached the village of *Church-*

stow; and at *Leigh*, in this parish, is an interesting cell which formerly belonged to Buckfast Abbey, containing portions of 15 and 16 cent. work. Beyond, 2 m., is the village of *Aveton* (pron. Auton) *Giffard*, situated on the river Avon. The *Ch.*, E. E., deserves a visit (2 m. S.W. is Bigbury, with an interesting ch.). The antiquated town of *Modbury* (*Inn*: White Hart) is 3½ m. beyond Aveton. The *Ch.* is remarkable for a true spire, *i. e.*, a spire tapering from the ground. *Ermington Ch.* (Fawn Hotel), with its twisted spire, is 2 m. N.W., and 3 m. S. of Ivybridge (see *Dartmoor*). From Modbury should be visited the interesting churches of *Bigbury* (4 m.) and *Ringmore* (1 m. further). For the pedestrian it is a pleasant circuit by the coast of Bigbury Bay to, 2 m., Fleet House (W. F. Splatt, Esq.), thence through the park and along the shore of the Erme to the sea, about 3 m. At the mouth of the Erme is the little hamlet of *Mothercomb*. Proceeding from here along the cliffs, among rocks of the grauwaacke formation, beautifully coloured, is, 4 m., the lonely and weather-beaten *Ch.* of *Revelstoke*, from which the pedestrian can cross the hills direct to *Newton Ferrers*, 2 m., or add ½ m. to his walk by proceeding round *Stoke Point*, where the slabs of slate by the sea are on a grand scale. Having crossed the hill from this point, the land suddenly breaks into a dell, through which runs a lane to the wild village of *Noss*, situated on the S. side of an inlet from the *Yealm Estuary*. The scene here is novel and striking, and the Estuary, though seldom visited, is rich in the picturesque. Having crossed the ferry, the tourist may proceed by *Wembury* and its weather-beaten church on the margin of the sea; or along bye-roads and paths, either by *Plymstock* and the *Laira Bridge*, about 7 m., or by *Hooe Lake* and Ferry over the *Catwater*, about 5 m., to *Plymouth*. For a description of the highly romantic coast-scenery on E. of Kingsbridge, see *Dartmouth*.

Distances.—Dartmouth, 14 m.; Totnes, 12 m.

Kingsbury (Middlesex), on the rt. bank of the Brent, 6 m. N.W. from London, is a thorough country village. It may be reached from the Welsh Harp Station of the Midland Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. by Kingsbury Lake, or by a pleasant walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. along byelanes and fields, N. from the Willesden Station of the L. & N.W. and the North London and Hampstead Junction Rlys. by way of Willesden and Neasdon.

The *Church* (St. Andrew) should be examined by the antiquary.

The large sheet of water seen E. of the church is the *Kingsbury Reservoir*, or, as it is now frequently called, *Kingsbury Lake*, "a famous resort for waterfowl," and a favourite haunt of London anglers. A path from the church-stile leads to the embankment at the foot of the reservoir, where notice, in the centre, as a fine specimen of massive brickwork and masonry, the great semi-circular penstock or weir, by which the surplus water is let off into the Brent. From this embankment the reservoir extends E. for above a mile, and in one part nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, crossing the Edgware-road in 2 branches, at Brent Bridge, by the *Old Welsh Harp*, and at Silk Bridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. farther. The best view of the whole extent of the lake is obtained from the penstock.

The reservoir is well stored with jack, perch, roach, tench, and carp. The fishing is rented by Mr. W. P. Warner, of the *Old Welsh Harp*, and strictly preserved. Annual subscription, one guinea each rod; day-tickets for jack, 2s. 6d.; for roach and general fishing, 1s.

KINGSCLIFFE, see *Oundle*.

KING'S LYNN, see *Lynn, King's*.

KING'S SUTTON, see *Banbury*.

KINGSTON (Somerset), see *Taunton*.

KINGSTON LACY, see *Wimborne*.

Kingston-on-Thames (Surrey)—Stat. on main line of the L. & S. W. Rly. at Surbiton; on the Twickenham loop line at New Kingston, N. of the town; this station serves also for the N. London and L. C. & D. Rlys.—10 m. from London by road. *Inns*: Southampton Hotel (at the S. W. Rly. Stat.); Griffin in the town; Sun.

The town is situated on the rt. bank of the Thames, opposite Hampton Wick, with which it is united by a handsome stone bridge. The town extends for nearly a mile along the Thames, and for a like distance along the Portsmouth road, and is united by streets and houses to Surbiton.

In the open space in front of the Court House is placed the ancient stone on which, according to tradition, the Saxon kings sat when crowned.

The parish, or old *Ch.* (All Saints), near the market-place, is one of the largest churches in the county. It is cruciform, with a massive central tower, in which is a peal of 10 bells. The interior was restored in 1862. Some of the *monuments* are interesting.

The hamlet of *Coombe* (Coombe and Malden Stat., L. & S. W. Rly.) is 2 m. E. of Kingston. *Coombe Wood* is a wild, forest-like tract. Rambling in it is now forbidden, but there are open paths still frequented by sketchers.

KINGSWEAR, see *Dartmouth*.

KINVER, see *Stourbridge*.

Kirby Muxloe (Leic.), Stat., Midl. Rly., $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Leicester*. The ivy-clad ruins of a castellated mansion (temp. circ. Henry VII.), built by one of the Hastings family, is a splendid specimen of brick building. A little to W. of *Ratby*, 1 m. N., is the Roman Camp, known as the *Bury Camp*; and in the same parish, on the road to Bradgate (see *Leicester*), is *Grobby Pool*, a beautiful mere of 40 acres, containing numbers of pike and perch, and a great resort of waterfowl. *Desford* Stat. is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Kirby Muxloe (see *Hinckley*).

Kirkby Forest (Notts.)—Stat. (Kirkby) Midl. Rly., Mansfield Branch—is worth a visit for the beautiful view from Robin Hood's Hills, embracing Newstead, Annesley, Hardwicke Hall, and, far in the distance, the rocks of Charnwood to the N.W., and the towers of Lincoln Cathedral to the E.

KIRKBY MOORSIDE, see *Thirsk*.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, see *Appleby*.

KIRKHEATON, see *Huddersfield*.

KIRKLEATHAM, see *Redcar*.

KIRK NEWTON, see *Wooler*.

KIRKOSWALD, see *Penrith*.

KIRKSTALL, see *Leeds*.

KIRK WHELPINGTON, see *Belsay*.

KIRTLING, see *Newmarket*.

KNAITH, see *Gainsboro'*.

KNAP-HILL, see *Woking*.

Knareborough (Yorks.), Stat., N.E. Rly. *Inn*: The Crown. This town is very picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Nidd, here a broad full river, flowing between high cliffs of magnesian limestone, with wooded bases.

The connection of 'Eugene Aram' with the town has, since the publication of Lord Lytton's romance, given a sentimental interest to Knareborough.

The *Church*, restored since 1870, is of various dates, from E. E. to Perp., and of considerable interest. The nave, of 4 bays, is Perp., but the piers of the central tower are earlier, and the chancel is apparently E. E.; the window Perp., and Dec. insertions.

The *Castle* occupies a commodious position on the cliff above the river. The original Norm. fortress has entirely disappeared. The existing remains are not earlier than the reign of Edward III. The most important fragment remaining is the keep, now little more than a ruin. (A small charge is made for showing it.)

The Nidd is here crossed by 2 bridges. The tourist should take that farthest up the river (nearest the station); and after crossing it, a gate, l., will lead him into the *long walk*, winding by the river side under a pleasant hanging wood. In this walk is the famous *Dropping Well*. The water, passing over the top of a projecting mass of rock about 25 ft. high, falls in cord-like streamlets from its brow, and is renowned for its petrifying qualities, curious specimens of which can be purchased at the well. Either at the well itself, or at the public-house (*Mother Shipton Inn*), the visitor will be called upon to pay 6d.

Recrossing the Nidd by the *lower bridge* (near the public-house), we reach (on the l. bank) a very large quarry excavated in the limestone rock. The cliffs below have been hollowed out into numerous cavities, some of

which serve as dwellings. The most remarkable of these is *St. Robert's Chapel*.

A little more than a mile below Knareborough is the cell hollowed in the rock called *St. Robert's*, or more generally, at present, *Eugene Aram's Cave*. A path and some rude steps lead down to it from the road, and the keys are kept at a neighbouring cottage.

In the neighbourhood is *Scriven Hall*, the old seat of the Slingsbys; and (2 m. S.) *Plumpton Park*, where the pleasure-grounds are extensive and beautiful, and open to visitors.

Harrogate is reached in a few minutes by rail from Knareborough.

Knighton (Radnor.)—Stat., L. & N.W. Rly., Craven Arms Branch (*Inn*: Chandos Arms)—is prettily situated on rising ground overlooking rt. bank of the Teme. The principal object of interest is *Offa's Dyke*, which passes through the town. The scenery at *Holloway Rocks* is good; and *Caer Caradoc*, 2 m. N., is supposed to be the scene of Caractacus's defeat by the Romans under Ostorius.

Excursions.—7 m. N. to *Clun* (*Inn*: Buffalo), a very quiet little place with a ruined *Castle* (the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Sir W. Scott's 'Betrothed'). The church has a pretty lychgate. 2 m. on the Knucklas road is *Craig Donna*, a picturesque rock and ravine.

KNIGHTSFORD BRIDGE, see *Bromyard*.

KNIGHTWICK, see *Bromyard*.

KNOLE, see *Sevenoaks*.

KNOWSLEY, see *Prescot*.

KNUTSFORD, see *Altrincham*.

KYLOE HILLS, see *Belford*.

KYNANCE COVE, see *Helston*.

LACOCK FORD, see *Bury St. Edmunds*.

LACOCK ABBEY, see *Chippenhams and Melksham*.

LADRAM BAY, see *Sidmouth*.

Lakes (English) are comprised within the two counties of Westmorland and Cumberland and a small portion of Lancashire. These beautiful sheets of water generally owe their origin to dislocations or faults in the strata of the district in which they lie. The bottom of Wast-

water, for example, is considerably lower than the sea-level, and consists of solid rock. The geology of the district, which has been as yet only partially investigated, is not unlike that of N. Wales. The principal mountain masses are composed of strata (mostly slate formation) ruptured and tilted up on their edges, with later deposits on their flanks, and there is ample evidence of the prevalence, at some remote period, of very extensive igneous action. Porphyry dykes are numerous, and granitic boulders have been dispersed over a wide region by glacial action or by floods. To the tourist who can only pay a flying visit, to the more fortunate sojourner, to the geologist, botanist, or antiquarian there is no district in the three Kingdoms which offers greater attractions. From any place south of the river Tees, visitors generally enter the Lake District either at Windermere Railway Station, or by Furness Railway, which skirts Morecambe Bay and runs *via* Ulverston to the south end of Windermere Lake. From Scotland and the extreme north of England, the tourist generally proceeds to Penrith, hence by rail to Keswick; or by coach to Pooley-bridge, 6 m., sailing up Ullswater in the steamer, and continuing the journey from Patterdale to Ambleside, or Keswick. The best and usual starting point is undoubtedly *Windermere* (see).

Skeleton Tour.

1st day.—London to *Lancaster* (sleep at County Hotel, close to station; or King's Arms, in the town).

2nd day.—Visit *Lancaster Castle* (public admitted at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.). To *Furness Abbey*, stopping *en route* as trains permit, at (a) *Grange*; (b) *Cark Stat.* for *Holker Hall*. Sleep at *Furness Abbey Hotel*.

3rd day.—Railway to *Barrow-in-Furness* and *Piel Castle*. Railway *via* *Broughton to Conistown*; thence by coach, leaving about 4 P.M., *via* *Hawkshead*, *Esthwaite Water*, and ferry, to *Bowness*. (Sleep at *Old England Hotel*.)

4th day.—First steamer round *Windermere Lake*; coach (about 11 o'clock) from *Windermere* to *Grasmere*; hence by a later coach to *Ambleside*.

5th day.—Coach to *Keswick* (sleep at *Derwentwater Hotel*, *Portinscale*). After halting at *Keswick* (see) to enjoy as many as possible of the delightful excursions which may be conveniently made from that town, the tourist should proceed to *Ullswater Lake*, (see *Patterdale*), thence to *London*, either *via* *Kirkstone Pass to Ambleside*, thence to *Windermere*; or from *Pooley Bridge* to *Penrith Stat.* This tour embraces all the lakes as well as the chief places of interest in the district. A full description of each of the places included in this tour is given under the headings marked in *italic*. Pedestrians and others wishing to ramble over less frequented paths, will do well to provide themselves with a copy of the 'Handbook for Westmorland, Cumberland, and the Lakes' (price 6s.). *Jenkinson's 'Practical Guide to the English Lakes'*, (Stanford, price 6s.), will be also found most useful. Circular Tour tickets (1st class, 11s.; 2nd class, 8s.) are issued during the months of June to September, by the *Furness Railway Company*, embracing the following places:—*Furness Abbey*, *Ulverston*, *Windermere Lake*, *Bowness*, *Ambleside*, *Conistown Lake*. The tour can be made in one day; or, the tickets being available for 7 days, a halt for the night may be made at any of the places named.

LALEHAM (Middlesex), see *Thames Tour*.

LAMBERHURST, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

LAMBTON Castle, see *Chester-le-Street*.

LAMMERSIDE Castle, see *Appleby*.

LAMPHEY, see *Tenby*.

Lancaster (Lanc.). Stats., (a) L. & N. W. Rly. at the foot of *Castle* (232 m. from *London*); (b) *Midl.*, at *Green Ayre*. Inns: *County Hotel*, adjoining station; *King's Arms*, described by *Dickens*, good and old fashioned. Is the nominal capital of the county, though surpassed in size and importance by almost every other

town, and supplanted by Liverpool as a port. The *Castle* is a fine mass of building, in great part modernised, and now containing the gaol, Assize-courts, &c. There are 5 towers—the Gateway Tower, built by John of Gaunt, whose effigy is over the entrance; the Lungess Tower or Great Norman Keep, at top of which is a turret called John of Gaunt's chair; the Dungeon Tower on the S. side; Adrian's Tower and the Well Tower. In the Great Keep which is of enormous thickness, is the prison chapel. In the Crown Court, see painting of George III. on horseback, by Northcote, and the "holdfast" in which the criminal's hand was fastened to be burnt. *St. Mary's Church* (15th cent.) is close to the Castle, and from the ch.-yd. is a superb view over Morecambe Bay and the Lake mountains. Notice the carvings in the chancel brought from Cockersand Abbey. In the East-road is *St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church*, by Paley, Geom.-Gothic style, and magnificently decorated. From thence ascend the hill, passing the *Grammar School*, where Whewell and Richard Owen were educated, for the sake of the fine view of Clougha, the Wyersdale Fells, and the Welsh, I. of Man, and Lake mountains. Over forty mountains above 2000 ft. in height, can be seen from Lancaster. Outside the town, and close to the L. & N. W. Rly., is *Ripley's Hospital*, a large but not very successful E.-E. building, erected by T. Ripley for the education of 300 orphans. Just beyond Ripley's Hospital is the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles—on the plan of Earlswood—which will accommodate 600 patients. The building has cost over 50,000*l.* and is open to visitors every Monday and Thursday.

The principal *manufactories* are the American leather, table baize, print and bronze works of Messrs. Storey and Messrs. Williamson. More of the above articles are made in Lancaster than all the rest of England—over 200,000 square yards of cloth are painted every day. For permission to

visit, apply to the principals. The cotton mills chiefly supply the cloth for the imitation leather, &c. The two firms employ over 3000 hands; there is also a silk mill, and a cocoa-matting mill. The extensive works of Messrs. Gillow, of Lancaster and London, and Messrs. Bell and Coupland, cabinet-makers, &c., employ a large number of hands. Boots and shoes are made largely; and the Lancaster Wagon Works keep about 300 hands.

The railway crosses the Lune by a very large girder bridge.

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. to *Heysham*, a little village on the shores of Morecambe Bay, with an interesting Norm. Ch. of remarkably small size, occupying the area of a still older Saxon building. In the ch.-yd. is the *Oratory*, of which only a Saxon arch is left and some very curious *rock tombs*, or stone coffins. 6*d.* admission fee is charged for entering the ch.-yd.

(b) *Morecambe*, 3½ m. by Midland Rly., from Green Ayre Stat., a quiet watering-place, with pleasant breezes and views (*Hotels*: North Western; King's Arms; West View). It is a charming walk 2½ m. from here to *Heysham*, along the shore. (c) By Midland Rly. to *Quernmore Park* (W. J. Garnett, Esq.), 1½ m. S. of Halton Stat. *Tickets*, 2*s.* 6*d.* for a party of six, to be obtained at the King's Arms, Lancaster, for entering into the park, which is situated on the slopes of the Littledale and Clougha Fells, and is very picturesque, particularly at "the Knotts." *Quernmore Ch.* is in good Dec. style by Paley. The E. window was ordered for the English church at Cannes, and was recovered from the wreck of the vessel in which it was sent out. 2 m. N. of Morecambe is *Hest Bank*, a pretty and very quiet little watering-place.

Excursions also to *Hornby Castle*, 8½ m. by Midland Rly. (see *Hornby*), and to the beautiful *Clapham Caves*, 18 m. by Midland Rly. *Tickets* at the hotel near the station.

Distances.—By Furness Rly. to Grange, 15½ m.; Ulverston, 25 m.; Furness Abbey, 32½ m.; Barrow, 35 m.

LANCHESTER, see *Durham*.

LANDBEACH, see *Cambridge*.

LANDEWEDNACK, see *Helston*.

LAND'S END, see *Penzance*.

LANDULPH, see *Plymouth*.

LANEHAM, see *Long Melford*.

LANGDALE, see *Ambleside*.

Langport (Somerset.). Stat. on the Durston and Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter Rly. *Inn*: Langport Arms. This town stands on the rt. bank of the Parrett, just below its confluence with the Ile and Yeo.

Langport Ch., at the upper end of the town, a large Perp. building, has a good tower of the date of Hen. VII. There is a curious piece of sculpture over the inner door of the porch.

Immediately beyond the ch. the road is crossed by an archway, above which is a Perp. chapel known as the *Hanging Chapel*, now used as the *Quekett Museum*, containing a small miscellaneous collection of curiosities. A little further l. rises the exquisite tower of *Huish Episcopi*, one of the most perfectly lovely of the many fine towers which are the glory of Somersetshire.

A walk of 1 m. S. from Huish Church across the marshes leads to the little village of *Muchelney*, rising out of the surrounding morass, with its abbey remains, ch., village cross, and ancient houses embowered in orchards. It is a place of no ordinary beauty and interest, and should by no means be missed. Of the *Abbey*, founded 939, the remains are scanty, but highly interesting. The chief portion is the Abbot's House, which is nearly perfect. To the E. of the house are the remains of the domestic chapel and cloister, forming a charming group.

2 m. N.E. of Langport is *Low Ham Ch.*, formerly a domestic chapel annexed to a mansion now destroyed. It stands in a large field, and has no ch.-yd. around it. Lord Stawell began a sumptuous mansion here, but it was never finished; a fine old coach-house, a few outbuildings, and grassy terraces alone remain. It is altogether a singular spot.

High Ham Ch., built 1476, has a

superb rood-screen, a richly carved roof, and a singularly perfect rood-loft and staircase. On the other side of the valley of the Parrett, W., a long stretch of high ground rises. On an escarpment of these heights stands the *Parkfield Monument*, commonly known as the *Burton Steeple*, a column 140 ft. high, crowned by a funeral-urn, erected by the Earl of Chatham to the memory of Sir Wm. Pynsent. The *Ch. of Curry Rival*, 2 m. S.W., is worth a visit.

Langport, see *Portsmouth*.

LANHYDROCK House, see *St. Austell*.

LAUGHTON, see *Lewes*.

LAUGHTON - EN - LE - MORTHEM, see *Rotherham*.

LAUNCELLS, see *Bude*.

Launceston (Cornwall), Stat. S. Devon and Corn. Rly., 35½ m. from Plymouth, and about 2½ hours ride from Exeter *via* Yeoford and Lidford Juncs. *Inns*: White Hart; King's Arms. Is situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Tamar, on the slope of a steep hill, on the top of which are the remains of a very old castle (temp. probably Hen. III.), surrounded by a pleasant public pleasure ground. Launceston Castle is connected with many passages in English history; the last garrison was that of Charles I. George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned in one of the dungeons for some months; his place of confinement, close by the North Gate, still exists. The late Perp. *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen* (restored), has a beautiful S. porch, a Norm. font, and a curious pulpit, which may be specially remarked. The *Ch. of St. Thomas*, nearly at the foot of the hill, has 15th-cent. door-hinges, a good font, and a carefully preserved fragment of mural painting worth noticing. *Werrington Park*, 2 m. N., and *Endsleigh* (see *Tavistock*), 9 m. S., should also be visited. On the road to Callington is passed the ivied ruin of Trecarrel, 6 m., and 1 m. beyond, the *Sportsman's Arms*, a convenient half-way house, and close to which are the *Carthamartha Rocks* — a charming point of view (permission to visit from A. B. Collier, Esq., whose residence is on the estate). Before enter-

ing *Callington* (Inn: Golding's Hotel), the road crosses the foot of Kit Hill (1067 ft.), in 835 the scene of the defeat of the Danes and Britons, by Egbert, and commanding perhaps the most impressive and beautiful view in Cornwall. Visit here the *Ch.* (Perp. with a clerestory), and observe alabaster effigy of 1st Lord Willoughby de Broke (d. 1503), and canopied cross in ch.-yd. To the W. of Launceston is *Camelford* (Inn: King's Arms), 15½ m. by road, from which several highly interesting *excursions* can be made. It is the nearest town to the two Cornish mountains *Routor* (1296 ft.), and *Brown Willy* (1380 ft.), 5 and 7 m. S.E.; and the excursion may be extended to the wild valley of *Hanter-Gantick* by the *Devil's Jump*. The walk between the *Jump* and *Wenford Bridge* is delightful, and a treat for the botanist, fisherman, or artist. To the N. of Camelford lies one of the most interesting districts in Cornwall, since it includes *Boscastle*, the ruins of *King Arthur's Castle of Tintagel*, the magnificent line of coast between these points, and the celebrated slate quarries of *Delabole*. It is 4½ m. to *Boscastle* (Inn: Wellington, first-rate), which should on no account be left unvisited. The scenery in the neighbourhood is most romantic, and of the grandeur of the coast it is impossible to speak too highly. Immediately W. of the harbour rises *Willapark Point*, a magnificent headland (see also *Bude*). A delightful excursion can be made to *Crackington Cove*, a romantic spot 4 m. E. The road passes over *Resparvell Down* (850 ft.), which commands a fine view of the sea and coast. *Minster Ch.*, 1 m. E. of *Boscastle*, is also well worth a visit—route through the valley. About 1½ m. from it is a waterfall (about 150 ft.) in a recess called *Pentorgan Cove*. The distance to *Tintagel* is about 3 m. Proceeding along the coast, the farmhouse of *Trethevey* is reached (about 1½ m.) where the key of the door leading to the cascade, *St. Nighton's Kieve*, may be obtained, and a guide can be had at *Trethevey*, if wished. The village of *Trevena* (Inn: Wharn-

cliffe Arms—very comfortable) is about 1 m. from the headland of *Tintagel*, on which are some ruins of a castle, protected by a wall and locked door, the key of which can be obtained at a house in the valley on the way to the headland. 1 m. S. of *Trevena* is *Trebarwith Strand*, a very favourite spot with artists. From *Tintagel* the tourist should return to *Camelford* by the *Delabole Slate Quarries*, 4 m. from *Trevena*, and 2 m. W. from *Camelford*. The distance from *Tintagel* to *Bude* is 21 m.; to *Bodmin*, 20 m. Proceeding from *Camelford* to *Wadebridge* (Inns: The Molesworth Arms; Commercial Hotel), the churches of *St. Teath*, 3 m., and *St. Kew*, 3 m. further on, should be visited. From *Wadebridge* (see), a town remarkable for its long and old bridge, a train runs once a day, three days a week, and twice on Saturdays to *Bodmin*.

LAVENHAM, see *Long Melford*.

LAXFIELD, see *Framlingham*.

LAYCOCK ABBEY, see *Chippenham*.

LEA (Linc.), see *Gainsborough*.

Leamington (Warwicksh.), Stat., 97½ m. from London by L. & N. W. Rly.; and 105½ m. by Gt. W. Rly. from Paddington. It is distant 2½ m. N.E. from Warwick; 23 m. from Birmingham; 9½ m. from Coventry; and 15 m. from Rugby. Inns: **Regent H.; ***Manor House H., close to rly. ststa.; Clarendon H., Lansdowne-place; Crown Commercial H., High-street; Bath H., Bath-street; Angel H., Regent-street. From an obscure and humble village, this town has rapidly risen to a large and fashionable watering-place. It owes its importance to the medicinal properties of its mineral waters, which are of three kinds: sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate. The town is most pleasantly situated in the valley of the Leam, and the immediate neighbourhood abounds with objects of historical interest and places of great beauty. The chief *Post-office* is in *Priory-terrace*. Letters are delivered at 7 A.M.; 11.30 A.M.; and 6.30 P.M.; and there are several despatches daily (except Sundays, when there is only one) to London and the North. The *Baths* in the town

are, *Royal Leamington Bath* and *Pump Rooms*, on the *Lower Parade*; a large swimming bath, and Turkish baths have been added—tastefully laid out gardens are attached; and the whole now forms one of the most complete bathing establishments in the kingdom. *Oldham's* (open air) *Swimming Baths* (not saline), near *Leam-terrace*; *Hudson's Sulphur and Saline Springs*, High-street; *Earl of Aylesford's* (or *Old Spring*) *Pump Room*, Bath-street; and *Free Fountain* (saline and spring water), Bath-street. The *Jephson Gardens*, a fashionable resort, are situated near the bottom of the *Lower Parade*. The *Arboretum Hydro-pathic Establishment* is in the *Tachbrook-road*. There is a fine *Tennis* and *Racket Court* in *Lower Bedford-street*, and adjoining it a first-class club. The *Warwickshire Club* is in *Waterloo-place*. In *Bath-street* is the *Free Public Library and Reading Room*, and *Music Hall*. The *Royal Assembly Rooms* are in the *Lower Parade* and *Regent-street*.

Excursions.—(a) *Warwick Castle*, 2 m. S.W. (b) *Stratford-on-Avon* (Stat.), 10 m. S.W. (c) *Kenilworth* (Stat.), and *Stoneleigh Abbey*, 5 m. N. (see *Coventry*). (d) *Wroxhall Abbey*, 8 m. N.W., and 3 m. from *Hatton Stat.* (e) *Guy's Cliff*, 3 m. W. (f) *Offchurch Bury*, 3 m. E.

LEAP, see *Southampton*.

Leatherhead (Surrey), Stat. on the *Croydon and Dorking* branch of the *L. B. & S. C. Rly.*, and the terminus of the *Wimbledon and Leatherhead* branch of the *L. & S. W. Rly.*; $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from *Epsom*, 4 m. N. from *Dorking*, and 18 m. from *London* by road. Inns: *Swan Hotel*; *Bull*, commercial inn.

The town stands on the rt. bank of the *Mole*, at the foot of the beautiful vale of *Mickleham*, which extends hence to *Dorking*.

The *Guildford road* is carried over the *Mole* by a bridge of 14 arches. On the town side of the bridge is a rude timber-framed house (but much altered), known as the *Old Running Horse*, which, according to a tradition, was the ale-house of *Skel-*

ton's *Elynour Rummyng* (temp. Hen. VIII.).

Leatherhead Common, a large and pleasant piece of wild heath on the E. of the town, was enclosed in 1862. For other *Excursions*, see *Dorking* and *Mickleham*.

Lechlade (Gloucester).—Stat., *Witney* and E. *Gloucestershire* branch of *Gt. W. Rly.* (Inn: *New Inn*)—is prettily situated at the confluence of the *Colne* and *Lech* with the *Thames*, which is crowned by a bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. The *Ch.* (Perp.) has a beautiful spire. From here it is 10 min. ride by rail to *Fairford* (see).

LECKHAMPTON, see *Cheltenham*.

LECONFIELD, see *Beverley*.

Ledbury (Hereford).—Stat., *G. W. Rly.* (Inn: *Feathers*),—picturesquely situated on the small river *Ledder*.

The *Church*, a large and much altered edifice, deserves close attention; a gradual transition from *Romanesque* to *Perp.* being observable in the building. The monuments are numerous and interesting.

The *Hospital of St. Catherine*, in the *High-street*, founded 1232, was rebuilt in 1820, and enlarged in 1856.

2 m. E. *Eastnor Castle* (*Earl Somers*) is a modern structure, from designs by *Smirke*, in the style of the reign of *Edw. I.* The entrance-hall, 60 ft. in height and length, is a noble apartment of *Norm. architecture*. The principal drawing-room is furnished in the *Gothic style*, and a suite of apartments has been fitted up and decorated in the *Italian style*. There is an interesting collection of pictures, and the castle is full of wood-carving and works of art. Visitors are admitted on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* during the absence of the family; on *Tuesdays* only at other times. The wooded slopes around the castle abound in beautiful groups of conifers.

"*Eastnor Park*, with its exquisite scenery, will amply repay a visit from the geologist; and he will find a most pleasant village Inn at the *Somers Arms*." The *Church* contains several

elaborate monuments which deserve attention.

Bosbury, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Ledbury* Stat., contains many ancient timber houses, with ornamented bargeboards. The *Church* is E. E. with several Perp.-finished windows, and a massive detached tower of 3 stages, at 80 ft. S. of ch.

Bosbury House (Rev. E. Higgins) contains a collection of bronzes, Etruscan pottery, and other articles of interest.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is a conical eminence called *Wall Hills*, the lower part of which is surrounded by large trees, and the summit crowned by a strong pentagonal camp of about 30 acres, double ditched, now cultivated.

5 m. N. *Castle Froome Church* contains a curious Norm. font. Under the S. window of the chancel is an exquisite stone figure of a knight holding a heart in his hand.

At *Bishop's Froome*, 2 m. beyond *Castle Froome*, is a very good specimen of an Elizabethan mansion, called *Cheney Court* (James Moilliet, Esq.).

Leeds (Yorkshire). There are three principal railway stations all near together in *Wellington-street*. From the *Central* Stat. start the trains of the G. N. (for Wakefield, Doncaster, and London), and Lanc. & Yorksh. Rlys. (for Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, Wakefield, &c.); from the *Wellington* Stat., those of the Midland Rly. (for Sheffield, Derby, and London; also to Scotland, via Settle and Carlisle); and from the *New* Stat. (adjoining the Midland) those of the N. E. (for Hull, York, Darlington, Newcastle, and Berwick); and L. & N. W. Rly. (for Huddersfield, Manchester, and Liverpool).

At *Holbeck Junction*, on the outskirts of the town, where most of these lines converge, is another station, at which all the trains which pass it, stop. The *General Post Office* is in Park-row, very near the *Wellington* Station.

Inns: The Queen's at the *Wellington* Stat., and the **Great Northern Hotel, at the *Central* Stat. The *Trevelyan Temperance Hotel*, in *Boar-lane*, is good.

Leeds (pop. 280,000) is the great commercial capital of *Yorkshire*; the centre of the clothing trade, and the fifth town in England in size and importance. It is the assize town for the West Riding of *Yorkshire*. It is the greatest cloth market in the world. Almost every kind of woollen cloth is made here, and there is hardly a branch of manufacture which is not represented. Flax mills, dye and bleaching works, felt factories, iron works, and factories for the making of machines, brass foundries, glass works, cap and shoe factories on a great scale, chemical works, and leather works are among the most important of these.

Wellington-street, in which are the principal warehouses; and *Briggate*, where are the best shops, are the most important streets in *Leeds*; and a fine street has been made on the site of the ancient *Boar-lane*.

The principal sights are the *Churches*, the *Town Hall*, the *Philosophical Hall* with its *Museum*, the *Mechanics' Institution*, and the *Factories* and machine "shops" of some of the greater firms. These last form, of course, the great and peculiar features of the place, but they are not to be seen without a special introduction, and not always with an introduction.

St. Peter's, or the parish ch., at the end of *Kirkgate*, was entirely rebuilt 1840-41 (R. D. Chantrell, archit.) at a cost of about 40,000*l*. This sum was raised by voluntary subscription, and the whole work is due to the energy of the late *Dean Hook*. A new reredos was erected in 1872. The organ is a very fine one. The choir is celebrated, and the visitor will do well to attend the service here. There is service twice daily.

The ch. of *St. John*, *Little Holbeck* (*Sir G. G. Scott*), is worth attention. By far the most interesting church, however, is

St. John's, in new *Briggate*. This church, consecrated by Arbp. Neale, Sept. 21, 1634, is a very remarkable (probably unique) example of a "Laudian" ch., completed just before the outbreak of the civil war, and still retaining its original fittings. It consists of a long

nave and chancel, with S. aisle. All the details are remarkable.

In Park-lane, not very far from the railway station, is the *Town Hall*, begun in 1853, and opened by Queen Victoria in 1858 (Brodrick, archit.). The Victoria Hall, 162 ft. by 72 ft., and 75 ft. high, is capable of holding 8000 persons. The cost of the Town Hall was about 120,000*l*.

The *Philosophical Hall*, in Park-row, contains the library and *Museum* of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; admission 1*d*. for each person. It will thoroughly repay a visit. On the ground-floor are the lecture-hall, council-room, and library. On the upper floor are the geological and zoological rooms. The first is rich in both geological and mineralogical collections. The zoological room contains admirable series of mammalia. The collection of birds deserves notice. There is a small *Industrial Museum*, full of interest for visitors to Leeds. It is intended to contain specimens of the manufactures carried on here, and of the materials used in producing them.

The *Mechanics' Institution*, a massive stone building of Italian character, is in Cookridge-street, near the Town Hall. The cost was about 22,000*l*.

The *Central Public Free Library* is in Infirmary-street.

The *Mixed-cloth Hall* stands nearly opposite the Wellington Rly. Stat. On Tuesdays and Saturdays the hall is open for an hour-and-a-half, and the business done is sometimes very extensive.

The *White-cloth Hall*, formerly near the Assembly Rooms, has been rebuilt in King-street (near railway stations), on a scale of some magnificence, at a cost of about 30,000*l*.

At the corner of Boar-lane and Park-row stands the *New Exchange*, the foundation-stone of which was laid in 1872 by H.R.H. Prince Arthur. The design is Gothic, and deserves notice.

In Park-row the *Unitarian Chapel* is, from its excellent proportions, one of the best buildings in the town. The bank of Messrs. Beckett & Co. (Sir

G. G. Scott), in the same row, should also be remarked.

Of the few relics of earlier days, the most interesting is, perhaps, the *Red Hall* in Upperhead-row—the house in which Chas. I. was confined for a day or two when passing southward in the custody of Cornet Joyce.

At the skirt of Woodhouse Moor (S. E. corner), above the town, is the *New Grammar School*, built by Edward Barry, from a design by his father, Sir Charles Barry. It is a fine building. The school was founded in 1552.

Woodhouse Moor itself is the breathing-place of Leeds, and has been bought by the Corporation. From it there is a fine view up the valley of the Aire, on the side of which, and round the moor, are the houses of the principal merchants.

In Great George-street, behind the Town Hall, is a *New Hospital*, and a *Medical School* near it. The design, by Sir G. G. Scott, is a kind of Lombard-Gothic, and said to be the most perfect building of the kind in existence. Its cost exceeded 100,000*l*.

The great *Manufactories* are collected for the most part along the banks of the river, and at night, when the light streams from innumerable windows, this quarter of Leeds is very striking and impressive.

One of the largest flax-mills in the town is that of the *Messrs. Marshall*, on the S. side of the Aire. The *new* mill is a very remarkable building, forming one enormous apartment, 400 ft. long by 216 ft. broad, and spreads over a space of about 2 acres. About 1000 hands are at work daily in this vast hall, and the view in every direction is wonderful.

Of the *Iron Factories and Foundries*, the principal are the *Airedale Foundry* (Messrs. Kitson), where locomotives, boilers, &c., are made; but one still more interesting is the *Wellington Foundry* (Messrs. Fairbairn). This covers nearly 4 acres of ground, and all the delicate machinery for spinning flax, tow, hemp, and silk may here be seen in process of construction. Messrs. John Fowler & Co. (agricultural implement makers) have very extensive works

adjoining the Airedale Foundry. At the machine "shop" of Messrs. *Batley & Greenwood*, at *Armley*, is turned out an immense amount of machinery for the making of field-guns, rifles, and other instruments of war, and for the more peaceful trade of silk dressing.

The *Glass Works* of Messrs. Bower, at *Hunslet*, and the *Sheepscar Spanish Leather Works*, belonging to Messrs. Wilson, also well deserve a visit.

Roundhay, the new *Public Park*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the top of *Briggate*, was purchased in 1872 by the Corporation on behalf of the public, at a cost of 140,000*l.* It is 773 acres in extent, situated on beautifully undulating ground, well wooded, with several lakes, the largest of which covers 33 acres.

The mansion of *Roundhay* is set apart as an hotel and refreshment-room.

The ruins of *Kirkstall Abbey* may be visited by taking the *Midland Rly.* to *Kirkstall*, or by tram-car. These remains are more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey except *Fountains*, and have a high interest for the archæologist. A small sum is paid for admission to the ruins, which the visitor is then left to examine at his leisure. The greater part of the remains is *Trans.-Norm.* The *Church*, which consists of a long nave, with transepts, and a very short choir, is almost throughout *Trans.-Norm.* The design of the *W. front* is unusual, very picturesque, and should be specially noticed. The *Cloister* is on the *S. side* of the nave, and forms a quadrangle of 143 ft. by 115 ft. On the *E. side*, adjoining the *S. transept* of the ch., is the *Chapter-house*. The *Gate-house*, *N.W.* of the abbey, is now attached to a private residence.

About 4 m. rt. of the *Arthington Stat.* ($9\frac{1}{2}$ m.) on the *N. E. line* of *Rly.* is *Harewood*, castle, ch., house, and park. The walk is pleasant (there is no conveyance to be had at the station), with the winding *Wharfe l.* *Arthington Hall* (Rev. Thos. Sheepshanks) and *Park* are passed l. The main

road winds round the wooded hill on which *Harewood Castle* stands; but the pedestrian should turn off by the first road rt. after passing *Arthington Ch.*, ascend *Rawdon Hill*, and then take the first fork l. to the village of *Low Weardley*, and thence to an entrance of *Harewood Park*, through which he may walk to the village (where the keys of the ch. are kept; on Thursdays it is open). The ruined *Castle* stands on high ground, on the slope of a mound probably pre-Norman; and there are traces of large earth-works *E.* The ruins are picturesque, and the towers are covered with ivy.

Harewood Church stands in the park, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *E.* of the village. It is *Perp.*, and possibly the work of the priory of *Bolton*.

From the *W. door* of the ch. there is a pretty view of *Harewood House* (*Earl of Harewood*; open on Thursdays). The interior is stately, with ceilings by *Zucchi*, *Rose*, and *Rebecchi*; and contains a few good pictures. The *Gallery*, a noble apartment 77 ft. by 24 ft., contains a collection of china valued at 100,000*l.* The view from the terrace is very fine, and the gardens and pleasure-grounds are extensive and very beautiful.

At *Adel* (5 m.) by road across *Woodhouse Moor*, is a *Norm. ch.*, well known to archæologists. It is a small building, consisting only of nave and chancel. The most striking features of the ch. are the *S. porch* and the chancel arch, both enriched with very elaborate *Norm. sculpture*. (The pedestrian may walk across the country from *Adel* to *Harewood*. The distance is about 5 m.)

5 m. *S. E.* of *Leeds*, on high ground, is *Temple Newsam* (Mrs. Meynell Ingram). The house is famous for its collection of pictures, which are shown on *Thursdays*, in the absence of the family.

The existing house was built temp. *Chas. I.* It is of brick, with stone coigns, and very picturesque. It contains 2 very striking apartments—the library; and the picture-gallery, where are some important pictures.

(The ruins of *Thorpe Hall*, 2 m. *S.*

of Temple Newsam, will repay the visit of an architectural antiquary.)

A drive of not quite a mile will bring the visitor from Temple Newsam to the village of *Whitkirk*, the ch. of which deserves a visit.

The great manufacturing towns, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Barnsley, are reached in so short a time by rail, that a long day may be spent in each without difficulty.

LEEDS CASTLE (Kent), see *Maidstone*.

Leek (Staff.)—Stat., N. Staff. Rly.—(*Inns*: George; Red Lion; Roebuck) is a manufacturing town, with several large silk mills. The *Ch.* (restored by *Street*) is Dec., and remarkable for its fine tower and superb rose window in the N. aisle. See in the ch.-yard a curious monument to William Trafford, 1697; also a carved Danish pillar, 10 ft. high. The view from the ch.-yard, looking N. over the Roaches, is exceedingly beautiful.

Excursions.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. to *Dieulacresse Abbey*, founded 1214, for Cistercian monks, and delightfully situated. The farmhouse, with which the ruins are incorporated, is a good specimen of a timbered building, and many portions of the old abbey lie scattered about. *Rudyard* (Stat.), 2 m., is a pleasant resort, on account of the picturesque reservoir, *Rudyard Lake*.

Leicester (Leic.)—Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inns*: Bell; Wellington. Pop. 112,000. Post-office, Granby-street—is the county town, and the headquarters of the hosiery trade, and contains much that is interesting to the archæologist. It occupies the place and even the lines of streets of the Roman town of *Ratae*. The *Jewry Wall* (adjoining *St. Nicholas Ch.*), so called, because in the middle ages it was in the Jews' quarter, is a specimen of Roman brick and stone masonry, 25 yards long and 5 feet high. It formed part of the town wall, whose parapet was supported by arches on the inside. Other interesting Roman remains may be seen in the *Museum* (open daily, except Friday), in the New Walk, a plea-

sant shady promenade, S.E. of the town, which contains a Roman milestone, mosaic pavements, waterpipes, &c., with fossils from the lias of Barrow-on-Soar. The speciality of Leicester are the hosiery warehouses, which are very extensive, and the elastic web manufactories; it being the headquarters of the stocking and the boot trades. In Horsefair-street, the new and handsome municipal buildings have been erected. *St. Nicholas' Ch.*, *St. Nicholas'-square*, is partly built with materials from the wall. It is the oldest church in Leicester, and the windows are faced with Roman bricks. *St. Mary's Ch.* (close to the Castle, of which it was the chapel) is very fine, containing Norm. work in N. porch, in the clerestories, and chancel, while the remainder is mostly E. E. The *Castle*, once a stronghold of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, but now used for county business, only contains a portion of the Great Hall of the original building. There is a singular earthwork adjoining, called the *Mount*; and the enclosed space added in the 14th cent. by the Earl of Leicester is the *Newarke*, connected with the castle area by a turret gateway, and entered from Oxford-street by another, called the *Magazine*. It is now the site of the Militia and Volunteer Barracks. On the S. side of the Newarke is a portion of the original town wall, and on the N. side is *Trinity Hospital* (date of building, George III.); the chapel contains monument of Mary de Bohun, first wife of Henry IV. *St. Martin's Ch.* is very old, though much altered. *Wigston's Hospital*, close by, is of Elizabethan date. *St. Margaret's*, restored by *Scott*, is a fine Perp. church with an embattled tower 100 ft. high; monument to John Penny, Bishop of Carlisle, 1520.

Old Houses.—(a) *Brick Tower*, of 5 storeys, in High-street, the town mansion of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon (temp. Elizabeth); (b) in Redcross-street, with pargetting; (c) the Green Dragon, in the Market-place; (d) the Nag's Head, at the end of the Town Hall-lane (17th cent.). The *Town*

Hall was formerly the meeting-place of the Corpus Christi Guild, and has, in the mayor's parlour, good carving and stained glass, of date of Henry VII.

Walks.—(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. to *Leicester Abbey* (over the bridge), founded by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, in 1143, and where Cardinal Wolsey died in 1530. The gate through which he entered is still visible in the E. wall; but the ruins are only the fragments of a 16th-cent. house. Extend the walk 1 m. N.W. to see the fine avenue of *Beaumont Leys*. (b) To the *Raudykes*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., on the Aylestone road—old Roman ramparts—which perhaps belonged to a Roman racecourse.

Excursions.—(a) to *Ulverscroft Priory*, 7 m.—the finest ecclesiastical ruin in the county—passing through *Grobby*, 4 m., *Newtown Linford*, $5\frac{1}{4}$ m., and *Bradgate Park*, 6 m. (Earl of Stamford and Warrington). The last-named is open to private parties throughout the year; to public parties, with carriages, only on Mondays and Fridays, in the summer. *Grobby* has an old mansion, with a curious barony hall. Lady Jane Grey lived here. Pass *Grobby Pool*, 1, to *Newtown Linford* (Inns: *Bradgate Arms*; *Stag's Head*). *Bradgate Park* is very picturesque. Ascend the hill called *Old John*—a fine view. The house, now in ruins, was the birthplace and early residence of Lady Jane Grey. The principal remains are two towers and the chapel, which contains the monument of H. Grey, Baron Groby, and his wife. See the avenue of Spanish chestnuts. It is 2 m. N.W. (a beautiful walk) to *Ulverscroft Priory* (date Henry II.). It is of Dec. style, with a high tower of 60 feet having traces of three apartments intended as cells for recluses. In the Prior's Hall is a stone pulpit, and there are traces of a chapter-house and cloister.

Omnibuses daily to Belgrave, 1 m.; *Oadby*, 3 m. (see *Wigston*), and *Billesdon*, 8 m. (see *Melton Mowbray*); and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, to *Market Bosworth*, 13 m. (see *Hinckley*), and *Wymeswold*, 14 m. (see *Loughborough*).

Distances.—*Syston*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Belvoir Castle* (see also *Bottesford*), *via* *Melton*, 27 m.; *Charnwood Forest* (see *Ashby*), 10 m.; *Mount Sorrel*, 7 m.; *Bosworth Field* (see *Hinckley*), 14 m.; *Lutterworth*, 13 m.; *Bardon Hill*, 10 m.; *Ashby*, 18 m.

Leigh (Lancash.)—Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (Kenyon Branch) (*Inn*: *White Horse*)—is a thriving village. It contains a rather fine old *Church*, of Tudor date. *Old Houses.*—(a) *Shuttleworth* and (b) *Hopecar Halls*, 1 m. S.E., the latter with traces of moat; (c) *Morley's Hall*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. on bank of the Bridgewater Canal, the old seat of the Leylands, 1536.

LEIGH DELAMERE, see *Chippenhams*.

Leighton Buzzard (Beds.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: *Swan*. This is an old country-town, which has received fresh life since the opening of the L. & N. W. Rly., on which it is one of the principal stations. A branch line runs (time 15 min.) to *Dunstable*. The *Church* is large and fine. The tower and spire are E. E., and very good. The open roofs are fine throughout.

The *Market Cross* (built circ. 1300) stands at a junction of streets, and has been restored. The streets have some good old houses of red brick, and some picturesque gables. *Stewkley*, with its fine *Norm. Church*, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

$\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of Leighton, and 1 m. N. of *Cheddington Junc.*, is *Mentmore* (the Countess of Rosebery), a residence of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild. In it is a fine collection of paintings, drawings, miniatures, enamels, ivories, crystals, porcelain (Sevres), tapestries, and other *articles de vertu*. Notice also in Hall, marble chimney-piece, from house of, and designed by, *Rubens*. Write for permission to visit.

LEIGH WOODS, see *Bristol*.

LEINTWARDINE, see *Ludlow*.

LEISTON, see *Aldborough*.

LEITH HILL, see *Dorking*.

Leominster (Herefordshire). Stat., *Shrewsbury and Hereford Rly.* *Inns*: *Royal Oak*; *King's Arms*. This was a place of note under the Heptarchy, a monastery being founded

here in the 7th cent., which was destroyed in the Danish wars. In 1125, Henry I. established a cell for Benedictines. The *Priory* now forms part of the union workhouse.

The old *Butter Cross*, erected 1633, by John Abel, has been removed from its original site, and re-erected in the meadow called the *Grange*, a pleasant promenade ground.

The spacious *Church*, enlarged at different periods, and restored 1866, under *Str G. G. Scott*, contains portions of every style, and is united on the N. side to a more ancient church, of plain yet good Norm.

1½ m. is *Ivington Camp*, a British post, divided by a subsequent work. There is capital grayling and trout fishing in the Lugg and Arrow streams (day and season tickets granted to visitors to Royal Oak Hotel). Good sport may also be had in the Pinsley Brook and at *Kingsland* (Stat. 5 m. N.W.). Apply to landlord of Royal Oak Hotel.

LEOMINSTER (Sussex), see *Littlehampton*.

LEONARD STANLEY, see *Frocester*.

LESNESS ABBEY, see *Erith*.

LEVERINGTON, see *Wisbeach*.

Lewes (Sussex). Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inns*: Star (observe grand old staircase of carved oak); White Hart; Bear; Crown. This is one of the most picturesquely-situated towns in the S. of England, and covers the side of a steep hill in the very heart of the South Downs, and at a point where the surrounding heights are unusually striking and elevated. The views from the castle and from the neighbouring hills will give the best notion of its position.

The *Castle*, which towers grandly above the town in all distant views, is approached from the High-street by a turning called Castle-gate, between the County Hall and St. Michael's Church. The Gatehouse is early Edwardian, and the original Norman gateway remains close within. At each extremity of the enclosure within the outer wall is an artificial mound, giving Lewes Castle the very unusual peculiarity of two keeps.

The space between the centres of the two mounds measures nearly 800 feet. One of these is occupied by the remains of the existing keep, which is reached by a winding ascent close within the gatehouse. Of its four octagonal towers only two remain. They can only be visited by strangers on payment of a sixpenny fee, since the principal tower is rented by the Sussex Archaeological Society, whose museum is arranged in its several storeys. The view from the leads of the tower is very striking. On the other mound there are traces of foundations, which prove that it was once crowned by a similar mass of towers.

At the foot of the hill are the scanty remains of the venerable *Priory of St. Pancras*. It was originally large and stately, and occupied by the first Cluniac monks established in England; tickets to view may be had at the Post-office, Southover. Perhaps the most interesting fragment is the so-called "Lantern," standing further back than the great mass of the ruins, in the garden of the proprietor. It is a round building, underground, quite dark, and entered through a narrow passage of some length, from what was originally a vaulted crypt (now covered by the railway). It was probably the prison of the monastery.

From the Priory, the visitor should proceed to *Southover Church*, close beyond. Part of the nave arches are early Norm. The chancel is Perp., and originally extended much farther E. A little Norm. chapel was erected by subscription in 1847, to contain the bones of William Earl of Warrenne and Gundrada his wife, the builders of Lewes Castle and founders of the Priory, whose coffins and remains were discovered in excavating for the railway, which passes directly over the site of the great church of the Priory.

Of the remaining Churches in Lewes, the most interesting are *St. Anne's*, at the top of the hill, W., very good Trans.-Norm., with an early font; and *St. Michael's*, near the projecting clock

in the High-street, with a low circular tower and spire.

The E. part of the town is adorned by a handsome building, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, and named the *Fitzroy Memorial Library*. It was erected by the widow of the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and contains what is practically a free library. In the road opposite is the *School of Art*.

Some pleasant walks may be taken over the downs, which environ Lewes on all sides but the S. A fine view is obtained from *Cliffe Hill*, and the town may be regained through the *Coombe*, which opens at the further end,—one of those deep hollows occurring throughout the chalk districts. Some good views of the town may be obtained on the road to Malling.

From Cliffe Hill a walk may be taken to *Mount Caburn*, about 2 m. S.E. from Lewes, where a small intrenchment, probably British, occupies the brow of a hill overhanging the pass through which the railway winds. The view, which is grand and varied the whole way from Cliffe Hill, attains its finest point at the Mount—Pevensey Castle and Battle Abbey are within sight.

The small Dec. *Ch. of Kingston*, about 2 m. S.W. from *Southover*, is worth a visit, for the sake of its position. *Swanborough*, an old farmhouse, l., has considerable remains of early architecture. The return may be made through *Iford*, 1 m. S.E., where is an interesting Norm. *Ch.* The most interesting walk, however, from Lewes, is that to *Mount Harry*, the scene of the defeat of Hen. III. by Earl Simon, 14 May, 1264. The road turns off on the downs a short distance beyond St. Anne's Church, and climbs to a windmill, then crossing the race-course, Mount Harry is reached, the summit of which, called *Black Cap* (about 3 m. W. from the town), is crested by a stunted plantation. The views of the S. Downs and of the Caburn cluster are full of variety and beauty, as are those toward Lewes Castle and town, with the coombes beyond. From Mount Harry, the hill may be descended on the N. side, and

the return to Lewes made by the old London road.

Longer excursions may be made into the weald country N. of Lewes. *Fletching*, 9 m., may be reached by the Newick road, and the tourist may proceed to Uckfield (3 m. S.E.), returning to Lewes by the railway.

The *Ch. of Fletching* is of great interest. In the S. transept is a very fine brass (circ. 1380); and in the mausoleum of the Sheffield family (a continuation of the N. transept) is interred Gibbon the historian. *Sheffield Place* (Earl of Sheffield) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W., and contains the only good portrait of Gibbon, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park is very fine.

Laughton, 6 m. E. of Lewes, deserves a visit for the sake of the remains of the old house of the Pelhams; and the Church of *Chiddingley* (3 m. N.E. of Laughton), conspicuous with its lofty stone spire, should also be visited. *Distances by Rail*—Brighton, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Newhaven, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Seaford, 25 min.

LEYBURN, see *Northallerton*.

Leyland (Lancash.). Stat., L. & N. W. and Lanc. & Yorks. Rly. *Inn*: Railway. The *Ch.* is worth seeing for its curious aisles, like passages. In the chancel are piscina, sedilia, ambry, and the works of Foxe and Jewell, in black letter, chained to one of the windows; also monuments to the ancient family of the Faringtons.

Lichfield (Staff.)—two Stats., *City Stat.*, close to the town; L. & N. W. Rly. (Trent Valley Stat.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. (*Inns*: George, the scene of Farquhar's play, 'the Beaux Stratagem,' very fair; Swan)—is a cathedral town of great interest, and rich in associations with Dr. Johnson, who was born here 1709. The house is at the corner of the Market-place, partly resting on three wooden pillars. Here is also his statue, with bas-reliefs representing scenes in his life. His father, who was a bookseller here, is buried in *St. Michael's Ch.*, which is outside the town, and his own name appears in the baptismal register. The chief attraction of Lichfield is of course the *Cathedral*, restored, which, though small, is one of the most beautiful in

England, and the only one surmounted by three spires; the date of the present building is from 1128-53. It was formerly surrounded by walls and a moat; held as a fortress, and besieged during the Civil Wars in 1643, when Lord Brooke, the Puritan leader, was shot from the steeple by a deaf and dumb gentleman, named Dyott, ancestor of Colonel Dyott, M.P., of Freeford. He fell in Dam-street, and the spot is marked by white pebbles set in the pavement, and by a tablet over the doorway of a red-brick house. The *Lady Chapel* is the latest portion of the building. Over the great door is a figure of St. Chad, flanked by 24 statues of Kings of England. Surmounting the whole is a figure of Charles II. Notice the mouldings and the statues adorning the recessed doors, as also the ironwork with which they are covered. The *nave* (Trans. from E. E. to Dec.) is of 8 bays. The chief points are the triforium, of 2 arches in each bay, and the clerestory, with triangular windows of open tracery and carved sides. *Monuments* in nave to Addison's father and Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and to Anne Seward, with inscription by Walter Scott; in the S. aisle to a priest, and brass to an Earl of Lichfield; in the S. transept to Bishop Smalbroke, 1749, and to the 80th Regiment, which suffered at Sobraon (1846). In the *Library*, over the Chapter-house, are busts of Johnson and Garrick. The *choir* is the perfection of a Gothic interior, with its carved capitals open to the choir aisles, low stalls, bishop's throne, and pavement by *Minton*, representing the early history of the see. Notice the exquisite *choir screen*, in brass, designed by *Scott* and the work of *Skidmore*, and the *revedos* from designs by *Scott*. The choir ends in a Dec. apsidal presbytery, of great beauty, built in 1325 to contain the shrine of St. Chad. Seven out of the nine windows are filled with painted glass, date 1532, some of the finest in Great Britain, brought from the convent of Herckenrode, near Liège, and obtained for Lichfield by Sir Brooke Boothby.

See in the S. choir aisle *Chantrey's* famous and exquisite monument of Mrs. Robinson's two children; the effigy of Bp. Hacket, the restorer of the *Ch.* after the Civil War; to Archdeacon Hodson, with alabaster panels; and Major Hodson, killed at Lucknow. In the N. choir aisle is monument to Bp. Ryder, by *Chantrey*. A vestibule, lined with an elegant E.-E. arcade, leads out of this aisle to the *Chapter-house*, one of the most lovely bits of Gothic architecture in the world; an elongated octagon, with a central shaft, radiating into ribs to support the roof. The *library* contains many rare MSS., especially those of St. Chad's Gospel, 720, and Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales.' The total length of the cathedral is 375 ft.; height, 65 ft.; of spire, 258 ft. *St. Mary's Ch.*, in Market-place, 1721, has good monuments; one to Sir Rd. Dyott. *St. John's Hospital*, in St. John's-street, 1495, is a curious specimen of domestic architecture, with 8 buttress-like chimneys. At the end of *Stove Pool*, a fine sheet of water, utilised for the South Staffordshire Waterworks, is *St. Chad's Ch.*, a fine Dec. building (restored), where St. Chad was originally buried. Monument to Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter. There is a fine view from the porch of the cathedral. Addison, Garrick, Bp. Newton, Johnson, and other celebrities, were pupils of the *Grammar School*, rebuilt in Tudor style, in 1850.

Excursions.—To *Borrowcop Hill*, 1 m. S.E., a fine view. 2½ m. S. to *Wall*, the ancient Etocetum, where trenches are still visible. The Watling-street passes through it. *Weeford Ch.*, 4 m., contains stained glass from Orleans. *Beaudesert* (see *Armistage*), 5 m.

LIDFORD, see *Dartmoor*.

LIFTON, see *Dartmoor*.

Lilleshall Abbey (Salop), 2½ m. S. of Donnington Stat., Shrop. Union Rly., was founded in 1145 for Aug. Canons by the family of Balmirs; some interesting ruins are left. The E. window is Dec. and the W. tower Perp. There is a splendid Norm. doorway, and portions of the refectory

and Abbot's house. The *Hall* is a seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and has pretty terrace gardens.

Lincoln (Linc.), 2 Stats., at S. end of High-street: (a) G. N. Rly., 130 m. from King's-cross, also Stat. for Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly.; (b) Midl. Rly., 157½ m. from St. Pancras, *viâ* Trent. 5 lines of railway radiate from the city—(1) N., to Market Rasen (15 m.) and Hull (42 m.); (2) N.W., to Retford, Gainsborough (18 m.), and Doncaster; (3) S.W., to Newark and Nottingham; (4) S., to Grantham (25 m.); (5) S.E., to Bardney (10 m.), Horncastle (21 m.), and Boston (34 m.). *Inns*: Great Northern Station Hotel, well managed, but unpleasantly close to the railway; Albion, close to the G. N. and Midl. Stats.; White Hart, near the Cathedral; Saracen's Head, High-street. *Post-office* in Guildhall-street. The city (the ancient *Lindum*, and one of the 9 *Coloniæ*—hence "Lincoln") occupies a grand site on a lofty ridge of the lias capped by oolite, overlooking the fens and vale of the *Witham*, which is navigable hence to Boston. The more modern part of the city extends down the slope of the hill, and beyond it to the river, where are extensive factories for agricultural implements. Here the *Brayford Pool*, crowded with vessels and lined with warehouses, receives the *Witham* and *Fosse Dyke Canal*, the latter dug by the Romans to join the *Witham* to the *Trent*. A most striking view of the upper part of the city is obtained from this Pool. The noble *Cathedral*, the first object of interest, crowns *Steep Hill*. It was founded, circ. 1075, by Bp. Remigius of *Fecamp*, on whom William the Conqueror had conferred the see of *Dorchester*. It is distinguished by 3 towers and 2 transepts, and is certainly one of the finest in England, both in outline and in internal proportions. On the way to it, and below the hill, is *Stonebow*, a Gothic gateway of Tudor ages, across High-street, which serves as the Guildhall, and in which are the city regalia, some ancient chests, and portraits worth inspection. Beyond, and

at the foot of *Steep Hill*, is the *Jews' House*, a fine specimen of Norman domestic architecture (12th cent.). The locality was occupied by the Jews in the middle ages, and the origin of the name of the building may be connected with the legend of the child Hugh, said to have been murdered here by the Jews in the 13th cent. His shrine was in the S. aisle of the choir, and a bit of the canopy work of it has been discovered and placed near the spot. The oldest part of the cathedral is the centre of the W. front (1075). The gateway facing this, and forming the chief entrance to the Close, or Minster-yard, is the *Exchequer Gate*, a noble specimen of the time of Edw. III. The arcading, and the lower part of the 2 W. towers and central doorway, are also Norm., 1140-43. The E. transept, the choir, and most of the interior, except the nave, with the N. and S. chapels (circa 1220) and the Presbytery (circa 1256), are the work of Bp. Hugh of *Avalon*, who rebuilt the ch. after its destruction by an earthquake, 1186-1200, in the best E.-E. style. The upper part of the W. front, and the N. and S. wings, in the best E.-E. style, also the Chapter-house, were added 1225. The Presbytery, with the S. porch; the N., S., and E. screens of the choir; the cloisters and passage; and the upper part of the central tower, belong to the Geometrical period (1245-1315). Four massive piers, composed of 24 shafts, support the central tower, in which is hung *Great Tom*, the celebrated bell, recast in 1835, and weighing 5 tons 8 cwt. Observe in the N. transept the rose-window of plate-tracery, retaining its original stained glass of the 13th cent., which has, however, been a good deal transposed in the window; and in the S. transept the exquisite Dec. rose-window (1350). Five bays of the choir, including the E. transept, are Bp. Hugh's work; the wood stalls very perfect and of good design. Observe on the N. side a rich Dec. tomb and Easter sepulchre—2 beautiful canopies—and on the opposite side the tomb of Katherine Swynford, wife of John

of Gaunt. There are few things in the cathedral more remarkable than the vaulting of Hugh's choir. It has been suggested that the stone vault was added after the wooden roof had been put on. At the E. transept begins the *Angel Choir* (from the angels carved in the spandrels of the arches), a perfect specimen of the Dec. style of Gothic (1282). The beauty of the E. end is unrivalled. The addition of the Presbytery, or Angel Choir, was made to accommodate the host of pilgrims who flocked to the shrine of St. Hugh, which stood in this part of the building. From the S.E. transept you emerge into the *Cloisters* (1295), which contain a Roman pavement, and thence to the *Chapter-house* (1252), a decagon of E.E., with later additions. Observe the original (sloping) floor, and the socket for the processional cross; also the central pillar and vaulting. The N. side of the cloister consists of an arcade, supporting the Cathedral Library, in which are many curious and valuable books, and a perfect copy of the Great Charter. The W. towers may be ascended for the sake of the view, and to see "the stone beam," or bridge, the most ingenious piece of work in the whole cathedral. The bridge is a nearly flat arch, stretching between the 2 towers over the nave, composed of 22 stones, 11 inches thick. It vibrates sensibly as you step upon it. In the chapel on the N. side of the nave observe the wonderful central shaft. The grand *Norm. font* of Remigius now stands in the nave. The visitor should by all means walk round the outside of the cathedral, and observe the *Galilee Porch*, leading into the S. transept, and the S.E. porch of entrance into the Presbytery, several of the side chapels, and the fine composition of the E. end. Of the 3 doorways in the W. front, the northernmost is the most beautiful. Notice especially the sculptured capitals on the rt. side of it. Over the S. porch is a representation of the Day of Judgment in bold relief. The lover of ecclesiastical architecture will admire the marvellously interesting con-

struction of the W. end (interior), where the Norm. and E.E. work meet. Every portion of the history of English architecture is illustrated in this magnificent cathedral; and in order to see the different parts in the order of their construction, the visitor should inspect—(a) W. Front (1075–1190); (b) E. and Central Transepts, Choir, Nave (with N. and S. chapels), Chapter-house (1190–1245); (c) Presbytery, Easter Sepulchre, Cloisters, Central Tower, upper part (1245–1315); (d) S. Transept, Screen in S. aisle, monument to Bp. Burghersh in the Presbytery (1315–1360); (e) W. towers and W. windows of the Nave and Aisles, monument of Bp. Fleming in the Chantry on the N. side of the presbytery, screens of the chapels of N. and S. Transepts (1360–1500). The dimensions of the cathedral are—interior length, 482 ft.; great transept, 250 ft. long, 66 ft. wide; lesser transept, 170 ft. long, 44 ft. wide; 2 W. towers, 180 ft., and central tower, 260 ft., high; width of W. front, 174 ft. Just below the cathedral, on the S. side of the hill, are the stately ruins of the *Bishop's Palace* (the Alnwick tower recently restored) and gardens, Vicar's College, and Cantelupe Chantry. [The new palace is at Riseholme, 1½ m. above the cathedral.] Ascend the ruins (parts of the Great Hall of Bp. Hugh), now covered with ivy and shrubs, for the sake of the glorious view of the Minster. On the N. side of the road from York the ancient Ermine-street enters the city through a Roman gateway of 2 arches, called the *Newport*, one of the oldest and best-preserved bits of Roman masonry in Britain. On either side of it may be seen fragments of the Roman wall called the *Mint Wall*. Near the S.E. corner of this area William the Conqueror built (1068) his *Castle* (now the jail and county and assize courts), with keep tower, and grand Norm. arch. The castle-gate faces the cathedral. Just within it is a very beautiful oriel window, removed from *John of Gaunt's House*, opposite *John of Gaunt's Stables* (Norm.), situated on the E. side of High-street, in the

lower part of the city, near the railway station. In the ground occupied by the Training College for Schoolmistresses (Rev. Hector Nelson, Principal), situated a short distance above the Newport gateway, are very clear traces of the British fortification, probably the defence of the *Roman pasturages*. The most open to the public eye of the remains of the Roman wall is a bit on the N. face E. of the Roman arch, and running into it. A little to the E. of that fragment you come to the N.E. corner of the Roman defences, now occupied by a summer-house in the garden of Arthur Trollope, Esq. This garden is the old Roman fosse, and exhibits the defences well. In it, too, may be seen how the fosse cut right across the cathedral at the intersection of the easternmost transepts. The Norm. cathedral was well within the Roman defences. The visitor should remark a 14th-cent. bridge in the High-street over the Witham, a favourite object with local artists. In the *Roman Catholic Chapel* in Silver-street, built 1799, there is a fine painting, "The taking down from the Cross," brought over by the English nuns from Gravelines. The *Museum*, in the Mechanics' Institute, over the Butter-market, contains a large library, natural history specimens, and a collection of local antiquities.

Of the *Churches*, *St. Benedict* (disused), High-street, and *St. Mary-le-Wigford* (restored), near G. N. Rly. Stat., contain Norm. work, and are worth visiting. At the S.W. corner of the ch.-yd. is *St. Mary's Conduit*, a picturesque late Gothic structure. The railway from Lincoln to *Boston* passes, at 22 m., *Tattershall*, where are the remains of the castle of the Lord Treasurer Cromwell (built circa 1440), consisting of a massive square tower—a magnificent specimen of old brick-work. Adjoining it is a grand cross church, once collegiate, a beautiful structure. In it are some of the old brasses. The *Ch. at Scrivelesby*, 7 m. N. of Tattershall, has some fine monuments to the Dymoke family. About midway between Lincoln and Gains-

borough is *Marton Stat.*, 2 m. from which is the very remarkable ch. at *Stow*, containing portions of the ancient Saxon cathedral of Lindissee. From the *Navenby Stat.* (20 min. from Lincoln, G. N. Rly., Grantham line) are two interesting bits of ruin, both within an easy walk and both with their historical associations—(a) *Temple Bruar*, where a solitary tower marks the site of the Preceptory and circular Ch. of the Templars; and (b) *Somerton Castle*, for some time the residence of King John of France, temp. Edw. III.

Between *Boston* and *Lynn* is a line of splendid churches (see *Boston*).

LINDSEY, see *Hadleigh*.

Linley (Salop)—Stat., Severn Valley Rly., 4 m. from *Bridgnorth*—is on the rt. bank of the Severn, across which there is a ferry to *Apley Park* (W. Forster, Esq.). From the *Terrace* is a superb view, extending over 60 m. The ch. (12th cent.) is 1 m. l., and is worth visiting.

LINTON, see *Maidstone*.

Liskeard (Cornwall), Stat., 17½ m. from Plymouth; also 8 m. by train from St. Germans (see *Plymouth*). *Inns*: Webb's H.; Bell; Commercial. At the E. end of the town is the site of a castle, said to have been built by Richard, King of the Romans, now laid out as a public walk. *Excursions*.—Walk to *Looe*, 6 m., along the towing-path of the canal, which begins at *Moorswater*, 1½ m. W. The first object of interest is the *Well of St. Keyne*, ½ m. E. of *St. Keyne's Ch.* (Dec. and Perp.), 2½ m. from Liskeard. This mystical well is the subject of a well-known ballad by Southey. Beyond, 2 m., at *Duloe*—Dr. Scott (Liddell and Scott) revised here, when rector, the sheets of his 'Lexicon'—are the remains of an ancient circle, now in a very mutilated condition. The remainder of the walk, passing the village of *Sandplace*, where the scenery deserves particular notice, is through a lovely valley, which, about 2 m. above *Looe*, expands into a fine estuary, dividing the old-fashioned fishing-town into E. and W. *Looe* (*Inns*: Ship; Swan). An ancient bridge

spans the estuary. In the porch of the Town Hall at E. Looe are the remains of the pillory—one of the very few in England.

Delightful *Excursions* may be made in the neighbourhood:—(a) To the *Inlet of Trelawne Mill*, easily accomplished in a boat, opening up to the visitor charming scenery. The rt. bank belongs to *Trelawne* (Sir J. S. Trelawny, Bt.), an ancient seat of the family. It contains many valuable pictures. (b) To *Fowey* (see *St. Austell*), 7 m., passing, 2 m., *Tallard*, in a little bay closely invested by hills. E. of the ch. is the old manor-house of *Killigarth*, having Greek and Latin inscriptions on the exterior, and a curious vaulted ceiling in what is now a bedroom on the 2nd floor. A charming path along the cliffs leads to, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Polperro*, an ancient and eminently romantic fishing-village. [The visitor should consult a very pleasant 'History of Polperro,' by Jonathan Couch.] The rocks and beach are of great interest to the geologist. The road leads now through a deep ravine to high ground, and to the churches of *Lansallos*, and, a little beyond, *Lanteglos*, thence descending to Fowey Harbour at *Bodinnick Ferry*. 2 m. N. of Liskeard is *St. Cleer*, or *St. Clare*. The *Ch.* tower is 97 ft. high, and on the N. side of the ch. is a Norm. doorway, with zigzag mouldings. The remains of the *well*, the *baptistery* (destroyed probably temp. Hen. VIII.), and an ancient cross, form a group about 100 yds. below the ch. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W. of the ch. is the "Other Half Stone," a granite memorial pillar (date probably 872). About 1 m. E.N.E. of the ch. is an ancient cromlech, called the "Tre-velthy Stone." Proceeding N. from *St. Cleer*, the tourist will pass the *Caradon Copper Mines*, *Caradon Hill* (1208 ft.), the celebrated *Cheesewring*, a remarkable group of tabular blocks of granite heaped one upon another to a height of 24 ft., the stones at the base being about half the size of those they support. "The Hurlers," formerly 3 large intersecting circles, stand 1 m. S. of the *Cheesewring*. In

the neighbourhood are several rocky *Tors*: *Sharpitor* (1200 ft.), immediately N. of the *Cheesewring*, and, a little further N., *Kilmarth* (1277 ft.), the latter the grandest of the group, and on top of which is a most singular collection of granite rocks. The tourist fond of wild scenery would do well to proceed from here, by the *Jamaica Inn* and *Brown Willy* (see *Bodmin*), to *Camelford* (see *Launceston*), whence he can visit *Tintagel*, &c., on the N. coast. The *Perp. Ch.* of *St. Neot*, 4 m. N.W. of Liskeard, has been long celebrated for its stained glass windows, illustrating various incidents in the life of the saint from whom the ch. takes its name.

LITTLE AMWELL, see *Amwell, Great*.

LITTLEBOROUGH, see *Rochdale*.

LITTLE COXWELL, see *Faringdon*.

LITTLE CROSBY, see *Crosby*.

LITTLE DUNMOW, see *Felstead*.

LITTLE EATON, see *Dunmow, Great*.

Littlehampton (Sussex). Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. (Branch from Ford Junction). *Inns*: *Belle-vue H.*, a large boarding-house facing the sea; *Norfolk*, in the town; *Terminus H.*, opposite the station. This has become a watering-place of moderate pretensions. It lies at the mouth of the *Arun*, and is a port carrying on a considerable trade with France (*Honfleur*), to which place passenger vessels run once a week. The river, which is crossed by a floating bridge, is famous for the *Arundel* mullets. The neighbourhood, though level, is well wooded and affords pleasant walks, and there are fine sands extending to *Worthing*, 10 m.; also good bathing. It is a pleasant walk across the fields, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the pretty village and ch. (restored) of *Rustington*.

The *Ch.* of *Tortington*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ford Junction, has some rich Norm. work. The *Ch.* of *Climping*, about 1 m. S. of Ford, is very interesting, and has been restored.

At *Leominster* (locally *Lymister*), 2 m. N. of Littlehampton, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Ford, the *Ch.* (restored) deserves notice.

Arundel (which see) is 4 m. from

Littlehampton on the line to Horsa-ham.

LITTLE LEIGHS, see *Braintree*.

LITTLE MAPLESTEAD, see *Halstead*.

LITTLEMORE, see *Oxford (Excurs.)*.

LITTLE PETHERICK, see *Wadebridge*.

LITTLE SAXHAM, see *Bury St. Edm.*

LITTLE SHELFORD, see *Cambridge*.

LITTLE SODBURY, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

LITTLE WALSHINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

LITTLE WENHAM, see *Hadleigh*.

Liverpool (Lancas.). Stats., (a) Lime-street Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., to London, Birmingham, Manchester, and S. of England; (b) Tithebarn-street Stat., Lanc. and York. Rly., and E. Lanc. Rly., to Lancaster, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Southport, &c. This station is near the Exchange, and is a fine building, by *Waterhouse*; (c) Ranelagh-street Stat., Gt. North. Rly., *viâ* Altrincham and Stockport, to Sheffield, London, &c., also used by Manc. Sheff. and Lincoln, and the Midland Rlys.; (d) Monk's Ferry, *Birkenhead*, (see), S. bank of Mersey, Gt. West. Rly., to Chester, Crewe, London, and S. Wales. Ferry steamers to meet the trains from the Ferry landing-stage.

Inns: London & North Western; Washington; Imperial, all in Lime-street; **Adelphi (Radley's), facing Ranelagh-street, all first class; Compton; Waterloo, Ranelagh-street. More commercial, are Angel, Royal, George, Alexandra, and Saddle, all in Dale-street.

Liverpool is the commercial capital of the N. of England, engrossing the chief trade with America and Australia, especially in the import of raw cotton, most of which goes to Manchester, and is returned as cotton goods for export. Three-fourths of the grain and provision trade of the kingdom is also conducted here. It stands on the rt. bank of the Mersey, 4 m. from the sea, and may be said to have risen into existence since 1700, when the first dock was made. The population was then 5714. At the census in 1871, it was 493,366, suburbs excluded. The tonnage in 1700 was about 5000, now it is about 7,000,000.

In 1635, indeed, it had no place in the map of the kingdom. The special objects of interest in Liverpool most worth visiting are the *Docks* and *Landing-stage*. The latter is a magnificent structure nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, floating on pontoons, and approached by 6 iron bridges, but mainly by a floating bridge, supposed to be the finest of its kind in the world. The stage was completely destroyed by fire in May, 1874, but the floating-bridge was preserved.

Channel Steamers sail from the N. end of the stage, and from the southern and middle portions. Steamers are continually plying between Woodside, Monk's Ferry, Rock Ferry, Egremont, Seacombe, New Brighton, *Tranmere*, and Eastham on the opposite coast. It is one constant scene of bustle, and if the day be fine, the visitor should cross over to New Brighton, and so get a good general view of the river and *Docks*. These extend for 5 m., and have an area of 1000 acres, of which the basins, wet and dry docks, occupy 277 acres. The following are the uses and order of the various docks from S. to N. :—

1. *Herculaneum*. General trade.
2. *Harrington* and *Egerton*. Inland.
3. *Toxteth*. General.
4. *Brunswick*. Timber.
5. *Coburg*. General.
6. *Trafalgar*. Australia.
7. *Queen's*. Russia.
8. *King's*. Tobacco. In the bonded tobacco warehouses there are usually 20,000 hogsheads in store. The Queen's "Tobacco Pipe," for burning tobacco on which the duty has not been paid, is situated at this dock.
9. *Wapping*. General.
10. *Albert*. E. Indian. Notice the warehouses.
11. *Salthouse*. S. American. This is the oldest dock of all, and adjoins the Custom House.
12. *Canning*. Coasting.
13. *St. George's*. General. On the land side are the huge *Gores* warehouses, and by the river side is Ferry Landing Stage.
14. *Prince's*. General. Here is that portion of the Landing-stage used for the Channel and ocean traffic. In this dock lie the first-class American "liners." Visitors may go on board and see the engines and general accommodation by giving a small fee to the steward.
15. *Waterloo*. American. Here are the *Corn Warehouses*, the largest in the world, 32 ft. high, in three fireproof blocks

They hold nearly 200,000 qrs. of grain, which is raised by Armstrong's hydraulic cranes from the ship's hold, and distributed by endless horizontal bands or cylinders, so that it flows like a river 18 in. wide from one end of the building to the other.

16. Victoria. Emigration.
17. Trafalgar. Steam coasters.
18. *Clarence*. Irish. Here are the steamers engaged in the Irish and Welsh trades. The landing of the cattle is a singular sight.
19. *Salisbury*. General. Here is the *Clock Tower*, the time of which is regulated astronomically. It is illuminated at night.
20. Collingwood. Coasting.
21. Stanley. General.
22. Nelson. Mediterranean.
23. Bramley-Moore. United States.
24. Wellington. Canada.
25. Sandon. Repairing.
26. *Huskinson*. Timber. Abreast of this is the New Fort, on which the protection of the shipping partly depends. There is another fort at New Brighton, commanding the mouth of the river. These last four, called the New North Docks, are the most recent and stupendous in the scale of the works, quays, locks, gates (100 ft. wide), &c.
27. Canada. Timber. The largest of the series.

A horse tramway runs along the whole length of the Docks.

From the Landing-stage the visitor should ascend Water-street, passing *St. Nicholas' Ch.*, the oldest in the town, and remarkable for its "lantern" spire. At the head of Water-street, and fronting Castle-street, is the *Town Hall*, by *Wood*, containing statue of Canning, by *Chantrey*, and portraits by *Lawrence*. In close proximity to the Town Hall are the *new Exchange Buildings*, in courtyard of which is bronze monument to Nelson, by *Westmacott*. The long reading-room in which the merchants assemble is the principal feature. In Dale-street are the *Public Offices*, a fine new building, erected at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. Near the Public Offices stands *St. George's Hall*, the finest building in Liverpool, in the style of a Greek temple, by the late *Lonsdale Elmes* (cost 400,000*l.*). It contains at one end the Law Courts, and at the other the great marble hall, 169 ft. long. Observe the statues of Peel, Earl of Derby, Gladstone, and R. Ste-

phenson; the Corinthian columns of the portico and the pediment, by *Cockerell*. The huge lions carved in stone are after designs by the late Sir Edwin Landseer. In the open space in front of the Hall are bronze statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort on horseback. The monument to the Duke of Wellington is close by. The *Organ*, by Willis, is played at stated times, and should be heard. In William Brown-street, close by, is the *Free Library and Museum*, founded in 1857 by Sir W. Brown, merchant. Open *Mon., Wed., and Thur., from 10 to sunset; Tues. and Fri. by a fee*. It contains (a) the Zoological Collection, given by the late Earl of Derby, and is one of the best out of London; (b) an aquarium; and (c) antiquities given by Mr. Jos. Mayer, a goldsmith of Liverpool, at a cost of 50,000*l.*, and embracing Egyptian and Anglo-Saxon specimens, with ivories, china, and Wedgwood ware. The reading-room (open from 10 to 10) holds 600 persons, and is generally filled in the evening. The picture-gallery contains some good paintings, the chief of which is the "Hunted Slave," by Ansdell, value 5000*l.* Strangers arriving in Liverpool at the *Lime-street Terminus*, emerge into the town nearly opposite *St. George's Hall*. Thence proceed down Renshaw-street to *St. Luke's Ch.*, at back of which, in Hardman-street, is the *Blind School*, the ch. of which is a copy of the portico of the Temple of Jupiter at *Ægina*. In Mount-street, close by, is the *Liverpool Institution*, a celebrated educational establishment. The chief educational establishment, however, is the Liverpool College, Shaw-street. In Colquitt-street is the *Royal Institution*, containing some pictures of the early Greek, Italian, and German schools (14th, 15th, and 16th cents.); interesting more as illustrating the history of the art than from their intrinsic beauty. The best are "Christ among the Doctors" (*Simone Memmi*), "Birth of the Virgin" (*F. Lippi*), "Descent from the Cross" (*R. Van der Weyden*), "Prodigal Son" (*Holbein*); also casts from the *Ægina*

Marbles. The collection was made by Mr. Roscoe, historian of Leo X. From *Colquitt-street*, descend *Bold-street*, where the best shops are to be found; also the *Lyceum Library* and the *Club*, thence by Church and Lord-streets to South Castle-street (St. George's Ch.), at the bottom of which are the *Sailors' Home*, a very useful institution, and *Revenue Buildings*, a fine Ionic pile, with dome and porticoes, cost 250,000*l.* The whole was erected on the site of an old dock filled up, and it contains the Head Post Office, the Custom House and Dock Offices.

LIZARD, the; and **LIZARD TOWN**, see *Helston*.

LLANABER, see *Barmouth* and *Harlech*.

LLANAELHAIARN, see *Criccieth*.

LLANAFAN, see *Aberystwith*.

LLANALLGO, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANARMON-IN-YALE, see *Ruthin*.

LLANASA, see *Mostyn*.

LLANBADARN VAWR, see *Aberystwith* and *Wye*.

LLANBADDOCK, see *Usk*.

LLANBADRIG, see *Amluch*.

LLANBEDR, see *Harlech*.

Llanberis (Caernarvon.) — Stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ride from Caernarvon, and 1 hr. from Bangor; 254 m. from Euston-square, and included in L. & N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inns*: *Royal Victoria H.; Padarn Villa H.; Dolbadarn H.; Castle H.; Glyn Peris H., about 1 m. on Caernarvon road and close to Glyn Slate Quarries. The hotels are near the railway station, and close to the neck of land which lies between the 2 lakes, and are distant rather more than 2 m. W. from the village of Llanberis, which consists only of a few houses and neat lodging-houses at the head of the famous *Pass of Llanberis*; it is a favourite centre for endless mountain excursions, especially the ascent of Snowdon. The interesting and picturesque Ch. (restored) has a very singular 15th-cent. timber roof, resembling a ship keel uppermost.

Of the 2 lakes which fill up the valley, *Llyn Padarn* is the larger, though it is inferior in beauty to *Llyn Peris*, the latter surrounded by high

hills which descend to the very brink of the water.

Excursions. — Ascent of *Snowdon*, about 5 m. (the ascent may also be made from *Beddgelert*, *Llyn Cwellyn*, or *Capel Curig*); this ascent is the easiest and most accessible; guides and ponies may be engaged at the hotel, the charge being 5*s.* for pony and 5*s.* for guide. The path at back of the Victoria H. must be followed which crosses the road, and follow l. bank of the stream, till the waterfall of *Cewnant Mawr* is reached. From here, the track turns S.E., and runs up W. slope of *Llechog* or *Llechwedd*, overlooking *Cwm Brwynog*, one of the largest though least grand of the 5 great glacier valleys that run down from *Moel-y-Wyddfa*. At the head of *Cwm Brwynog* is the small *Llyn du'r Arddu*, lying at the foot of the tremendous cliffs of *Clogwyn du'r Arddu*. As the tourist mounts *Llechog*, lovely views open up of the Llanberis Lakes, and of the country down to *Caernarvon*. The smaller glen of *Cwm Glas Bach* now opens up, with extensive views of the *Glyders*, *Mynydd Mawr*, and a large expanse of country. From hence the path becomes steep and zigzag, but grand prospects momentarily enlarge. Ere long the narrow ridge of *Crib-y-Ddysgyl* is reached, the point where the *Capel Curig* route comes in, and a sharp pull soon brings the visitor to topmost peak of *Moel-y-Wyddfa*. The ascent of *Carneddau*, *Davydd* and *Llewellyn* may also be made from Llanberis. At about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. is *Llyn Ogwen*, where is good fishing, about 1 m. beyond which the Holyhead road is reached (see *Capel Curig*); or, from *Llyn Ogwen*, the tourist may proceed to the wild neighbouring *Llyn Idwal*, and return thence by *Twllddu* and *Llyn-y-Cwm* to Llanberis (see *Capel Curig*). Ascent of the *Glyders* (see also *Capel Curig*). The speciality of the Great *Glyder* is the view it affords of Snowdon, which should be seen in the long days by the N.W. sunset lights, in May, June, and July. The tourist may descend, if he choose, to *Pen-y-gwryd* (where is an inn), 6 m. from

Llanberis (see *Capel Curig*). Another interesting excursion may be made by climbing the slopes of *Glyder Fawr*, visiting thence the *Marchllyn* Lakes, and crossing *Carnedd Filiast* to the *Penrhyn Quarries*, distant about 2 m. from *Bethesda* (see *Bangor*). To *Capel Curig*, 10 m. Proceeding rt., just above the ch., commences the famous *Pass of Llanberis*, the wild grandeur of which is scarcely exceeded in Great Britain. The road is carried nearly 4 m. at foot of precipitous mountains, which rise up each side in cliffs 2000 ft. high. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. the road crosses the river at *Pont-y-Cromlech*. From hence the tourist may proceed—(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on to *Gorphwysfa*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is *Pen-y-gwryd*, whence the ascent by *Moel Siabod* may be made, from which it is 4 m. to *Capel Curig*; (2) to *Llyn Llydaw*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., where is good fishing; (3) opposite the *cromlech*, the deep ravine of *Cwm Glas* runs up into the very heart of *Snowdon*, terminating with the precipices of *Crib-y-Ddysgyl*; the moraine heaps, boulders, and roches montonnées, show this to have been a large glacier valley. The tourist should ascend this *Cwm*, in order to see the upland valley at the extreme end of it—said to be the wildest in Wales—bounded on three sides by mountain peaks, and containing two little deep clear tarns 2200 ft. above the sea, and each in a perfect basin of rock. This valley is divided from the lower part of the *Cwm* by a steep escarpment of rocks 800 ft. high. Hence he may climb the ridge of *Crib Goch*, and so to the summit of *Snowdon*.

To *Caernarvon*, 10 m., and *Dinas Dinorwig*. A little more than 2 m. W., after skirting *Llyn Peris*, is reached the *Victoria Hotel*, at the back of which, and overlooking the lower end of the lake, is the striking and picturesque tower of *Dolbadarn*. At its foot the botanist will find *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*. On the hills on the opposite side of the lake are the *Dinorwig slate quarries*, the largest in Wales next to those of *Penrhyn*. Soon after the *Dolbadarn*

Inn is passed, and about 4 m. Halfway is reached. Hence the tourist may proceed—(1) 4 m. further on to *Caernarvon*; or (2), a most interesting antiquarian excursion, diverge rt. about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to early fortified post of *Dinas Dinorwig*, situated on an eminence a little S.E. of *Ch. of Llanddeiniolen*, and is of oval shape, surrounded by 2 ditches with a lofty bank between them; within the innermost bank is a heap of stones. The excursion may be extended to *Pentir*, about 3 m. S.E. of *Llanddeiniolen*, or to *Bangor*, about 4 m. beyond *Pentir*. In the vicinity of *Dinas Dinorwig* are several antiquities—a rocking-stone, a Druidical circle, and *cyttiau*. There are also between *Dinas Dinorwig* and *Llyn Padarn*, the tower of *Llys Dinorwig*, and a second fortified post, *Dinas Mawr*. In returning the tourist will obtain the finest and most memorable view of *Snowdon*.

To the lovely village of *Beddgelert*, 12 m. At 4 m. E. *Pen-y-gwryd* is reached. Hence it is 8 m. through the beautiful vale of *Nant Gwynant*, to *Beddgelert*. To the beautiful scenery of *Nantlle* and *Drws-y-coed* (see *Caernarvon*). Turn off, S.W., by the old post-office at *Llanberis*, and follow the footpath to *Bettws Garmon*, 3 m.

Distances.—To *Bettws-y-Coed*, 15 m.; to *Llanwrst*, 20 m.; to *Tremadoc*, 19 m.; to *Tan-y-bwlch*, 21 m.

LLANDAFF, see *Cardiff*.

LLANDDEUSANT, see *Holyhead*.

LLANDDULAS, see *Rhyl*.

LLANDDWYN, see *Llangefni*.

LLANDDWYWE, see *Harlech*.

LLANDEOWYN, see *Portmadoc*.

LLANDEGAI, see *Bangor*.

LLANDEGLA, see *Llangefni* and *Ruthin*.

LLANDERFEL, see *Corwen*.

LLANDINAM, see *Llandilloes*.

LLANDOGO, see *Chepstow*.

LLANDRIDOD, see *Wye*.

LLANDRILLO, see *Corwen*.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, see *Llandudno*.

Llandudno (*Caernarvon*), about 2 hrs. by train from *Chester*, about 1 hr. from *Bangor*, and 10 min.

from Llandudno Junc. (Conway). Steamers in summer call from Liverpool, and sometimes Caernarvon and Beaumaris. *Inns*: Adelphi H.; Queen's H.; St. George's H.; Imperial H., all good. The "Welsh Brighton;" it possesses the unusual advantage of 2 bays, each with different aspect. It is sheltered on the N.W. by the *Great Orme's Head*, and E. by the *Little Orme's Head*, enormous masses of limestone rock, rising precipitously several hundred feet from the sea. It is a very pleasant walk, or drive, of 6 m. round the Great Head, which comprises many places of interest, viz., the Telegraph Station (750 ft.), affording a fine view of Llandudno and Conway; the copper-mines, with traces of Roman workings; a cromlech of 5 stones supporting one; and the British fortress of *Pen-y-Ddinas*, overlooking the town. At one corner is the rock-ing-stone called Cryd Tudno. In *St. Tudno's Ch.* (restored), dating from the 12th cent., are an ancient circular font, and 2 incised coffin-lids of the 13th cent. A little W. of the *Ch.* are remains of an avenue of upright stones called "the high road of the deer." The geologist and botanist will find many fossils and rare plants in the neighbourhood.

Excursions may be made to the various objects of interest in the peninsula of *Creuddyn*, N. of the Chester and Holyhead Rly. On an eminence just above the branch railway are scanty remains of *Castle Diganwy*. On a hill to the N.E. is a ruined tower, and in the valley beneath, the cruciform *Ch.* of *Eglwys Rhos*, which has oak roof and stained glass. Near it is the picturesque Elizabethan seat of *Gloddaeth*, 3 m. from Llandudno, the house and grounds of which are opened to visitors. In the entrance hall are some fine timber work and carving. The handsome Perp. *Ch.* of *Llandrillo-yn-Rhos*, 3 m., has a tower with double-stepped battlements. In interior is a Norm. font. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant is *Capel Trillo*, a rude little 16th-cent. building.

Distances. — To Conway, 4 m.;

Bangor, 18 m.; Bettwys-y-Coed, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail.

LLANDULAS, see *Abergele*.

LLANDYFNAN, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANDYSSIL, see *Cardigan*.

LLANEGRYN, see *Dolgelley and Towyn*.

LLANELHALIARN, see *Pwllheli*.

LLANELIAN, see *Amluch*.

LLANELLEN, see *Abergavenny*.

LLANELLYTD, see *Dolgelley*.

Llanelly (Caerm.)—Stat., Gt. W. Rly.—about midway ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by rail) between Swansea and Caermarthen Junc. A branch line in connection with Central Wales system runs from here to Llandilo and Llandovery; thence to Builth, Craven Arms, &c. *Inns*: Thomas Arms; Stepey Arms. This is a busy port and manufacturing town, dependent chiefly upon the *Cambrian Copper Works*, and some tin works. The chimney of the copper works is 231 ft. high. The railway skirts the shores of the Burry river to (4 m.) *Pembrey*, thence (5 m.) to *Kidwelly* (Inn: Pelican), where the ruins of the *Castle*, E. Dec., temp. Edw. I., are well worth a visit, especially by artist and antiquary. 4 m. further W. is the pretty little watering-place of *Ferryside* (see *Caermarthen*).

LLANENGAN, see *Pwllheli*.

Llanerchymedd (Anglesey), Stat., 17 m. by rail from Bangor, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Amluch*. Inn: Bull's Head. A town noted for cattle fairs, and formerly for the manufacture of Welsh snuff. Observe *Ch.* (restored) with its tower, which has a deep military-looking parapet, and its bell gable, curiously formed, in E. parapet.

Excursions.—About 1 m. N. of the town is *Llwydiarth*, late the demesne of the Lloyd family, and now occupied by George Walker, Esq., of Manchester, in beautifully wooded grounds, in which is a famous Maen Chwyf, or rocking-stone, called locally Arthur's Quoit. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the *Parys Mountain*, the highest hill in Anglesey, riddled and quarried by the works of the *Copper Mines*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N., *Amluch* is reached.

To the little Perp. single-aisled *Ch.* of *Llanvhiangel Tre'r Beirdd*, 3 m. E., in ch.-yd. of which is an early cross,

The walk may be continued, passing rude little 7th-cent. *Ch.* of *Llanallgo*, to *Moelfre Bay*, about 5 m. further on, whence the tourist may return by *Penrhos Llugwy Ch.*, to *Llanerchymedd*, about 15 m. in all (see *Beaumaris*). To *Llantrissant*, about 5 m.; to *Llangefni*, 7 m.

Distances.—*Holyhead*, 14 m.; *Beaumaris*, 17 m.; *Llangefni*, 6½ m., by rail.

LLANFAELOG, see *Holyhead*.

LLANFAIR, see *Oswestry*.

LLANFAIR CAER EINION, see *Welshpool*.

LLANFAIRFECHAN, see *Conway*.

LLANFAIR TALHAIARN, see *Abergele* and *Llanrwst*.

LLANFECHELL, see *Amlwch*.

LLANFWBEG, see *Ruthin*.

Llanfyllin (Montgomery.). *Stat.*, branch line from *Llanymynach Junc.* (Cambrian Rly.), 1½ hr. by rail from *Shrewsbury*; 1 hr. from *Oswestry*; and 1½ hr. from *Welshpool*. *Inn*: *Wynn-stay Arms*, a good fishing station. The *Ch.*, dedicated to *St. Myllin*, is noted for its peal of bells; near the font is a chained old folio edition of the 'Whole Duty of Man.'

Excursions.—To *Llanrhadr-yn-Mochant*, about 6 m. by a hilly road. To *Llangynnog*, about 8 m., whence it is 2½ m. to *Pennant Melangell* with its singular *ch.* The excursion may be continued from *Llangynnog*, 12½ m., to *Bala* through a wild country. To *Cann Office*, a good roadside inn and convenient fishing station, 11 m., crossing the *Vyrnwy*, an excellent fishing river, at *Pontllogel*. To *Oswestry*, 14 m. To *Llansaintffraid*, about 5½ m., with *ch.* of 17th cent. and a few details of 13th cent.; its font is of Norm. character, an ogee-pointed window and remains of a double piscina in S. wall are of the Dec. period, and the roodloft belongs to the Perp.; at W. end is a wooden steeple supporting pretty spire. This road may also be continued about 10½ m. to *Oswestry*.

LLANGADVAN, see *Dinas Mowddwy*.

LLANGADWALADR, see *Llangefni*.

LLANGAFFO, see *Llangefni*.

LLANGATTOC, see *Brecon*.

Llangefni (Anglesey), *Stat.*,

1 hr. by rail (10½ m. by road) from *Bangor*, and about 9 m. by old road from *Beaumaris*. *Inn*: *Bull's Head*. A busy little market town, pleasantly situated in vale of *Cefni*, which is here crossed by 2 bridges; note inscribed stone in *Ch.* 1 m. from the town is the old intrenched mansion of *Tregarnedd*, temp. Hen. VII., now a farmhouse; the name is probably derived from a large *carneid* or heap of stones for sepulchral purposes in adjoining field.

Excursions.—To *Llanerchymedd*, 7 m., passing at about 3 m. *Tregaian*, and returning to *Llangefni*, if needed, by rail, 6½ m. An excursion by N.E. coast to *Amlwch* may be made as follows: at 2 m. is picturesque *ch.* of *Llanfian*; 3 m. further on, *Pentraeth*; 1½ m. W. of which is *ch.* of *Llanddyfnan*; from *Pentraeth* (*Inn*: *Panton Arms*) the tourist may proceed (1) about 1 m. N.E. to *Redwharf Bay*; (2) 5 m. rt. to *Beaumaris*; (3) 10 m. l. to *Llanerchymedd*; or (4) about 12 m. N.W., by *Llanallgo* and *Pensarn*, to *Amlwch*, whence rail of 13 m. may be taken to *Llangefni*. To *Beaumaris*, 9 m. To *Hen Eglwys Ch.*, 2 m. N.W., where is inscribed stone and good 11th-cent. font; about 2 m. S. of which is *Cerrig Ceinwen Ch.* (see *Holyhead*); and 1 m. S. of this again *Henblas*, where is a cromlech, as also another with a menhir near *Dinas*, W. of *Henblas*—from this last it is about 3½ m. to *Llangefni*. To *Bangor* about 10 m., at 2½ m. is old Perp. *ch.* of *Llanvihangel Egeiflog*. The excursion may be continued 9 m. to *Bangor* by *Llanfair* and the *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, or the *Menai Bridge*. An excursion may be made to S. of coast by taking rail of 4½ m. (or 4½ m. road) to *Gaerwen Junc.*, whence it is 3 m. S.E. to *Llanidan*, district teeming with antiquities (see *Beaumaris*). From *Llanidan* the tourist may proceed N.E. 4 m. to *Llanfair* and the *Tubular Bridge*, passing *Llanedwen Ch.* and *Plas Newydd*, or S.W. about 3 m. to *Tal-y-foel*, whence there is ferry to *Carnarvon*. About 3 m. W. of *Tal-y-foel* is decayed village of *Newborough*; the *ch.*, which is Dec., has good 12th-cent. font and good E. window. At the ex-

tremity of *Newborough Warren*, and about 2 m. S.W. of the village, is the island of *Llanddwyn*, where are scanty remains of the choir of an *Abbey*. On the sandy shores in this neighbourhood the botanist will find many uncommon maritime plants. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Newborough is *Llanvair-Cummod Ch.*, in which is singular 12th-cent. font, ornamented with mis-shapen heads; against the N. wall is an elaborate cross-fleury coffin-lid. About 2 m. N. of Llanvair is modern ch. of *Llangaffo* with graceful spire, and in same parish *Bodowyr*, an old 16th-cent. house; hence the tourist may return, 2 m. N.E., to Gaerwen Junc. Another excursion may be made by taking rail 11 m. from Llangefni to *Bodorgan*, a station further W. than Gaerwen; during the ride note magnificent views l. of the Snowdonian mountains, terminating in W. with the abrupt precipices of Yr Eifl. Close to the station is *Llyn Coron*, of considerable size and with good fishing; from it issues the little river *Ffraw*, which falls into the sea at small village of *Aberffraw*. The restored *Ch.* has 2 aisles; in S. aisle is an interesting 12th-cent. doorway; the font is 14th cent. The *Prince Llewelyn* is a comfortable inn for anglers, also *Bodorgan Arms* and *Kinnel Arms* by Bodorgan Stat. close to the lake. 1 m. S.W. of Aberffraw is singular E.-E. ch. of *Llangwyfan*, situated on small island joined to mainland by a narrow causeway, which is often flooded; hence Aberffraw Bay may be skirted about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. to *Bodowen*, a former mansion of the Owen family. From this point the estuary may be forded, but only at low water, to Newborough (see above). Continuing N. from Bodowen $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Bodorgan* (Sir George Meyrick Gervais, Bt.), with beautiful gardens, once the finest in Wales; a little N.W. of which is E.-Perp. ch. of *Llangadwaladr*, consisting of nave and chancel with N. and S. chapels attached; the tourist may, if needful, reach this direct from Aberffraw 2 m.; on lintel of S. doorway of nave is inscribed 7th-cent. stone; it boasts peculiarly beautiful stained-glass window of 3 lights, and contains the Crucifixion and other

subjects. In N. of Bodorgan chapel is good memorial window. Hence return $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N. to Bodorgan Stat.

Distances.—Amlwch, by rail, 13 m.; Llanerchymedd, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Holyhead, 22½ m.; Bangor, 10½ m.

LLANGENAN, see *Brecon*.

LLANGERNIW, see *Abergele*.

LLANGIAN, see *Pwllheli*.

Llangollen (Denbigh.), Stat., 20½ m. from Paddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ride by rail from Chester, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Shrewsbury. Also included in N. Wales New Circular Tour. *Inns*: **Hand, best hotel in Wales; Royal. Mrs. Edwards, of the Hand Hotel, will give anglers all particulars as to salmon and trout fishing in Dee. A pleasant little town entirely enclosed by hills and on rt. bank of Dee, which is here crossed by a singular bridge (1345) of 4 pointed arches. The ch. contains good carved oak roof. In a dell at back of ch. is *Plas Newydd* ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.), once the residence of "the ladies of Llangollen" (Lady Eleanor Butler and Hon. S. Ponsonby). On a conical hill (910 ft.) on other side of bridge are the scanty ruins of *Castell Dinas Bran*, whence there is a fine view; botanist will find *Pyrus intermedia* here, and the *Sedum Anglican* in great profusion. In descending hill, keep to N.E. and continue walk to *Valle Crucis* (about 2 m. from the town), the most perfect and beautiful of N. Wales abbeys. The general style of architecture is E. E. (13th cent.) and in some parts late Norm. The interior is well preserved. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the abbey is Eliseg's Pillar, erected 7th cent. On the way back to Llangollen a divergence to rt. at about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the abbey will bring the pedestrian to Llantysilio (see *post*). The excursion may be continued from the abbey, passing the beautiful scenery of the Oernant Slate Quarries and the pass of Bwlch Rhiwfelin to *Llandegla* $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. (Crown Inn), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Llangollen, close to the Ruthin and Wrexham road. From Llandegla, Llanfair Chapel (5 m. W.), or Llanarmon in Yale Ch. (3 m. N.), may be visited. A more interesting excursion for a pedestrian is to scale the hills above

the abbey, following path along the escarpment to Craig Aderyn and Craig Forwyn, locally called "the World's End," whence a track leads across hills 4 m. E. to *Minera*; or, following Ruthin road 1 m. beyond the abbey, to take path 1., climb the difficult mountain Moel-y-Gamelin, 3½ m. N.W. of Llangollen, whence there is magnificent view, returning S. by Glen of Blaen Goran and Llantysilio; examine ch. of latter (restored), which has a good old woodwork chancel-roof and a small window of old glass, and cross the ch.-yard, whence a charming pathway leads to the bridge over the river.

A pleasant walk may be taken to *Corwen*, 16 m., along bank of Dee by the "Terrace-road," the vale of Llantysilio, and the vale of Corwen; 11½ m. is the *Berwyn Inn*, convenient quarters for the angler. Observe 13 m. rt. the tumulus called Owain Glyndwr's Mount; 14 m., on opposite bank of Dee, is pretty village of *Llan-saintffraid*. A lovely drive may be taken down vale of Llangollen to aqueduct at Pontcysylltau, about 5 m. (see also *Ruabon*), returning by the Ruabon road. A charming walk may be taken over hills at back of the town to little village of *Glyn Ceiriog* (about 4 m.). Chirk Castle and Park, about 7 m., may be visited either *via* Chirk Stat., or by road (see *Chirk*); and Wynn-stay Park, *via* Ruabon Stat. 6 m. (see *Ruabon*).

Distances.—Wrexham, 11 m., 37 min. by rail; Ruabon, 6 m., 25 min. by rail; Ruthin, 15 m., 1 hr. 10 min. by rail; Corwen, 10 m., 35 min. by rail; Bala, 22 m., 1 hr. by rail; Dol-gelley, 2 hrs. by rail; Chirk, 10 m.; Oswestry, 17 m.

LLANGORSE LAKE, see *Brecon*.

LLANGUNNOR, see *Abergwili* and *Caermarthen*.

LLANGURIG, see *Llanidloes* and *Wye*.

LLANGWYFAN, see *Llangefni*.

LLANGYNNOG, see *Bala* and *Llan-fyllin*.

LLANICATYN, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANIDAN, see *Beaumaris* and *Llangefni*.

Llanidloes (Montgomery.),

Stat. (past which the Mid-Wales Railway now runs *via* Rhayader to Builth, Brecon, and Llandoverly, thus completing an uninterrupted chain of communication between N. and S. Wales), 232 m. from Euston-square or Paddington, *via* Welshpool; 2½ hrs. by rail from Shrewsbury. *Inns*: Trewythen Arms; Queen's Head. The only object worth inspection is the *Ch.*, one of the most unique and beautiful in the Principality.

Excursions.—Ascent of *Plinlymmon*. Two routes may be taken, neither of which should be made without a guide, owing to the dangerous bogs that exist; (1) about 14 m., follow the Severn to its source, and thence to the summit; (2) about 18 m. by *Llangurig* and *Castell Dyffryn*. Proceeding S. along bank of the Dulas at 5 m., is reached the village of *Llangurig*, charmingly situated in valley of the Wye. 11 m. beyond Llangurig is reached *Castell Dyffryn*, where is a forlorn and solitary post-house, and whence the ascent may be made. Few mountains repay the ascent so little, considering its height of 2463 ft.; it consists really of 3 mountains, the centre of a large group of subordinate chains. From near the summit spring the 5 rivers of the Rheidol, the Llyf-nant, a tributary of the Dyfi, the Wye, and the Severn. To *Machynlleth*, 19 m. To *Llyn Ebyr*, 3 m. N., about 100 acres in extent, and containing trout, perch, and pike. To *Newtown*, 14 m. Proceeding N.E. at 4½ m. on rt., is passed *Berthddu* (Mrs. Broom); 1½ m. beyond which is the romantically situated village of *Llandinam*, the *Ch.* of which has singular wooden belfry. Hence may be made the ascent to the British camp of *Cefn Carnedd* on l. (see *Newtown*). From Llandinam it is 3 m. to Moat Lane (Junc.), whence the main road continues 5 m. along banks of the Severn to Newtown, while a road l. of 1 m. from same point leads to the celebrated Roman station of *Oaerswa* (see *Newtown*). From *Caerswa* the excursion may be extended, 5 m., to the village of *Carno*.

Distances.—To *Rhayader*, 15 m.—old road by St. Harmon, 12 m.; to

Aberystwith, 30 m. by road, 3 hrs. by rail; to *Machynlleth*, by rail 2 hrs.; to *Dinas Mowddwy*, 2 hrs.; to *Newtown*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Montgomery*, 1 hr.; to *Welshpool*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; to *Oswestry*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to *Builth*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Brecon*, 3 hrs.

LLANIVERY, see *St. Austell*.

LLANIVET, see *Bodmin*.

LLANLLEIANAU, see *Amlwch*.

LLANRHAIDR, see *Ruthin*.

LLANRHAIDR - YN - MOCHANT, see *Bala* and *Oswestry*.

LLANRHYDD, see *Ruthin*.

LLANROCHWYN, see *Llanrwst*.

Llanrwst (Denbigh.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 237 m. from London, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (12 m.) by rail from Conway. *Inns*: *Victoria Hotel; Eagle. A small market town in the Vale of Conway, here crossed by a bridge, the work of Inigo Jones, which vibrates from one end to the other when pushed in a particular manner; the town has two Churches, a modern one known as the English ch., and an older and more interesting one of Perp. date, with chapel attached, built by Inigo Jones in 1633, and called the *Gwydir chapel*; in the latter are many curious monuments and some good carving; observe carved doorway and oak panelling, the reading desk, and the roodloft, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Maenant; among the monuments are the stone coffin of Llewelyn ap Iorworth, the stone effigy of Howell Coetmore ap Gruffydd Vychan ap Dafydd (both these are on the floor), an engraving on brass of Sarah Wynn (17th cent.), and other members of the Wynn family. There is also very singular pyramidal variegated monument with enormous heads of angels. In body of the ch. are some panelling on a pew by the vestry and a curious stone font. The inscription to "G. Lloyd," who was successively schoolmaster, lecturer, and rector, may also be noted. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, across the bridge, is *Gwydyr House*, the seat of the late Lord Willoughby de Eresby, which, together with the grounds, is open to visitors. A small part of the mansion built by Sir John Wynn, 1555, still exists. Within, are some fine old-

fashioned rooms, containing interesting furniture and oak carving; also a screen worked by Mary Queen of Scots.

Excursions.—To *Conway*, 12 m. (1) by rail. (2) Proceed to *Trefriw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., whence take steamer up river; (3) by road on l. bank, which is more convenient for carriages; (4) by road on rt. bank, which is more picturesque, but not convenient for visiting the waterfalls (see *Conway*). To *Caerhun*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *Conway*). An excursion may be made as follows to the foot of *Carnedd Llewelyn*, about 11 m. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. *Trefriw*; about 2 m. further at *Dolgarreg* the tourist may diverge l. and visit waterfall on the *Afon Ddu* river; returning to high road, about 1 m. beyond *Dolgarreg*, is the river *Afon Porthlwyd*, where also is a waterfall, held by some to be the finest in N. Wales; continuing on l. bank a good bridle-road is gained, leading up to *Llyn Eigiau* and some slate quarries at head of the glen just beneath *Carnedd Llewelyn*, which towers up to the skies, forming with the lake a most romantic scene. In the lake and river flowing from it there is good fishing. If the tourist choose he may ascend *Carnedd Llewelyn* from this point, and descending l. proceed to *Capel Curig* (which see), or returning to the banks of the *Afon Ddu* he may continue along its l. bank to *Llyn Cowlyd*, a long narrow sheet of water, from the S. end of which a walk of about 2 m. over the shoulder of the hill will bring him into the *Bangor* road, 1 m. from *Capel Curig*. To *Capel Curig* by (1) *Trefriw*, about 12 m. At *Trefriw*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. (*Inns*: Bellevue; Ship), is a pretty little waterfall formed by two streams issuing from *Llyn Crafnant* and *Llyn Geirionydd*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; of both of which a fine view may be had from top of *Cefn Curadwydd* at back of *Trefriw*. The former is extremely picturesque; the latter is noted as the abode of *Taliesin*, the father of Welsh poets. A monument has been put up to his memory on the bank by Lord W. de Eresby. The little ch. of *Llanrochwyn*, overlooking *Trefriw*, is well worth a visit. From *Llyn*

Geirionydd the tourist may return, if needful, across country to Llanrwst, 4 m. Ascending the pass, past the head of Llyn Geirionydd, and descending to Capel Curig, a most splendid view is gained of *Moel Siabod*, *Snowdon*, and the *Glyders*. From Capel Curig the tourist may return by rude village of *Llanrochwyn* and the wood of *Gwydyr* to Llanrwst. To Capel Curig by (2) *Rhaiadr-y-Wenol*, 10 m. At 6½ m. is *Rhaiadr-y-Wenol* or *Swallow Fall*, which after rainy weather may be considered the finest cataract in Wales for breadth and volume, though not for height. 3½ m. further on is Capel Curig. To *Bettws-y-Coed* (see), 10 min. by rail, or by rt. bank of river through woods nearly to water's edge, 4 m., passing l. *Hendre* and *Oaklands* (H. Blackwell, Esq.); at *Waterloo Bridge*, close to Bettws, a scene of rare beauty opens out. A pleasant pedestrian excursion of about 17 m. may be made over beautiful and romantic country by *Llangirniw* and *Bettws-Abergele* to *Abergele*; or (2) the tourist may proceed to *Gwytherin*, 6 m. E., and thence by *Llangerniw*, and *Llanfair-Talhaiarn* (Inns: Black Lion H.; Harp) down the Elwy to *St. Asaph*; or (3) he may go from *Gwytherin* to *Llansannan* (Inn: Saracen's Head), and thence by *Bwrdd Arthur* to *Denbigh*.

Distances.—Bangor, 25 m., 1½ hr. by rail; *Cerrig-y-druidion*, 16½ m.; thence 10 m. to *Corwen* (see).

LLANSANNAN, see *Abergele*.

LLANSAINTFRAID, see *Llanfyllin*.

LLANSTEPHAN, see *Cuermarthen*.

LLANTHONY ABBEY, see *Abergavenny*.

LLANTWIT, see *Cardiff*.

LLANTYSILIO, see *Llangefni*.

LLANUWOHLLYN, see *Bala*.

LLANVAIR-CUMMWD, see *Llangefni*.

LLANVIHANGEL, see *Beaumaris*.

LLANVIHANGEL-GENEUB-GLYN, see *Aberystwith* and *Machynlleth*.

LLANWRIN, see *Dinas Mowddwy*.

LLANYSTUMDWY, see *Criccieth*.

LLAUGHARNE, see *Caermarthen*.

LLECHRYD, see *Cardigan*.

LLWYNGWRIL, see *Dolgelley*.

LLYN COWLYD, see *Capel Curig*.

LLYN CWELLYN, see *Beddgelert*.

LLYN OGWEN, see *Bangor* and *Capel Curig*.

LLYN-Y-CAE, see *Dolgelley*.

LODORE, see *Kewick*.

LONGFORD CASTLE, see *Salisbury*.

LONGHOPE, see *Gloucester*.

LONG HOUGHTON, see *Alnwick*.

LONGLEAT, see *Warminster*.

Long Melford (Suffolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., with branch to *Bury* (Inns: Black Bull; White Bull), well deserves a visit for the sake of its large and beautiful *Ch. of the Holy Trinity*, 152 ft. long, 41 ft. high; chiefly Perp., of very fine character (date 1450 to 1490)—built by subscriptions of rich clothiers, Cloptons and others—who flourished here 15th cent. It is entirely composed of striped flint and white stone, except the W. tower, which is modern and of brick (1725). The interior is very noble. A lofty and nearly continuous clerestory runs round it, supported by elegant light piers, with enriched spandrels. The canopied marble tomb of Sir William Cordell in the chancel rt. of the altar, and the *Clopton Chapel*, N. side of the chancel, should be noticed. The fine wooden roof and the carved open screen work, the pew with carved panels, the stoup and double squint, near the N. door, and a curious bas-relief of the Offering of the Wise Men, in alabaster, discovered below the pavement and now let into the wall of the N. aisle, all deserve examination. At the E. end of the ch., but quite distinct from it, is the *Lady Chapel*, an elegant Perp. structure of flint and ashlar in chequers, rather later than the ch. (1496). It is now used as a school.

Kentwell Hall (Capt. Bence) lies l. to the village. It is a nearly untouched Elizabethan house, built by the Cloptons, displaying a very picturesque arrangement of gables and chimneys, and surrounded by a moat. It is approached by a noble avenue of lime-trees, nearly a mile in length.

Boxed Hall, 4½ m. N.W. of Long Melford, has been the seat of the Poley family since the reign of Henry

IV. The present house was built by William Poley, temp. Elizabeth. It is picturesquely situated, and is moated, the ancient Tudor bridge still remaining. The railway from Melford proceeds $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., E., to village of

Lavenham or Laneham. The *Parish Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* is an unusually grand and noble ch. (156 ft. long), with a lofty clerestory, and a simple massive tower (141 ft. high), the finest in the county, with very bold buttresses. Observe on the outside, the unrivalled parapet, partly pierced; the panelled buttresses; and within, the lofty proportions and rich ornaments of the nave, 94 ft. long and 68 ft. wide; its fine timber roof, with the arms of the De Veres; the Spring and Braunch Chapels, built about the beginning of the 16th cent., the elaborately carved *pew* of the Spring family, at the E. end of the N. aisle (of late Perp. work); the De Vere *pew* on the opposite side; the grotesque carvings of the stalls; the rood-screen, and the screens which divide the chancel from the side chapels, which, both in design and in variety of detail, are unusually excellent; and the *brass* of Allayne Dister, clothier (1534).

At *Chelsworth* (about 5 m. S.E. of Lavenham) is a *Ch.* of some interest. Over the chancel arch is a mural painting representing the Last Judgment, discovered in 1849.

Melford is distant from *Cambridge* 1 hr. 20 min. by railway.

LONG NEWTON, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

LONGRIDGE, see *Preston*.

LOOE, see *Liskeard*.

LORTON, see *Kewick*.

LOSTWITHIEL, see *St. Austell*.

Loughborough (Leic.). Stat., Mid. Rly. (*Inns*: Bull's Head; King's Head), is a small manufacturing town of hosiery and bobbinet. See also the *bell foundry* of Messrs. Taylor and the *locomotive* factory of Messrs. Hughes. *All Saints Ch.* is a fine cruciform ch. restored by *Scott*.

Excursions.—4 m. W. to *Sheepshead*, passing *Garendon Park* (the beautiful residence and grounds of A. L. Philipps de Lisle, Esq.), amidst most picturesque scenery on

the borders of Charnwood Forest. 5 m. N. to *Costock Ch.* (restored), which has curious canopied tomb outside the ch.

Quorndon (see *Barrow-on-Soar*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. *Bardon Hill*, 6 m. S.W.

Wymeswold Ch., 5 m. N.E., restored, is well worth a visit. About half-way on the road to it, *Prestwold Ch.* is passed, which contains some fine monuments to the Packe family.

Loughton (Essex), Stat. Gt. E. & N. London Rly., 12 m. from London (*Inns*: Crown; King's Head; Standard), is a good place from which to visit Epping Forest. After leaving the station, ascend York Hill towards *High Beech*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (*Inn*: King's Oak) where is the stump of King Harold's old oak—"the King's Oak," and from which very fine views are obtained. (See also *Epping*.) About $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Queen Elizabeth's*, or *Fair Mead, Lodge* (see *Chingford*). *Buckhurst Hill*, 1 m. nearer London, is the nearest station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., for village of *Chigwell* (*Inn*: King's Head), scenery of which has been described in 'Bar-naby Rudge.' In *St. Mary's Ch.* is monument to Thomas Caleshill, died 1595, "servant to Ed. VI., Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth;" and in the chancel the remarkable brass of Archbp. Harsnett, died 1631. In 1629 the Archbishop founded two free schools here, which are still flourishing, and in one of which William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was educated. Near the village, 1 m. E., is *Chigwell Row* (*Inns*: Maypole; Bald Hind), bordering on Epping and Hainault Forests and commanding extensive views of the Kentish hills, &c. The most perfect fragment remaining of Hainault Forest is a bit of *Crabtree Wood*, on rt. of Forest Gate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the Maypole. It was from Buckhurst Hill that the stag was started at the once famous Easter Hunt. The *Inns* along the hill-top commemorate the former glories of the place. They are the *Roebuck*, noted for its dinners, having a hall in which 500 persons can dine; the *Bald Faced Stag*; the *Reindeer*; and the *Warren House*.

Louth (Linc.). Stat. G. N. Rly.

(*Inns*: King's Head H.; Masons' Arms H.) A flourishing town, pleasantly situated on the eastern side of the Wolds, 15 m. S. from Great Grimsby.

St. James' Ch., Westgate, is a fine structure, with a tower and spire rising to the height of 300 feet. There is a beautiful E. window, also chancel.

At *Louth Park*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from the town, are portions of the walls of an extensive Cistercian abbey founded in 1139. The pleasant watering-place of *Mablethorpe* (see *Alford*) is 16 m. S.E.

Lowestoft, New or South (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. Eastern Rly., $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from London, *via* Ipswich. *Inns*: **Royal H.; Harbour H.; good lodgings in Cliff and Wellington-terraces, Marine Parade, and the Esplanade. One of the best and most agreeable watering-places on this coast. It has fine sands, and the bathing is excellent. The esplanade is a broad raised terrace, 850 yds. long. The railway, in passing to New Lowestoft, skirts the bank of *Lake Lothing*, now forming the inner harbour. The artificial canal joining Lake Lothing to the sea is crossed by an iron *Swing Bridge*. On the right extends the Outer Harbour, formed by 2 vast *Piers*, that N. 1800 ft. long, that S. 1215 ft. At the extremities are 2 lighthouses. The S. pier (a small charge is made for admission) forms a very agreeable promenade; and has a good reading-room towards its centre.

Half-a-mile N. is *Old Lowestoft*.

Inns: Suffolk Hotel, near the station; Crown. It is situated on an eminence above the sea, upon the most eastern point of land in England. The high road traverses its narrow main street, divided by narrow lanes, locally called "scores," from which a number of gardens slope down to the Denes, a deserted beach intervening between the cliff and the sea, here edged with a line of sheds for the curing of herrings, the fishery of which forms the chief resource of the town.

The *Town Hall*, opened in 1860, contains a stained-glass window by *Ballantine*, which cost 800l.

Half-a-mile W. of the town, standing quite alone, is the fine old *Perp. Ch.* of *St. Margaret* (the keys are kept in Lowestoft). A number of naval heroes are interred here. S. of the town, *Lake Lothing*, *Oulton Broad* (boats and fishing-tackle may be obtained from the Wherry Inn, *Mutford Bridge*), and *Mutford* (Ch. interesting) are within easy distance.

In *Oulton Ch.* (early Dec.), 3 m., is a large brass of Adam Bacon, priest, d. 1310; and a smaller of Sir John *Fastolfe* and wife (1445), both deserving notice, especially the former.

N. of Lowestoft, the most interesting excursion is to *Somerleyton Hall* (Lady Crossley), 6 m. from Lowestoft by road, and 2 m. from Somerleyton Stat. Write to Lady Crossley for permission to visit.

The fine old house was all but pulled down to erect the present house of red brick and stone. The architect was *John Thomas*, sculptor of the statues in the New Houses of Parliament. The house is gorgeous with frescoes, rich chimney-pieces, and carved ceilings. The gardens are well worth a visit. Notice also one of the finest lime-tree avenues in England (450 ft. long).

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Somerleyton is *Herringfleet*. The *Parish Ch.* is Norm., with later additions. It has a round tower noticeable for the windows in its upper stage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from St. Olaves Junc., *Fritton* village, with its famous lake, or "Decoy" (application for fishing must be made at the farmhouse, "Fritton Old Hall," of Mr. Pettingill).

At $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lowestoft, on the Yarmouth road, is *Guntton*, where is a Norm. Ch. with a round tower. In this parish, in the middle of the last cent., a manufactory of china was established, but was kept working for a short time only; its productions are rare and valuable. *Gorleston Church*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the same road, is interesting; and 2 m. further on *Great Yarmouth* is reached (40 min. by direct railway line from Lowestoft).

S. of the town lies *Pakefield*, 2 m. In the Ch., which has a thatched roof,

are some good brasses. *Kessingland*, 5 m., pleasant walk by the cliffs, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, passing the village of *Benacre*, is *Covehithe*, where are splendid ruins of its old ch. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Covehithe* is the pleasantly situated little fishing-town and watering-place of

Southwold (*Inns*: Crown; Old Swan; Royal), 10 m. from *Darsham* Stat., where omnibus meets trains. In the town, the climate of which is unusually mild, is a very handsome Perp. Ch., with a W. tower 100 ft. high, and a light lantern over the roof. It contains portions of curiously carved stalls, and of a splendid roodloft. The S. porch is elegant and highly enriched. *Southwold Bay*, better known as *Solebay*, was, in 1672, the scene of the great fight between the allied English and French fleets and the Dutch fleets.

At *Blythburgh*, on the road from *Southwold* to *Darsham*, there is a very handsome and uniform Perp. Church, well deserving notice. The little watering-place of *Dunwich* is 5 m. from *Darsham* Stat.

LOW HAM, see *Langport*.

LOWICK, see *Thrapstone*.

LOWMOOR, see *Bradford*.

LOWTHER CASTLE, see *Penrith*.

LOWWOOD HOTEL, see *Windermere*.

Ludlow (Salop), Stat., Shrews. and Hereford. Rly. (*Inns*: Feathers, a curious old-fashioned timber house; Angel), is a Shropshire border town, well worth visiting. The situation is most picturesque, on the rocky banks of the Teme, which winds round the castle-walls a little below its junction with the Corve. At the top of the hill is the noble Perp. Ch. of St. Lawrence, restored 1860 by *Scott*. It is cruciform, with a superb tower rising from the intersection. The principal points of interest are the S. porch, restored by Lord Boyne; the view from the W. door, looking E.; the oak roof ornamented with gilt bosses; the W. window, which is modern, but filled with stained glass, with portraits of persons connected with the early history of Ludlow; the E. window, the gift of Spofford, Bp. of Hereford, in 1421, which represents the Martyrdom of St.

Lawrence, and is in 65 compartments. Notice especially the 7th compartment, in which the idols are represented as falling to pieces in his presence. The stone reredos was restored by the last Lord Dunganon. *Monuments*: (a) In choir, Chief Justice Walter and wife, 1592. (b) Wife and daughter of Sir H. Sidney, President of the Council, 1574. (c) In St. John's chapel, N. of choir, to Sir J. Brydgeman, Chief Justice of Cheshire. There is some very old glass in this chapel. (d) In S. transept to Dame Eyre, wife of Lord E., President of the Marches. In the ch.-yard. see the lovely view up the vales of Onny and Corve, and the *Reader's House*, 1616. A few minutes' walk brings the visitor to the *Castle* (a fee is expected, generally 6d.), erected in the 12th cent. Here Edw. IV. lived, and Arthur P. of Wales (son of Hen. VII.) died in 1502. Here also was the residence of the Lords President of Wales, who held here their Courts of the Marches. Here Chas. I. was entertained, and Milton wrote and acted the 'Masque of Comus' in 1634. Here also Sam. Butler wrote his 'Hudibras,' in a room over the gateway. The visitor enters from the S. into the large outer court or bailey which is used by the Teme Archers. A bridge of 2 arches is crossed to the inner court, the gateway to which was built by Sir H. Sidney of Penshurst in the 16th cent. To rt. on entrance are remains of the Norm. circular Chapel, with mouldings and blocked Norm. arcades. On the E. side of the court are the *State Rooms*, built by Roger de Mortimer, paramour of Edw. II.'s queen. W. of these is the *Council Hall*, where 'Comus' was performed by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, 1634. At the N.W., commanding a superb view, is the *Keep* tower, with the well and the dungeon, the forepart of which, once a chapel, contains Norm. work. Ludlow is altogether one of the most interesting castles in England. Close to the outer gateway is the *Museum*, containing a fine collection of Silurian fossils, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated. Descend Broad-street,

passing under the only one of the gates left, and cross the river by the very ancient bridge to *Ludford*, a picturesque old hall, which once formed part of the Hospital of St. John, 13th cent. The *Ch.* has the effigy of Sir Job Charlton, Speaker, in 1685.

Excursions.—(a) Over the beautiful hill of *Mary Knoll*, and on to the summit of the *Vignale*, about 4 m., from whence the view over the Welsh hills to S. and W., and the N. Shropshire hills to N., is one of the most extensive in the county. Immediately under the hill, looking towards Ludlow, is the wooded valley of *Hay Park*, where the Earl of Bridgewater's children lost themselves, and gave occasion to Milton to write 'Comus.' At the S. end is *Richard's Castle*, a scanty ruin in a deep dingle.

(b) 5 m. W. to *Downton*, overlooking the valley of the Teme. Follow it up $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, through most lovely scenery to *Downton Castle* (A. R. Boughton Knight, Esq.), which contains some fine pictures, not usually shown. The gardens and river walks on Tuesday and Friday. The romantic walks abound with an almost endless variety of ferns. From hence the tourist may proceed to *Hopton Heath* Stat., passing through, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Leintwardine*, at junction of Teme with Clun. The *Red Lion Inn*, much frequented by anglers, who pay to the landlord a small fee for fishing for grayling and trout in preserved waters. (c) to *Clee Hills*, 5 m. (see). (d) to *Staunton Lacey Ch.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., supposed to be older than the Conquest, and containing Romanesque work. *Bromfield Ch.*, near Ludlow, is the relic of an old Priory for Benedictines (12th cent.), and has some Norm. details. On the S. side are some buildings, which once formed part of the old convent. The *Old Red* of the Ludlow district is of great interest to the geologist.

LULLINGTON, see *Frome*.

LULWORTH, see *Swanage*.

LUMLEY CASTLE, see *Chester-le-Street*.

LUNDY ISLAND, see *Bideford*.

LUSTLEIGH, see *Bovey Tracey* and *Merton Hampstead*.

Luton (Beds.). Stats. Midland

and G. N. Rlys. *Inn*: The George. This is a large, scattered, and increasing town. The chief trade of the place is the sale of straw hats and bonnets, the plait for which is made in the neighbouring villages. The *Ch.*, perhaps the most important and interesting in the county, stands near the station. The especial features of the interior are the baptistery or tabernacled covering round and above the font, in S. trans., and the double arch between the chancel and the chapel of the N. transept. Much of the Dec. work in the nave and aisles is exceedingly good.

The *Plait Halls* (in Cheap-street) are large open markets, with walls of brick, and ridged roofs glazed. Wooden counters are arranged in them, and round 3 sides are distinct shops let to various dealers in the trade. The market opens on Mondays at 9 A.M., when nearly 2000 persons assemble.

One of the best views of the town is from the hill above the cemetery, W. of the church.

Ravensburgh Castle, at *Hexton*, 8 m. N., and 5 m. W. of *Hitchin*, is an oval camp, containing about 12 acres, with a double vallum on the W., E., and S.; and a triple, N. *Wayting Ball* is the name of the adjacent hill, the highest in the neighbourhood.

Lutterworth (Leic.)—3 m. S.E. from *Ullesthorpe* Stat., *Midland Rly.*, and about 5 m. W. from *Welford* Stat. (*Rugby line*), L. & N. W. Rly. (*Inn*: *Denbigh Arms*)—is a little town pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the *Swift*, a tributary of the *Avon*. *John Wickliffe* was rector, 1375-84, and his pulpit, table, gown, communion-cloth, and an alto-relievo by *Westmacott*, are kept in the church.

LUXULIAN, see *St. Austell*.

LYDBROOK, see *Wye*.

LYDIARD TREGOZ, see *Swindon*.

LYDIATE, see *Ormskirk*.

Lydney (Gloucester).—Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: *Feathers*)—is a long straggling place, and a port on the *Severn*, with a trade in coal, iron, and timber. Observe large grey forest stone cross in village, 14th-cent. work. *Lydney Park* (Rev. W. H. Bathurst) includes within its limits the site of an important

Roman station. Highly interesting Roman antiquities found in the park are deposited in the museum in the mansion. Two camps, overlooking the Severn, mark the site as a first-class military station. Coach runs twice a day to *Coleford*, 8 m.

LYDSTEP, see *Tenby*.

Lyme Regis (Dorset.). Omnibus 3 times daily from *Azminster* Stat. (L. & S. W. Rly.), 5 m., passing at 4 m. the pretty village of *Uplyme*. Inns: Three Cups; Golden Lion. This town is situated in a most romantic position at the foot of the hills, being built in the hollow and on the slopes of a deep combe, through which flows the small stream of the *Lym* to the sea. It is well supplied with shops, and the hotels and lodging-houses are good. It is seated on a grand coast, which rises E. in the blackest precipices, and W. in broken crags, thickly mantled with wood. It is well sheltered from the N. and E. winds, so that the climate is very mild during the winter; and it is at all times exceedingly healthy. The neighbourhood abounds in beauty and interest. The bathing is good and the sands pleasant, and the force of the sea is broken by the Cobb (*infra*).

The Church (St. Michael), which has been well restored, is a Perp. building of some merit, standing perilously near the edge of the crumbling cliff.

The Cobb, or pier, was probably first constructed in the reign of Edw. I. It has been frequently washed away and restored at a great price. It is a semi-circular structure of great strength, the thick outer wall rising high above the roadway, so as to protect it from the wind and sea. The length is 1179 ft., and its extreme breadth 35 ft. The view from this pier is extremely beautiful, extending across the West Bay to Portland. Close at hand are hills whose bleak bare fronts descend in precipices to the sea, tier upon tier. The most remarkable of these is *Golden Cap*. Above the town rises *Rhodhorn*, its summit pierced by the cutting of *New Passage*, sometimes called the *Devil's Bellows*. To the

geologist the cliffs will be a mine of interest.

Charmouth (Inns: Coach and Horses; George), about 1½ m. E., is a charming village and watering-place, in a lovely situation, with a sprinkling of villas. It consists of one long street, or rather road, situated above the mouth of the *Char*. The road from Lyme skirts the slope of a great hill-crescent, from which there is a beautiful view of Lyme far below on the margin of the sea. One on foot may shorten the distance by a field-path which runs from the Cemetery, a pretty spot on the outskirts of the town. The visitor may also reach Charmouth by the sands, when the tide permits. Amongst the walks in the neighbourhood may be mentioned: to the *Undercliff*, W. of the town. The path proceeds through *Holmbush-field*, commanding a fine view of the coast, and then runs for about a mile along the broken ground as far as *Pinhay House*.

To *Middle Mill*, about a mile up the combe, at the back of the town.

The *Dowlands Landslip* is rather more distant. Take the lane to *Dowland's Farm*, 3 m., where a ticket, price 6d., must be obtained; after which you are allowed to proceed along a cart-road down the cliff. It is remarkable for the extent of ground it devastated, and for the wild scene it created. It occurred at Christmas, 1839, over an area of 40 acres of good land, which has been lost for ever to cultivation. An orchard was roughly transplanted, and 2 cottages moved bodily and deposited with shattered walls at a lower level. The finest views are to be obtained from the brink of the cliffs overhanging the landslip, from the cottage, from the knolls near the sea, and from the E. end of the great chasm, which is situated just W. of the mural precipice.

Ford Abbey, 10 m. N., may be made the object of an excursion from Lyme. (See *Chard*.) Steamers from *Weymouth* occasionally in summer time to Lyme.

Lymington (Hants.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 94 m. from London. Steamer daily, in connection with the railway, to *Yarmouth* (Isle of Wight—

see). *Inns*: Angel; Nag's Head. *Excursions*.—(a) To *Beaulieu Abbey*, 7 m. (see *Southampton*). (b) To *Christchurch*, 12 m. by road; by shore from *Keyhaven*, 4 m. W., it is 2 m. more. The Ch. of Milford 1 m. W. of Keyhaven, and 2 m. S. of main road, is worth a visit. (c) To *Brookenhurst* (the Junc. Stat. for Lymington), 5 m. by road or rail; but the former, past *Boldre* and its ch. and a pleasant part of the New Forest, is to be preferred. There is a capital pike-pond at Sowley, 4 m. from Lymington.

LYMNE, see *Hythe*.

LYMPSTONE, see *Exmouth*.

Lyndhurst (Hants.). Omnibuses meet trains at Lyndhurst-road Stat. (L. & S. W. Rly., 20 min. ride by rail from Southampton), 2½ m. S.W. through the Forest. *Inn*: *Crown. This town, the capital of the New Forest, is a favourite resort of summer visitors. The neighbourhood is full of interest for the entomologist and botanist; and the tourist will find the town an excellent centre for *walks* and *excursions*. The New Forest is estimated to contain about 60,000 acres, half of which is private property. The *Queen's House*, built temp. Chas. II., and now the residence of the Deputy Surveyor of the Forest, contains in the hall (the only part shown to strangers) Rufus's stirrup (?). In the modern Ch. of brick, with white spire, designed by Mr. White, in very good Gothic, observe the flower-carving of the capitals, several monuments, one by Flaxman, and the magnificent fresco by, and the gift of, F. Leighton, R.A. (a native), representing the Parable of the Ten Virgins.

Excursions.—(a) A drive of about 12 m. from this will include some of the finest scenes in the New Forest, by *Minstead*, 1 m. N.; thence by Malwood Castle to *Stoney Cross* (lunch at *Compton Arms Inn*), 3 m. In the hollow, on the N. side of the road, about ½ m. E. of the inn, is the stone which marks the death-spot of Wm. Rufus. A little to the N. and W. of *Rufus's Stone* are the Bracklesham Beds, known to geologists for their beautiful tertiary fossils. From *Stoney Cross* follow the road to *Ringwood* for

2 m.; turn l. through *Boldrewood*, where are the largest old trees in the Forest and a young flowering *Pinetum*, of the newest conifers. Return to Lyndhurst along Christchurch road—by *Cuffnells*, 9 m. (b) Take train to *Brookenhurst Junc.*, 7½ m., and walk from there by *Beaulieu Abbey*, 5 m., or continue by rail to *Lymington*, 5 m.

LYNMOUTH, see *Linton*.

Lynn, King's (Norfolk). Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inns*: *Globe; Duke's Head; Crown; *Cozen's Temperance Hotel. This town, of third importance in Norfolk, stands near the mouth of the Great Ouse. It is about 4 m. from the outfall of the river, and 10 m. from the open sea, called Lynn Deep; the intervening space, or "wash," being occupied by vast sand and mud banks, through which a new and direct channel has been constructed, 4 m. long, as well as a new dock ("Alexandra") of 6½ acres, to which vessels of about 3000 tons can obtain access at any high tide. Of the ancient prosperity and importance of the place there are many traces. Remains of the town-wall and gates; two fine churches; portions of monastic and other buildings; a quaint town-hall, and a custom-house "that might have been imported bodily from Flanders," all indicate the day when ships from Flanders, and from the Hanse Towns of the Baltic, found their way to Lynn. A *silver-gilt cup* and *sword*, said to have been the gift of King John, are still carefully preserved in the custody of the mayor. Here is also the '*Red Book of Lynn*,' said to be the most ancient paper book in existence.

The principal objects of interest may be visited in the following walk. Starting from the Tuesday market-place, walk up Black Goose-street to St. Nicholas's Chapel and back; by Queen-street to the Guildhall and St. Margaret's Church; thence, passing by Gray Friars Steeple, traverse the Mall to Red Mount Chapel. *St. Margaret's* (partially restored), the principal Ch., is said to have been built (1091-1119) by Bishop Herbert Losinga. Portions of the W. front and N. tower may possibly be of his time.

The nave was rebuilt in 1742. The E. window deserves special attention. There is some fine stall-work, temp. Edward III., and within the altar-rails 2 of the finest and largest monumental *brasses* known.

Close to St. Margaret's Church is the *Guildhall*, a Gothic building of the time of Elizabeth, quaint and picturesque, remarkable for its front of black flint and white stone.

St. Nicholas, the second ch. in Lynn, is a chapel dependent on St. Margaret's, erected towards the end of the 14th cent. The tracery of the aisle-windows and of the clerestory is very rich and peculiar. A new and very beautiful altar-frontal deserves special notice. The rich W. door, as well as the S. porch, should be remarked.

The *Grey Friars Steeple* is the sole remaining fragment of the ch. of the Franciscan convent. It consists of a lantern tower 90 ft. high. Nearly opposite is the *Grammar School*. Near the railway terminus begins the *Public Walk* or *Mall*, an avenue of trees, running for some way parallel with the old *town walls*, part of which remain. The walk leads up to the *Chapel of the Red Mount*, a small stone building 3 storeys high. The chapel on the upper floor is a very beautiful specimen of rich Perp. ornament, the details of which deserve attention, though now sadly mutilated. The *South Gate* (about 1437), facing the Esk rivulet, is the only ancient entrance to the town now remaining.

There are several very pleasant walks in the neighbourhood of the town, such as *The Chase*, *Constitution Hill*, and *Goodwin's Fields*. Many visitors drive (hire carriage at the Globe Hotel) to Sandringham (*post*). They are always at liberty to inspect the *church*, infant Prince's tomb, &c. The "Spindrift" steamer makes occasional trips to the Lynn Deep, Hunstanton, St. Edmund's, Boston, &c. Steamers, carrying passengers and cargo, proceed weekly to Hamburg, Hull, Newcastle, and Grangemouth.

About 1 m. rt. of Narborough Stat. ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lynn) is *Narford Hall* (Andrew Fountaine, Esq.), a plain,

substantial mansion, in a park abounding with fine trees. It is remarkable for the collections of paintings, books, MSS., sculptures, enamels, gems, ivories, pottery, coins, bronzes, &c., which it contains, of inappreciable value, and so numerous as to defy description. The collection was originally formed by Sir Andrew Fountaine, chamberlain to Caroline, Queen of Geo. II. The most important collections, however, are the ancient *pottery* and *porcelain*, the *pictures*, and the MSS., which have been increased from time to time by the present proprietor. The *majolica* is quite unequalled in this country, and is surpassed by only one or two collections in the world. The house is not shown without an express order from the proprietor.

At some little distance from the *Terrington Stat.* (G. N. Rly), $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lynn, is the magnificent Perp. *Church of Terrington St. Clement's*. It is of unusual size, of massive construction, and richly decorated. It consists of nave with aisles, central lantern, short transepts, chancel, and detached tower at W. end of N. aisle.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from Terrington Stat. is the *Church of Tilney All Saints*. This is a very fine Norm. and Trans. ch., and the effect on entering at the W. door is most striking. It has been restored with much judgment. In the ch.-yd. are many fine and picturesque ash-trees.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lynn, on the same line of railway, is *Walpole St. Peter's*, a pretty village in a grove of trees. It possesses one of the finest Perp. churches in Norfolk. The S. porch is a fine example of this style. Within, the light open screen-work of wood and the seats with open backs deserve notice. The chancel, much raised above the nave, is a lantern of glass; the space between the windows is occupied by fine and large niches.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *North Wootton Stat.* (G. E. Rly.), 3 m. from Lynn, is *Castle Rising*, very picturesque, and a most interesting place to the archæologist, and certainly the finest example in Norfolk of a mediæval stronghold.

The great Norm. tower stands in the centre of a ballium, or enclosure shut in by high mounds, the remains of fortifications older than the castle. Without the central enclosing mound is a deep fosse, covered with brush-wood, from which rise some magnificent ash-trees. A stone bridge crosses this fosse, and gives admission, through a mouldering and shapeless gateway, to the inner bailey. There is a very fine view from the top of the keep and from the castle mounds.

Close below is seen the *Hall* (Hon. Mrs. Howard) and the *Church*, nestling among very fine trees. The ch. is a very fine example of rich late Norm. work. It has been restored by Salvin. W. of the ch. extends the village green, with a cross on steps (a restoration) in the centre.

2½ m. from *Wolferton* Stat. (6 m. from *Lynn*) is *Sandringham*, the seat of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. In parts the country is very wild, but there is also much rich meadow and pasture, as well as wood and salt-marshes. A district of about 7000 acres, including several neighbouring parishes, was purchased by the Prince of the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper for 220,000*l.* Admission to the park and grounds is only given when the house is unoccupied. For leave apply to E. Beck, Esq., West Newton. The well-known *Norwich Gates* stand at the principal entrance.

Hunstanton is ¾ hr. distant by railway from *Lynn*.

Houghton (Marquis of Cholmondeley, who inherits it from the Walpoles) is 13 m. by road. No railway passes near it. See *Fakenham*.

Lynnton and Lynmouth (Devon.) are situated on the outskirts of Exmoor, amidst the most charming scenery. Lynnton is on high ground, commanding a fine view of the sea and of the dark ridges of Exmoor. Lynmouth is seated at the mouth of the noisy torrents the E. and W. Lyn, which unite close to the sea, and is shut in by a precipice called *Lyn Cliff* and fir-clad heights—a more charming and romantic spot it is difficult to imagine. A week or a fortnight may

well be passed at either of these places. The Valley of Rocks Hotel, and the Royal Castle Hotel, at Lynnton, and the Lyndale Hotel, at Lynmouth, are all good. The route from this point to Hartland (see *Bideford*), by Combe Martin (post), Ilfracombe, and Clovelly (see *Bideford*), embraces the whole of the grand coast scenery of N. Devon. Lynnton and Lynmouth may be conveniently reached from (a) Bristol, *via* Portishead, by steamer, which keeps close to the Somerset and Devon coast, and on its way to Ilfracombe drops passengers at Lynmouth: the voyage is very delightful in summer and autumn months; from Ilfracombe (20 m.); (b) *Barnstaple*, through *Paracombe*, about 20 m.; or (c) by train from Taunton to Watchet or Minehead, thence by coach through Porlock. The distance from Watchet (Inn: Mossman's) to Lynmouth is 24 m. Or the tourist may halt at Williton (*Dunn's Hotel) and take the coach to Lynnton *via* Blue Anchor, 2 m. (large and comfortable Inn), a small watering-place, commanding a beautiful view; Dunster, 3½ m. beyond (Inn: Luttrell Arms, a 16th-cent. house)—see *Bridgewater—Minehead*, 2½ m. (Inns: Duke of Wellington; Feathers), a pleasant little watering-place, with a lovely neighbourhood (visit the Ch. and Quay); thence by a beautiful drive through the hamlet of Holnicote, 2½ m. (the park here is the seat of Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bt.) to, 2 m. beyond, the picturesque vale and village of Porlock (Inn: the Ship). From here the tourist may visit Dunkery, 4 m., the highest point (1668 ft.) of Exmoor; Bossington Beacon (801 ft.); and the romantic hamlet of Culbone, 3 m., with its tiny Ch. Quitting Porlock, the pedestrian should keep along the coast, a rough but romantic road, to Countisbury, by Culbone and Glen-thorne. From Countisbury a rapid descent is made, 1½ m., towards the gorge of Lynmouth. The chief points of interest in the neighbourhood of Lynnton and Lynmouth are:—

1. *Lyndale, Valley of Rocks, Lee Bay.*
2. *Valley of the W. Lyn.*
3. *Hed-*

don's Mouth. 4. *Brendon Valley.* 5. *Glenthorne.* 6. *Porlock* (*vide supra*). 7. *Exmoor.*

No. 1 may be seen in one day. Starting from Lynton, the stranger should descend to Lynmouth through the beautiful grounds of *Lynton Cottage* and of *Glen Lyn*, the latter occupying the ravine through which the W. Lyn rushes under Lyn Cliff; thence past the Lyndale Hotel, up the gorge of the E. Lyn, or *Lyndale* (he should follow the road going, and return through the woods by a path along the rt. bank), to *Waters' Meet*, about 2 m., a lovely spot. From here he may proceed, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther, to *Ilford Bridges* and *Lyn Cliff*. The *Valley of Rocks* is about 1 m. W. of Lynton, and approached by the *North Walk* above the cliff, or by a carriage-road. The former should be selected. After inspecting this wild and interesting spot, and ascending the *Castle Rock*, the walk may be extended $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Lee Bay* and *Lee Abbey* (C. Bailey, Esq.). Nos. 2 and 3 may both be seen on the way to Ilfracombe (see *post*). No. 4—a very favourite excursion—is by the following course. Ascend Lyndale to Ilford Bridges. Take the road on the l. to *Brendon Ch.* Descend into the *Valley of Brendon* (a splendid ravine), and proceed to the Lynton and Porlock road, returning by Countisbury Hill. *Glenthorne* (No. 5), the seat of the Rev. W. S. Halliday, is situated in a singularly romantic dell on the coast, about 5 m. E. for pedestrians, and 8 m. for carriages. No visitor should neglect to explore the paths on the sea-slopes E. of the house. The road to *Porlock* (*Excur.* 6), 13 m., is described above. (7) *Exmoor* occupies an area of about 14 sq. miles, and the visitor should by all means prepare himself for his expedition by a study of Mr. Blackmore's romance of 'Lorna Doone' (Sampson Low and Co.). There is excellent trout-fishing in the Lyns and other streams of Exmoor. Inquire about tickets at Lynton hotels; 2 beds, and 2 tickets for the Oare, Badgeworthy, and Barle waters, may be had at *Simonsbath*, a solitary settlement in a valley of the moor; and

tickets for the Barle may be had at the Red Deer Inn, 2 m. S.E. of that place. The pedestrian may be told of the following walk, which is recommended in a charming little volume, 'Ferry Combes' (1856). To *Simonsbath*, and thence down the Barle to Landacre Bridge and *Withypool* (Inn: Royal Oak); and further down the stream (about 5 m.), between hills, wild and bare on the one side, beautifully wooded on the other, to *Tor's Steps*, an ancient bridge of huge blocks of stone. Then across the hill to *Winsford* (a very good Inn, much patronised by anglers), and by a lane to *Exford*, from which a road leads to the top of Porlock Hill. Descend to Porlock, and return home by *Culbone* and *Glenthorne*. On the road to Ilfracombe, the tourist can explore the course of the *W. Lyn*, and that remarkable valley opening to the sea at *Heddon's Mouth*, about 6 m. To do this, he should pass through the *Valley of Rocks*, *Lee Bay*, and *Woodabay*, near *Martinhoe*; or proceed along the carriage-way by the valley of the W. Lyn and over a moor. This route is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. longer and less interesting than that by Lee Bay. From *Heddon's Mouth* (the Hunter's Inn, where pedestrians may very well pass a night) a steep zigzag road leads through fine woods to the hamlet of *Trentishoe* (notice the diminutive ch.), and thence the tourist should cross the hills to (6 m.) *Combe Martin* (Inn: King's Arms), where the ch. is a most interesting old battlemented building. The carriage-road from here to Ilfracombe (3 m.) passes through *Berry-narbor*, the ch. of which is worth notice; but the pedestrian is recommended to keep along the coast (about 3 m.) by *Watermouth*, a beautiful spot, and *Smallmouth*, the latter remarkable for its 2 caverns.

LYPIATT PARK, see *Stroud*.

Lytham (Lanc.)—Stats., L. & N. W. Rly.; L. & Y. Rly.; and Wyre Vall. Branch (Inns: Clifton Arms H.; Queen's H.)—is a modern bathing-place on the estuary of the Ribble, in favour with those who like quiet and a pure and mild air. A fine pier,

900 ft. long, affords an excellent promenade. The views of the opposite coast of Southport are very pretty. Steamers to *Southport* and *Blackpool* daily during the season; also cheap excursions by rail to *Blackpool* and *Fleetwood*.

LYVEDEN, see *Oundle*.

MABLETHORPE, see *Alford*.

Macclesfield (Chesh.), Stat., 150 m. from London, L. & N. W. Rly.; also N. Staffs. Rly., and Manch., Sheff. and Linc. Rly. to Manchester. *Inn*: Macclesfield Arms. A busy town, engaged principally in the manufacture of silk. *Excursions*.—

(a) Walk to Alderley Edge Stat., 5 m. (*Inn*: **Queen's H.), by Mottram St. Andrew's Common. The great attraction is *Alderley Edge*, a steep and beautiful curving cliff, 650 ft. high and 2 m. in length. *Alderley Park* is the seat of Ld. Stanley of Alderley. (b) To *Buxton*, 12 m. E., by the *Cat and Fiddle Inn*, and over *Axe Edge*.

Stockport (Junc.) is distant 12 m. by rail (*Inns*: George, nearest the station; Buckley Arms), and is beautifully situated on the steep banks of the Mersey, which here divides Cheshire from Lancashire.

Machynlleth (Montgomery.), Stat., 223 m. from Euston-square or Paddington, *via* Shrewsbury; 3½ hrs. by rail from Shrewsbury, and 1 hr. from Aberystwith; included in L. & N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inns*: **Lion; Herbert Arms; Unicorn. An unusually good specimen of a Welsh town, being clean, well built, and situated in the midst of charming scenery, near the confluence of the Dulas and Dovey. It is believed to be the *Maglona* of the Romans. From its central situation the tourist will be enabled to diverge by rail to Aberystwith, Newtown, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Aberdovey, Towyn, and Dolgelley; it also stands high as a fishing station.

Excursions.—To *Dolgelley*, 16 m. Proceeding through the beautiful vale of the Dulas, at 5 m. is *Braich Goch*, where is a small roadside inn; ½ m. further is *Corys*, whence it is 2½ m. to *Minfordd*; hence it is 8 m., passing

Cross Foxes Inn and the Torrent Walk, to *Dolgelley*. A pedestrian may vary this route by diverging rt. near *Aber-corrays*, and taking the bridle-road over the hills and through the valley of the *Llefeni*, and falling into the main road at the turnpike, about 2 m. short of *Minfordd*. From *Minfordd* the tourist may visit the small and beautiful mountain lake of *Llyn-y-cae* 1½ m. distant, and the famous fishing lake of *Tal-y-llyn* (good Hotel and boats on the lake), about 2 m. distant; hence he who does not wish to return to *Machynlleth* may take rail direct to *Towyn*. To *Towyn* 14 m. by *Pennal* and *Aberdovey*; at 2 m. the river is crossed at *Pont-ar-Dyfi*; ½ m. further, on rt., is *Pantlludw* (L. Ruck, Esq.), in grounds of which is a magnificent yew-tree 32 ft. in girth; 2 m. further on is the lovely village of *Pennal*, supposed to have been a Roman station; thence 2 roads lead to *Towyn*. The tourist is recommended to take the longer and more beautiful, which leads by a lovely drive of 5½ m. to the pleasant little watering-place of *Aberdovey*; hence a beautiful 4 m., pretty close to the sea, lead to the cleanly little watering-place of *Towyn* with its fine bathing sands. To *Aberystwith*, 18 m. At 4 m. the *Llyfnant* is crossed at *Pont Llyfnant*, a little beyond which a road runs 1.5 m. up the stream to *Pistyll-y-llyn*, a fine waterfall which dashes over the naked rocks from a great height; about 1 m. beyond the fall is *Llyn Pen Rhaiadr*, situated in magnificent scenery on very high ground to N.W. of *Plinlymmon*; it is a good fishing lake, and tickets for fishing may be obtained from Mr. Thomas, chemist, *Machynlleth*; a much shorter route (6 m.) is to leave the town due S., and proceed across country to *Pistyll-y-llyn*, whence a narrow winding path by the side of the precipice may be followed to the lake; about 1 m. beyond *Pont Llyfnant*, on l., is *Glandyfi Castle* (E. Jeffreys, Esq.), magnificently placed on high rock overlooking the *Dyfi* and the sea; 1 m. further on is *Eghwysfach*, whence the road skirts the demesne of *Park*

Lodge, and passes 4 m. to hamlet of Tre'r Ddol; $\frac{3}{4}$ m. on rt. is *ch.* of *Llancynfelin*; about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Tre'r Ddol, on the rising ground called Pensarn Ddu, on l., is *Tre Taliesin*, supposed to be the burial-place of the bard; the cairn, in centre of which is the cistvaen, or grave, is about 135 ft. in circumference; 2 or 3 m. farther up the mountain are some Druidical circles, and about 7 m. beyond these the British fortress of Moel-y-gaer; 2 m. beyond Tre Taliesin the river Lery is crossed at hamlet of *Talybont*, 1 m. to rt. of which is the beautifully situated *Ch.* of *Llanvihangel-geneu'r-glyn*; about 3 m. beyond Talybont is *Rhyd-y-pennau*, where the Borth-road comes in, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond which is the large camp of *Yr Hen Gaer* on hill overlooking Bow-street (Stat.); hence it is about 3 m. to Aberystwith; this last may also be reached by way of Aderdovey (see above), by taking ferry thence to *Ynyslas*, whence the rail may be taken, or the road of about 6 m. which passes through Borth and joins above route at *Rhyd-y-pennau*. To *Llanidloes*, 19 m., one of the wildest and bleakest routes in the county between the Plinlymmon and Aran ranges. To *Dinas Mowddwy* (see).

Distances (by rail).—Barmouth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Dolgelly, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; Towyn, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; Tal-y-llyn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Aderdovey, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; Borth, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Aberystwith, 1 hr.; Dinas Mowddwy, 1 hr.; Llanbrynmair, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Caersws, 1 hr.; Llanidloes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Newtown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Welshpool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

MADINGLEY, see *Cambridge*.

MADRON, see *Penzance*.

MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND, see *Egham*.

MAIDEN BOWER, see *Dunstable*.

MAIDEN CASTLE, see *Dorchester*.

Maidenhead (Berks.), Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: *Lewis's (late Skindle's) H., Maidenhead Bridge; Thames H.; Bear; White Hart. This town is devoid of objects of interest, but the river and beauty of the surrounding scenery make it attractive. The modern *ch.* of *Boyne Hill* (in the parish of Bray) deserves a visit for the sake of its glass, its carvings, and

its reminiscences of religious controversies.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Maidenhead, on the rt. bank of the river, is the *Church of Bray*, a large building of E.-E. and Dec. style, with a Perp. tower of stone and flint. It contains some good *brasses* from 1378 to 1594, but its chief celebrity in common estimation arises from its versatile vicar, Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who is described by Fuller as living under Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and being "first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again." On being taxed by one with being a turncoat, and an unconstant changeling—"Not so," said he, "for I have always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die the Vicar of Bray."

Jesus Hospital, founded by Wm. Goddard, 1627, for forty poor persons, is a very picturesque quadrangle of brick almshouses. There is an old chapel, and the statue of the founder remains over the entrance.

1 m. further down the river is *Monkey Island* and *Hotel*, so called from a pavilion (now the Inn) built there by the 3rd Duke of Marlborough, covered in the inside with paintings of monkeys, by Clermont, in various ludicrous attitudes. (See also *Thames*.)

2 m. W. of Bray are the remains of the picturesque manor-house of Ockwells, or Ockholt, temp. Hen. VII. (now a farmhouse), which much resembles the timber halls of Cheshire.

Shottesbrooke Park (C. R. Vansittart, Esq.), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bray, contains the most beautiful Gothic *Church* in the county; it is pure Dec., and quite a miniature cathedral, cruciform, surmounted by a spire.

The fine tracery of the E. window deserves especial notice, as also the external masonry of square close-jointed flint. The *ch.* was built 1337, by Sir Wm. Trussell, who also founded a college here.

MAIDS MORETON, see *Buckingham*.

Maidstone (Kent). Stats., S. E. and L. C. & D. Rlys. *Inns*: Mitre; Star; Bell; Queen's Head. New Inn; Victoria. The principal

town of West Kent, and the assize town for the whole county. It stretches upwards from both banks of the river Medway. Pop. 27,000. The principal thoroughfares, High-street, King-street, Week-street, and Gabriel's-hill, are very handsome and interesting. Gabled houses and the decorated fronts give them a somewhat picturesque character.

The main objects of interest in Maidstone are the ancient archiepiscopal *Palace*; the *Church*; and the *College* adjoining. The very large and important *Church* (restored by Carpenter in 1860) is Perp. throughout. The chancel still contains 28 stalls of carved oak for the members of the College. The richly painted chancel screen should be noticed. The sedilia are fine and elaborately ornamented, but defaced. S. of the ch., and stretching down toward the river, is the *College*, belonging to the Earl of Romney. It consists of a gateway tower, a long range of rooms between it and the river, terminated by a second tower, parts of the Master's house, a ruined tower adjoining it, and a second or back gateway. From the top of the tower there is a fine view over the town and river.

N. of the church is the ancient *Palace*, tolerably perfect, and still occupied as a dwelling-house.

Of higher interest than the palace is a long range of outbuildings on the opposite side of the road, which seem to have originally formed part of the offices. These buildings are now used for stables and tan-stores. They are probably of earlier date than any portion of the palace.

A very picturesque view of the church and palace may be obtained from the river bank below.

In St. Faith-street is *Chillington House*, which is in the style of the early part of the 16th cent., and is worth a visit. It is now the *Public Museum*.

About 1 m. E. of the town is the Mote (Earl of Romney). The Park, of 600 acres, is fine, and contains some grand old oaks and beeches.

Good fishing may be had here, with permission.

Many interesting *excursions* may be made from Maidstone. The chief points in the immediate neighbourhood may be visited in a long *walk* to *Allington Castle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence to *Boxley Abbey* and *Boxley*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., returning across *Penenden Heath*. The round will be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. Take the towing-path on the right bank of the river. The Castle is on the l. bank; but immediately opposite is a good country *Inn* (The Gibraltar), where a ferry-boat is always ready. The existing remains of the Castle are considerable and well deserve a visit. Recrossing the river, the Rochester road may be followed through *Sandling*, and the tourist may find his way along the bank of a stream to *Boxley Abbey* (Rev. E. Balston), and return to Maidstone by *Penenden Heath*.

Malling Abbey and the British remains at *Addington* (8 m. W.) may be visited in an excursion. A pleasant road under the woods of Malling will bring us to *Ditton*, and thence to *East Malling*, the Ch. of which is of interest. From E. Malling, *West*, or *Town Malling* is reached. The remains of Malling Abbey are full of interest. They contain portions from Norm. to late Perp. Proceeding through *Offham*, we reach *Addington*; the position of the ch., on a wooden hillock, is very picturesque. The hillock itself, a remarkable cone of earth, is one of several which exist in the S. part of the parish. These "pyramids" are probably artificial, and possibly contain stone cromlechs. Return to Maidstone by *Ryars* and *Leyborne*. The ch. of the latter place deserves a visit.

Leeds Castle (inherited from the Yorkshire Fairfaxes by Wykeham Martin family), 5 m. on the Ashford road, is the great attraction of this part of Kent. It stands in the centre of a wide park, finely wooded. Its crown of towers and turrets rises from the midst of a broad sheet of water, forming a moat. The main fortress dates from the 13th cent.,

but much of the present building is modern. The moat, or lake, surrounds three small islands (excellent fishing, but permission must be obtained). On one are the remains of the barbiean, and adjoining the castle mill. On another the gatehouse and one wing of the castle. On the third, the principal mass of the castle.

In the hamlet of Nash, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the castle, is *Battle Hall* (now a farmhouse) which should be visited. The hall and one wing are of the 14th cent. The village of *Leeds* is picturesque, and in it is a small house, now a farm, which perhaps dates from early in the 15th cent.

A pleasant excursion may be made through the village of *Loose* to *Linton*, 4 m. S. *Linton Place* (Viscount Holmesdale) deserves a visit for the sake of its noble view.

MAINDEE, see *Newport* (Mon.).

Maldon (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly., $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Witham Junc. *Inns*: King's Head, in High-street; Blue Boar. This ancient borough and port stands on a steep eminence on the S. side of the river Chelmer, which is joined just below the town by the Blackwater river. The river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen. The town is chiefly interesting as the scene of a great battle which took place in 991, between the Northmen (probably Norwegians) and Brihtnoth, Ealdorman of Essex.

All Saints' Church has a peculiar triangular tower, the only one so shaped in the kingdom. There is a very fine early Dec. east window, circ. 1280. Near the *Ch.* is the *Town Hall*, a building of the reign of Hen. VII. *St. Mary's Tower* was partly rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The lower part is Norm. with Roman tiles.

W. of the town is a *Camp* of 24 acres, attributed to Edward the Elder. The *Church of Heybridge*, a suburb of Maldon, is massive Norm. 1 m. W. are the interesting remains of *Beleigh Abbey*, founded in 1180, for Premonstratensian canons.

At *Tolleshunt-Magna*, about 5 m. N.E. of Maldon, is an embattled brick gate-house with four turrets, a frag-

ment of the old manor-house of the Beckenhams. The gateway is of the 15th cent. The corner of Essex between the Blackwater and the Crouch, contains near its N.E. point, *Bradwell*, of great interest to archæologists as the site of the Roman *Othona*.

MALHAM, see *Skipton*.

MALLING, see *Maidstone*.

MALLWYD, see *Dinas Mowddwy*.

Malmesbury (Wilts.)—20 min. by train from Dauntsey Stat., G. W. Rly.; 10 m. N. of Chippenham, to which the omnibus runs every afternoon, returning in the morning. The Minety Stat. of the Cheltenham Rly. is 7 m. distant. *Inns*: King's Arms; George. This is a decayed town. It is remarkable for its *Abbey-Church*, one of the most valuable architectural relics in England.

In the market there is a *cross* (Perp. Gothic). It is octagonal in form, with flying buttresses supporting a pinnacle bearing sculptures. The groined roof is rich. The view of the town and abbey ruins is good from almost all points. There is a steep slope to the N., and from the rising ground opposite the effect is very fine. The *Abbey Ch.* is the fragment of a building which, when perfect, must have stood very high among our ecclesiastical edifices. Its plan was of the fullest cathedral type, and its scale surpassed several churches of cathedral rank, while its architecture is of a very high degree of merit. Originally it was a complete cross ch. with central and W. towers. The portion now in use consists of the 6 eastern out of the 9 bays of the nave, walled up at the E. end. The external elevation of the nave is very fine, chiefly from the great height of the clerestory, a decorated addition, and the fine series of pinnacles and flying buttresses. The most striking feature of the ch. is the S. porch, "of surpassing richness, the profusion of ornament-work exceeding that of any other part of the building."

To the N.E. of the ch. is an Elizabethan house built on the substructure of part of the abbey buildings, probably the abbot's house. There are several other fragments of antiquity

in and about Malmesbury. The *Corporation Almshouse*, at the S.E. end of the town, includes a pointed arch walled up, and part of a hospice of St. John of Jerusalem.

Charlton Park (Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., is a stately old mansion, of Jacobean architecture. The E. front was added in 1773. The W. front is attributed to *Inigo Jones*. The open court in the centre has been roofed over and converted into a hall. Here are many interesting portraits, curious as historical memorials, rather than fine as works of art. There are besides some very good paintings by old masters.

MALPAS, see *Truro*.

Malvern, Great, and Malvern Wells (Worcest.)—Stats. G. W. (128 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London) and Midl. Rlys. *Inns*: **Abbey H. (excellent), near the Abbey Ch.; Imperial, adjoins the station; **Foley Arms; Belle Vue; both up the hill on the old road. This fashionable watering-place, 520 ft. above the sea-level, is delightfully situated on the slope of a group of hills. It is much resorted to on account of the beauty of its situation, the purity and salubrity of its air, the agreeable diversity of its scenery, and the medicinal quality of its springs. Its fine chain of hills runs N. and S. in a right line nearly 9 m., the principal summits being the N. hill 1151 ft. above the Severn, the most picturesque; the Worcestershire Beacon, 1444 ft. and the Herefordshire Beacon, 1370 ft. Their highest point is covered with verdure. Nearly 1700 varieties of plants have been found on this range, which is especially rich in its botany.

St. Anne's Well, a favourite resort of water drinkers, on the flank of the Worcestershire Beacon, is supposed to possess medicinal qualities.

Malvern Priory, of which the *Abbey-gate* and the *Refectory* alone remain, was during the middle ages one of the most flourishing conventual establishments in the western counties.

The Church, formerly that of the Priory, has undergone an efficient structural restoration under *Sir G. G.*

Scott; it is a large and handsome cruciform structure, a mixture of Norm. and Perp., with an elegant central tower. The noble E. window of the chancel is a very fine Perp. composition. The windows contain some very beautiful specimens of painted glass.

The *Museum* is especially rich in specimens of bones of the mammoth and other extinct mammalia found in the locality, and there is also a well-arranged collection at the Messrs. Burrows', the chemists.

A favourite *Excursion* is to *The Rhydd* (Sir E. H. Lechmere, Bt.), 4 m., rebuilt in Italian style. It contains some valuable paintings by Rembrandt, Murillo, Vandyck, and others; also a fine collection of miniatures.

Cowleigh Park is a favourite resort of equestrian and pedestrian visitors. The geologist will find especial objects of interest amid the picturesque scenery of its wooded hills.

At *Malvern Link* (Stat.), about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from Gt. Malvern, there is a good hotel. *West Malvern* (Hotel: Westminster Arms) is a village, principally consisting of detached villas. The drive by N. Malvern, through the village, returning by the *Wytche* road, about 6 m., should not be omitted.

The Church at Mathon, 3 m. W., behind the range of the hills, is of some interest.

Malvern Wells (Stat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). *Es-sington's Hotel*, and the *Wells Boarding-house*—both on the eastern side of the hill—command views over the extensive plain and the distant picturesque scenery. *Admiral Benbow Inn* for travellers *en route*.

The neat E.-E. Ch., erected 1837, is prettily situated.

1 m. *Little Malvern Court* (C. M. Berington, Esq.) is placed upon the site of an old Priory, built late in the 12th cent. The present building is of some antiquity, and forms a quaint group of gables, with a tower in the corner. The church, rebuilt on an ancient site, 1482, retains the tower, chancel, and some walls. The belfry is elegantly panelled, and, though now shorn of its battlements, bears traces

of its original beauty: there is some good woodwork in the ch., and ancient stained glass of the highest interest.

There is a pleasant walk, in summer-time, from Little Malvern, by the base of the Herefordshire Beacon, and across Castle Merton Common to *Birtsmorton Court*, a timbered mansion of 16th-cent. date, now a farmhouse.

Upton-on-Severn, Stat., 6½ m. on the line to Birmingham (*Inn*: *White Lion*), owes its importance to its position on the Severn, navigable here for vessels of 110 tons. Boats can be hired for either fishing or for aquatic excursions. The *White Lion* is the hostelry mentioned by Fielding in his novel of 'Tom Jones.'

1 m. W. on a rising lawn sloping to the river is *Ham Court* (C. Andrew, Esq.), erected 1797, containing a valuable library and collection of paintings, including a very remarkable landscape by *Cuyp*.

The cathedral towns of *Worcester* and *Hereford* may be visited from Great Malvern in about half an hour by train.

MANATON, see *Bovey Tracey*.

Manchester (Lancas.)—Rail *Stats.* (a) *London-road*, joint Stat. of L. & N. W. Rly. for Birmingham and London; the Manc. Sheff. & Linc. Rly. for Sheffield and Hull; the Gt. North. Rly. for Retford and Peterborough; and the Midland Rly. for Matlock and Derby. (b) *Victoria Stat.* for L. & N. W. Rly., to Leeds and Liverpool; the Gt. West. Rly., to Chester and Shrewsbury; and the Lanc. & York. Rly. to Rochdale, Bolton, and Preston. (c) *Oxford-road Stat.* for Altrincham and Mid-Cheshire line. *Inns*: Queen's H.; **Palatine, Waterloo, Royal, Albion, Clarence, Trevelyan (temperance). *Post Office* in Brown-street.

Manchester, the cotton metropolis of England, and the next largest city to London, is a place of very great interest and importance. It is traversed by three streams, the *Irwell*, which separates it from the borough of *Salford*, the *Irk*, and *Medlock*. All are of the foulest description, being lined by mills and dye-works, which empty their refuse into the

streams, and which, together with large iron, engineering, and machine works, give employment to the great bulk of the people. The visitor should walk through the city, and notice the chief streets; huge palatial warehouses, busy as hives, and bursting with goods; the crowds of operatives that pour in and out at certain hours; the carts called *lurries* laden with bales of cotton; the intense air of business that marks every face during the limited period (9-5) of the working hours. And yet the bulk of the spinning trade is not carried on so much in Manchester as in the neighbouring towns, but it is rather the market or business centre where all the great merchants and manufacturers congregate, and where all purchases and sales are concluded. To see either *mills* or *warehouses*, an order or introduction must be obtained, as there is an objection to strangers entering without them. It is well worth a visit to *Shude-hill* on Saturday evenings to see the "hands" marketing.

Starting from the *London-road Stat.*, visit the northern half of the city first. Piccadilly is a large open space, in the centre of which is the *Infirmary*. In front are statues of the late Duke of Wellington, Watt, Dalton, and Sir R. Peel. At the bottom of Market-street, the main thoroughfare, is the *Exchange*, a splendid building of vast area. The best time to see the public room is on cotton-market days (Tuesdays and Fridays), when it is one mass of business men from all parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. At the end of Victoria-street, facing the Irwell, is the *Cathedral* commonly known as "t'owd church." The chief features of this fine Perp. building are the tower and the double aisles, which give it a width of 112 ft. It was founded in 1421 as a collegiate church by Thos. Delawarre, and became a cathedral when the bishopric of Manchester was established, 1848. In the choir are some excellent tabernacle work and grotesque carvings on miserere seats. *Monuments*.—Statue to Humphrey Cheetham, by *Theed*. Altar-tomb in Ely Chapel to Bishop Stanley, warden in 1481, and others

by *Westmacott and Bailey*. The service is daily and choral. On Sundays, notice the great length of the lists of marriage banns, most of which are celebrated on Monday. On the N. side of the Cathedral, in Hunt's Bank, is *Cheetham's Hospital and Library* (free admission within certain hours, stated on the gate), founded 1451, by Humphrey Cheetham, merchant, as a free-school. It contains an interesting old hall with dais and screen, and a library of 30,000 vols., many of them very rare. Pass on rt. the Victoria Rly. Stat. A little way up Great Ducie-street are the *Assize Courts*, a splendid pile, by *Waterhouse* (1864), at a cost of 100,000*l.*, of mixed E.-E. and Dec. styles. The adornments are florid and very rich. Notice the entrance-hall and the carved-stone screen, and the N. window of the *Gt. Hall*, which illustrates the signing of *Magna Charta*. Behind the Courts is the large new *Prison*. Return to New Bridge-street, and cross the Irwell into Salford, the streets of which will have to be threaded for a mile up to the *Peel Park* on a rising bank overlooking the river. Within it are the Salford Library and a good general Museum. Notice the Victoria arch, a wrought-iron gateway, in memory of the Queen's second visit in 1857. Return by omnibus as far as the *Salford Stat.* Cross the river, and proceed by Bridge-street, and John Dalton-street, to Albert-square, where is the new *Town Hall*, designed by *Waterhouse*, one of the most magnificent buildings of its class in England. In front of it is the monument to the late Prince Consort. Thence to Mosley-street, in which are the *Athenæum* and *Royal Institution*, both by *Barry*. The latter contains casts of the Elgin Marbles and a statue of Dalton, the discoverer of the atomic theory, by *Chantrey*. At the bottom of Mosley-street is *St. Peter's Ch.* (good choral service), 2 theatres, the *Concert Hall*, in which high-class concerts are given, the *Young Men's Christian Association* (formerly the Museum building), and the *Free Trade Hall*, a fine assembly-room, holding 5000 people, standing on the site of that

building of historic fame, where free-trade was hatched and nurtured into maturity under the auspices of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and the Anti-Corn-Law League. At rt. angles at one end of Peter-street are the remains of the once busy thoroughfare of *Deansgate*, and, at the other, commences the long *Oxford-road*, in which are the *Atlas Works* of Sharp, Stewart, and Co., where hundreds of locomotives are annually turned out. Higher up, beyond the *Oxford-road Stat.*, is the now famous *Owens College*, founded by John Owens in 1846, in connection with the University of London. The present handsome building, designed by *Waterhouse*, was opened by the Duke of Devonshire, in 1873. All *Saints' Ch.* is a fine modern ch. at the junction of the Stretford and Oxford-roads. The return to Piccadilly should be by Portland-street, in which are the warehouses of Sir Jas. Watts and others, among the finest buildings in the city. Should the visitor wish to see where wealthy Manchester lives, he must go to the suburbs of Broughton, Cheetham Hill, Pendleton, Swinton, Greenheys, and Whalley Range, while the poorest neighbourhoods will be found in Oldham-road and Ancoats, and more especially in Angel Meadow. Besides the Peel Park are the following places of recreation: the *Queen's Park*, on the Rochdale-road; the *Phillips' Park*, near Ancoats; the *Zoological Gardens*, at Bellevue; the *Botanical Gardens*, at Trafford.

Pomona Gardens, at Old Trafford, 2 m., with its horse and cattle shows and exhibitions of all kinds; and the *Alexandra Park*, with its aquarium, one of the best in England, are places of fashionable resort.

Distances.—London, 189 m.; Birmingham, 76; Chester, 40; Stockport, 6; Liverpool, 30; Preston, 31; Bolton, 11; Buxton, 31.

Manningtree (Essex). Stat. (Junc. for *Harwich*), Gt. E. Rly., nearly 1 m. W. of the town. *Inn*: White Hart. The town stands on the estuary of the Stour. In the Ch., rebuilt 1616, is a monument to *Thomas Ormond*, burnt during the

Marian persecution for refusing to attend mass. At *East Bergholt* (Suffolk), about 3 m., is a large handsome Perp. Ch. of flint and stone, with much rich panelling. The clerestory is unusually developed. The N. doorway and the completed portion of the tower, deserve special notice. Constable, the landscape painter, was born here in 1776. He describes the place as "pleasantly situated in the most cultivated part of Suffolk." About 3 m. N. of E. Bergholt is *Holton St. Mary Ch.*, Early Dec. (chancel and nave) Perp. (tower). About 2 m. W. of E. Bergholt is *Stratford*, a village with water-mills and several villas scattered about it, and from which Constable drew many subjects for his pencil. It has a handsome Perp. Ch. (the chancel Dec.)

Mistley (Stat.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is a large village with a quay, forming an extension of the port of Manningtree.

At *Mistley Thorn*, lower down the river, is a Church, completed in 1777, "an unique building of the Doric order," with two domes. In the parish of *Wickes* (Bradfield Stat.) was a small house of Benedictine nuns. Scanty remains of the foundations may still be traced. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1740. The belfry, a curious structure of wood, resembling that at Wrabness, is some yards from the ch., and contains a single bell. *Wrabness* is a village pleasantly overlooking the estuary of the Stour (the belfry here is of the same character as that of Wickes—a low square framework of wood).

The next station (5 m.) is *Dovercourt* (see *Harwich*).

MANORBEER, see *Tenby*.

Mansfield (Notts.)—Stat. Midland Rly. *Inn*: Swan H. Is a thriving town on the border of Sherwood Forest, where Henry II. used to come and hunt. The *King's Mill*, where he visited the miller of Mansfield, is 1 m. S.W., in a deep glen, but the house is modern. In the centre of the town is a Gothic memorial to Lord Geo. Bentinck.

Excursions.—(a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Hardwick Hall* (Duke of Devonshire). A conveyance must be taken from Mansfield, or the pedestrian may take a shorter

road from *Pleasley*, which runs up the valley of the little river *Meden*. *Hardwick*, built by Elizabeth of Shrewsbury (Bess of Hardwick), is a fine Elizabethan mansion, scarcely altered and still habitable; it is remarkable for the great number of windows which makes it look like a big lantern. In the lofty hall is a statue, by *Westmacott*, of Mary Queen of Scots, who was imprisoned here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The walls of the council-chamber (65 ft. long) are covered with a stucco frieze representing a stag-hunt. The tapestry in the drawing-room tells the story of Esther and Ahasuerus, and the tapestry in the state room that of Ulysses. Queen Mary's bed is in a chamber over which are the letters M. R. The picture gallery contains many portraits of historical, though not of artistic, value. The most interesting are Mary Q. of Scots in the 10th year of her captivity, Queen Elizabeth, Bess of Hardwick, Sir T. More, Lady Jane Grey, Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, by Vandyck, &c. Near the mansion are the ivy-covered ruins of old *Hardwick Hall*, built in the reign of Henry VII. The giant's chamber is so called from 2 big statues over the fireplace. From Hardwick the pedestrian can walk across country to Clay Cross Stat. on the Midland main line, about 5 m. (b) 3 m. N.E. to *Clipstone*, where are the Duke of Portland's irrigation meadows and canal, constructed at a cost of 80,000*l.*; they are most interesting. 2 m. further E. are the ruins of *King John's Palace*; hence to Ollerton (see). 8 m. N., Bolsover Castle (see). $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail is Linby Stat., whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Newstead Abbey* (see).

To *Workop* (see), 12 m. N. by Sherwood Forest.

MAPLEDURHAM, see *Thames*.

MAPPLETON, see *Dovedale*.

MARAZION, see *Penzance*.

March (Camb.)—Junc. Stat. Gt. E. Rly.; also Gt. Northern to Spalding. *Inns*: Griffin; White Hart. The Ch. of *St. Wendreda* is worth visiting for the sake of its nave roof, which is one of the richest of its class.

The modern and bad chancel has been pulled down, and a new one, in excellent taste, built at the cost of the present rector, the Rev. J. W. Green. W. Smith, London, architect. At the same time (1875) the ch. was restored.

Distances by rail.—*Ely*, 15½ m.; *Peterboro'*, 14½ m.; *Wisebeach*, 9 m.; *Whittlesea* (for Thorney Abbey), 9½ m.

MARCHINGTON, see *Uttoxeter*.

MARDALE GREEN, see *Penrith*.

Margate (Kent), Stats. S. E. Rly. (90 m. from London) and L. C. & D. Rly. Steamers also from London in summer time. *Inns*: Cliftonville; White Hart; York; Duke's Head; Elephant; Carlton.

A very healthy watering-place, with excellent sands and bathing (bathing machines were invented and first used here about 1750), situated near the N. E. extremity of the I. of Thanet. In summer-time it is thronged with visitors, chiefly from London. Ascending the high ground from the Pier is reached the pleasant and much frequented promenade fronting Fort Crescent and Cliftonville. At low water it is a delightful ramble along the sands below this. In the same direction, 3½ m. S. E. from Margate, and passing 3 m. *Kingsgate*, is the *North Foreland* with its Lighthouse always open to visitors. The return may be made from *Broadstairs* or *Ramsgate* Stats. The *Pier* at Margate 900 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, is also a very favourite resort. The principal Churches are the parish Ch. (*St. John's*), about ½ m. from pier at S. end of the town, containing some fine brasses and a richly carved font (temp. Hen. VII.); *Trinity Ch.*, with fine organ and tower (135 ft. high), built at expense of the Trinity House as a landmark: *St. Paul's*, Cliftonville. The *Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary* is at Westbrook, ½ m. from the town W. and on the road to the new and rapidly increasing watering-place, *Westgate-on-Sea*, ½ an hour's stroll from Margate along the cliffs.

Excursions.—*Daundelyon*, 1½ m. W. in village of *Garlinge*. Of the older mansion the gateway alone remains (temp. circ. Hen. IV.); thence to

Birchington (Stat.) Ch., 2 m. beyond, containing some interesting brasses, returning by *Hengrove*, 1 m. S. E. of *Daundelyon*, and *Salmeston*, ¼ m. from Margate.

Distances.—*Ramsgate*, 4½ m.; *Broadstairs*, 3 m.; *Reculvers* (see *Herne Bay*), 9 m.; *Canterbury*, 16 m.; *Dover*, 21 m.; *Minster*, 5 m.

MARKENFIELD HALL, see *Ripon*.

MARKET BOSWORTH, see *Hinckley*.

Market Drayton (Salop), Stat. Gt. W. and N. Staff. Rlys. (*Inn*: Corbet Arms)—is a quiet little town, containing a good Ch. with Norm. work. *Excursion* 3 m. on Stafford road to *Blore Heath*, where a great battle between the Lancaster and York parties in 1459 ended in the defeat of the Lancastrians.

Market Harborough (Leic.), Stat. Midl. Rly. and L. & N. W. Rly. (Blisworth Junc. & Stamford branch)—*Inns*: Angel; Three Swans; George; Peacock—is a favourite resort of hunting men in winter. The Ch. (14th cent. and restored) has a beautiful broach spire. It was built by John of Gaunt as a penance for his intrigue with Kath. Swynford, whom he afterwards married. The geologist should make an excursion to *Nevill Holt*, 3 m. from Medbourne Bridge Stat. (L. & N. W. Rly.), where there is an extensive bed of oolitic iron-ore.

Other *Excursions* should be made to *Rothwell*, 7 m. (or from *Desboro'*, Stat.), where is a very ancient Ch. formerly a monastery; to *Rushton* Stat. for *Rushton Hall*. Notice singular building in the Park, called "the Triangle." *Naseby*, 5 m., the site of the memorable defeat of Chas. I. by Fairfax, 1645, is on N. side of the village.

Good fishing may be had in *Saddington Lake*, 7 m.

Marlborough (Wilts.). Stat. Gt. W. Rly. on the Downs outside the town. *Inns*: Castle & Ball, best; Ailesbury Arms. A quaint old-fashioned town, pleasantly situated in a valley of the chalk range, on the river Kennet and the old Bath road.

The town consists principally of one

fine wide street, of large and well-built houses.

At the W. end stand St. Peter's Ch. and *Marlborough College*; in the grounds of the latter is a famous *Druidical mound*. At the E., St. Mary's Ch. and the Town Hall.

The College occupies the site of the Norm. Castle, a royal residence during several reigns, and the country seat of Lord Seymour, an adherent of Chas. I. When a guest of the Countess of Hertford, Thomson wrote a part of his 'Seasons' here; and after the conversion of the Castle into an Inn, Lord Chatham stayed here some weeks in 1767. The visitor should inspect the "Bradley Memorial Hall," opened in 1874 to the memory of a former master.

The Ch. of *Preshute* (partially rebuilt), 1 m. S.W., contains a black basalt font of remarkable size, of the early half of the 12th cent., in which tradition tells that King John and other royal personages were baptized.

The chief objects of interest in the neighbourhood of Marlborough are (1) Martensell Hill and the Wansdyke; (2) Savernake Forest; (3) Littlecote.

Excursions:—

(a) *The Devil's Den, Avebury and Silbury Hill*. The distance to Avebury is 6 m. Leaving the town by the Devizes road, with the Kennet on the l., at $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. we have the entrance to *Clatford Bottom* on our rt. through a gate opposite the farmhouse of Clatford; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. up this winding grass-clad combe is the cromlech or sepulchre called the *Devil's Den*. It is about 10 ft. high, consisting of a slab stone some 12 ft. by 15 ft., supported on 2 upright blocks, the remnant of 4 which originally propped the impost. Proceeding up the valley the traveller will soon find himself entangled among the "Greywethers," boulders of *sarsen*, or silicious sandstone, which extend for upwards of a mile, and present one of the most remarkable geological phenomena in the country; they are similar in character and age to the blocks of Stonehenge. He will thread this labyrinth

of stones, and, ascending Overton Hill on the l., proceed direct for Avebury. From this hill an excellent view of the surrounding country is afforded. The village of *Avebury* or *Abury* is chiefly built with the fragments of the huge stone circles which have been used as a quarry for centuries.

It occupies an area, once partitioned into circular spaces by the enormous stones, but now cut into quadrants by roads from the four cardinal points, and still girt by the original earthen mound and inner ditch. The visitor should climb the earthen ramparts to obtain a general view of Avebury and its remains. The scene is one of great singularity; but the area within the earthwork is now so covered by the village that it is difficult to understand its original arrangements. The weight of the largest stone is about 62 tons; one of the stones, now destroyed, weighed 90 tons. Avebury is considered by most antiquaries to be older than Stonehenge, and probably dates from a period anterior to the Roman conquest of Britain.

Avebury Ch. stands to the W. just outside the huge earthen rampart which has been levelled at this point. It is a Norman fabric of flint and stone.

Silbury Hill rises from the valley of the Kennet, about 1 m. S. S. E. of Avebury Ch. This gigantic mound is probably the largest artificial hill in Europe. The shape is a truncated cone, 1657 ft. in circumference at the base, which occupies upwards of 5 acres with a diameter of 552 ft. A circle of *sarsen* stones, 3 or 4 ft. across, set at intervals of about 18 ft., surrounded the mound at its bottom; but few of these are now visible. Its height is 125 ft., and the diameter of the circular area of its summit 104 ft. The object of this enormous work has been a frequent subject of discussion, but we are still destitute of any information as to when, by whom, and for what purpose it was formed. The visitor should ascend the top for an interesting view.

(b) *Martensell*, about 3 m. S. of Marlborough, is a fine bold hill, descending sheer on the E., and throwing out a

spur to the S. W. The ditch and rampart of a Celtic camp gird the summit, enclosing an area of 31 acres, and commanding a distant view of the entrenched heights of Sidbury, Clearbury, Bratton, and Cley Hill, of Salisbury spire and Alfred's Tower. If we proceed W. from Martensell along this ridge of high land, we shall reach in succession *Hewish Hill*, remarkable for extensive vestiges of a British village; *Knapp Hill*, crowned by an earthwork of high antiquity; *Walker Hill*, above Alton Prior, and beyond, 5 m. W. of Martensell, *St. Ann's*, the highest point of the Marlborough Downs, the site of *Tan Hill Fair*, held annually on the 6th August.

The *Wansdyke* or Woden's dyke, seen in its pristine state on the downs between Savernake Forest, and Heddington, is generally considered to have been constructed by the Belgæ. This magnificent earthwork extended from the woodlands of Berkshire to the Severn. It consists of a huge rampart and ditch, the ditch on the northern side, and runs in a waved line along the summit of the hills.

(c) *Savernake Forest and Tottenham Park*, the domain of the Marquis of Ailesbury. The objects of chief interest are the *King's Oak*, or the *Duke's Vaunt*, an oak of wonderful antiquity, so called from having been a favourite of Protector Somerset; the *Creeping Oak*, behind the keeper's lodge; the *avenue of beech*, 4 m. long, probably the finest in the kingdom; and *Savernake Forest House*, formerly called *Tottenham House*, which is accessible to the stranger during the absence of the family. It is 2 m. from Marlborough to the entrance of the Forest; 3 to the Eight Walks, from which the King's Oak is distant $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and 6 to Savernake Forest House. Proceeding by the Hungerford road, the traveller will enter the forest and turn rt. to the great avenue, which runs in a straight line by the Eight Walks to the House. This splendid road forms a vista of singular grandeur and beauty. In about a mile the *Eight Walks* diverge to as many points of the compass. The

walk running S. W. leads to the *King's Oak*.

Adjoining the *Savernake Station*, is a neat little hotel built by the Marquis of Ailesbury.

MARLDON, see *Torquay*.

MARLOW, see *Thames*.

MARSHCHAPEL, see *Grimsbj*.

MARSTON MOOR, see *York*.

MARTENSELL, see *Marlborough*.

MARTHAM, see *Yarmouth*.

Maryport (Cumb.). Stat. M. & Carlisle Rly., and L. & N. W. Rly. from Penrith (*Inn*: **Senhouse Arms*, Market-place)—an increasing seaport town. On the cliff, a little to N. of town, are the remains of the large Roman station, probably *Azelodunum*. Numerous important remains of antiquity discovered at this station are deposited at *Nether Hall* (Senhouse family), which is situated in a valley on opposite side of railway. About 5 m. to N. and 4 m. from *Aspatiria Rly. Stat.* (*Inns*: *Station Hotel*; *Grapes*) is the small watering-place of *Allonby (New Inn)*, much resorted to in the bathing season.

MASBOROUGH, see *Rotherham*.

Matlock Bath (Derby).—Stat., Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: *New Bath H.*; *Walker's Bath-terrace H.*; *Temple H.*; *Devonshire*; *Hodgkinson's Commercial*)—is the centre of a most romantic limestone district, through which the Derwent clears its way in a succession of grand defiles, and is situated at the southern extremity of Matlock Dale. Visitors from the south travel *viâ* Derby and Ambergate Junction, both about 16 m. from Matlock Bath; whilst from Manchester (42 m.) the route is either by Midl. Rly., through the romantic scenery of the High Peak; or by L. & N. W. line to Buxton, where it is necessary to change carriages. The best points of view are from *Scarthing Nick* at the S. entrance. The mineral waters are largely charged with carbonic acid, a source of attraction in the 4 petrifying wells, by which birds, fruit, eggs, &c., are covered with a coating of carbonate of lime. There is an excellent bath in the *New Bath Hotel*, and good swimming and private baths at the

"Fountain Baths." The stalactite caverns "Cumberland," "Speedwell," "Rutland," "Devonshire," and High Tor Grotto, are the principal sights, in reality old worked out mines. Admission 1s., but they are only worth seeing when properly lighted up. But the chief beauty of Matlock is in the walks along the banks of the river, reached by a ferry boat, and up the hills. (a) *Masson*, 1000 ft., from whence there is a wondrous fine view. (b) *High Tor*, 396 ft. high, rich in limestone fossils. (c) *The heights of Abraham*. Many beautiful walks may be taken, as—To *Wirksworth* (see), 3 m. by *Bonsall* and *Middleton*, returning by *Cromford* (see); *Willersley Castle* (grounds only open to visitors on Mondays from 10 to 6). At the end of the chapel walk is *Cromford Ch.* and village (Greyhound Hotel, good), where are the extensive cotton mills of F. Arkwright, Esq. *Lea Hurst*, the home of Miss Florence Nightingale, 3½ m. from Matlock Bath; *Bonsall*, 1½ m., with the exquisite vale known as *Via Gellia*; *Chatsworth*, 10 m.; *Haddon Hall*, 8 m.; *Dovedale* 13 m. At *Matlock Bridge* (Stat.), 1½ m., the *Ch.* is picturesquely placed on a cliff called *Church Tor*. Notice the roof of the interior, ornamented with Scripture scenes. *Matlock Bank*, on the opposite hill, has gained notoriety for its hydropathic establishments.

MAULDEN, see *Amphill*.

MAYESYN RIDWARE, see *Armitage*.

Mayfield (Sussex). This village (*Inn: Star*) stands high, and is 3 m. from *Rotherfield Stat.*, and 8 m. from *Tonbridge Wells*. It is a good centre from which the pedestrian can explore the picturesque scenery of the surrounding district. Here was a palace belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury, the remains of which deserve careful attention. The ruins were converted into a nunnery in 1864 by the Duchess Dowager of Leeds. The *Great Hall*, the most ancient part (circ. 1350) of the building, has become the chapel, which is obligingly shown by one of the sisters. The *Great Dining Room* is now converted into the nuns' dwelling. Here are

still exhibited some venerable relics. The village contains some very picturesque old houses, "the Middle House," 1576, half-timbered; "the Lower House," of stone, temp. James I.; and others of less importance. From Mayfield a lower spur of the forest ridge may be reached at *Heathfield*, 5 m. S. by footpath, but 8 m. by road. The summit of the ridge will be gained at *Cross-in-hand*, 2 m. W. of *Heathfield*, where is a small country *Inn*, and a *Ch.* (erected 1864). The view from this point is magnificent.

Heathfield Park is very fine, and commands noble views. The mansion was built by General Elliott, the noble defender of Gibraltar against the Spanish and French, temp. Geo. III., 1782. General Elliott for his services was created Baron *Heathfield*, and a tower has been raised in the park to his memory. Keeping along the ridge, E., towards *Battle*, *Dallington*, 4 m. from *Heathfield*, commands a noble view from the *ch.*

Brightling Down, which lies N. of the road, is the highest part of the ridge, and the panoramic view from it is very fine. Here is an Observatory, built by Jack Fuller, M.P., of *Rose Hill*, who, for swearing at the Speaker in the House of Commons, was committed to the Tower. In *Rose Hill Park*, in the parish of *Brightling*, are some temples, built after those of ancient Greece and Rome, in one of which for many years Fuller kept a man free from work on purpose to see how long his nails on hands and feet would grow. The Park is walled round for miles. From *Dallington*, the tourist may find his way to *Ashburnham Place* (Earl of *Ashburnham*), 3 m. S., which contains one of the finest collections in England of MSS. and printed books, as well as old plate and armour. 4 m. E. of *Ashburnham* is *Battle*.

MEDMENHAM, see *Thames*.

MEIFOD, see *Onwestry and Welshpool*.

MELANGELL, see *Onwestry*.

Melbourne (Derby.). Stat. Mid. Rly. The *Ch.* (restored by *Scott*) is a fine specimen of late Norman architecture, with a massive tower in the

centre, and two smaller ones at the W. Notice the Norm. mouldings of the W. door, the circular apses of the chancel, and the circular headed arches with dogtooth moulding, separating the nave and aisles. *Monuments*: Effigies of Hen. and Eliz. Hardinge, 1400.

Adjoining the village is *Melbourne Hall* (Col. Gooch), formerly the seat of Lord Melbourne (from whom it came to his sister the late Lady Palmerston). The gardens (16 acres) are in the Dutch fashion. Admission on Tuesdays after 2 P. M. on application to the gardener. *Excursion*: To the earthworks called the *Breedon Bulwarks*, a very little distance S., where the geologist will notice blocks of millstone grit built in, foreign to the district and probably brought by the glacial drift from the N. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. W. of Breedon is *Staunton Harold* (Earl Ferrers), by *Inigo Jones*, which has a beautiful painted ceiling in the ballroom. The *Church* has a wrought-iron gateway between chancel and nave, and is remarkable as one of the very few built in the days of the Commonwealth. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. W. is *Calke Abbey* (Sir J. Harpur Crewe, Bt.), a fine Ionic quadrangular building, with gallery of portraits.

MELCOMBE REGIS, see *Weymouth*.

MELFORD, see *Long Melford*.

Melksham (Wilts.). Stat. Gt. W. Rly. *Inns*: King's Arms; Bear. A clean town, situated on the left bank of the *Avon*, and on the Wilts and Berks canal. The principal manufacture is that of cloth. The *Avon* is crossed by a handsome bridge of 4 arches, near which is a very large corn-mill, and a cloth factory and dye-house.

The fine *Church* (St. Michael) in part dates from the 12th cent., of which the flat buttresses are characteristic.

The neighbourhood is peculiarly rich in places of archaeological interest, including *Lacock Abbey*, *Spye Park*, *Bromham*, and the manor houses of *Great Chalfield* and *South Wrazall*.

Lacock Abbey is 3 m. N. on the road to Chippenham (see *Chippenham*). 2

m. W. of *Lacock* is *Spye Park* (see also *Chippenham*).

Bromham (4 m.) consists of a group of cottages, individually most picturesque (particularly a hostel called the *Greyhound*). Old *Bromham House* was erected, temp. Hen. VIII., with the spoils of *Devizes Castle* and *Corsham Manor House*. Only part of one wing remains.

The *Ch.* is a fine one with a S. aisle to nave and chancel, and a central tower with stone spire. The prevailing style is Perp.; but the chancel is E. E. with a shafted eastern triplet. The chancel aisle, or *Baynton chapel*, temp. Hen. VIII., is very rich both within and without, with a flat panelled roof painted and gilt.

In the churchyard is the grave of *Thomas Moore*, the poet, who died, 1852, at his cottage at *Sloperton*, between *Bromham* and *Chitway*.

At *Great Chalfield*, 3 m. W., are the very beautiful and interesting remains of a fine manor-house of the 15th. cent. The elaborate N. front is now nearly all that remains; the little *Ch.* adjoining the house, N. E., also has suffered greatly from alterations, but much remains of beauty and interest.

2 m. further W. is the Manor-house of *S. Wrazall*, a very beautiful and interesting example of mediæval domestic architecture. At a short distance from the house are the remains of a chapel of Edw. I.'s time, turned into a house of the 17th cent., and still further modernised.

Melling (Lanc.). Stat. *Furness* and *Midl. Rly.* The *Ch.* is famous for the profusion of its stained glass, and has also a chantry called the *Morley Chapel* at E. end of S. aisle. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. on the bank of the *Greta* is *Thurland Castle* (N. Burton, Esq.), one of the old moated houses, in good preservation. It was besieged and dismantled in the civil war, but rebuilt by *Sir J. Wyatt*. *Tunstal Ch.*, at back of the Park, contains mutilated effigy to *Sir T. Tunstal*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *Barrow Hall* (E. M. Fenwick, Esq.), on site of a Roman camp (*Bremetonacæ*).

MELTON CONSTABLE, see *Holt*.

Melton Mowbray (Leic.)—Stat. Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: Bell and Swan; George), is celebrated for being the resort of the hunting community, who throng it in the winter. A considerable trade is carried on in Stilton cheese and pork pies—about 2 tons of the latter being manufactured and sent away weekly. The *Ch.* is a very fine cruciform building—a cathedral in miniature. The W. front is E. E.; the S. transept is rather later—the clerestory is Perp. and contains 48 windows. Notice the beautiful W. porch with its 8 niches. *Monument* in S. aisle to a crusader. The Rom. Cath. *Ch.* by *Pugin* is worth seeing for its stained glass.

Excursions.—(a) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. to *Burton Lazars*, where are traces of a leprosy hospital, founded 1135.

(b) 6 m. S. to *Burrow*, where there are remains of a large Roman camp and an interesting ch. 5 m. S. W., on road from Leicester to Uppingham, is the beautifully situated and irregular village of *Billesdon*, where there is another camp. About half-way between the 2 villages is *Loseby Hall* (Sir F. T. Fowke), where Mrs. Hutchinson wrote great part of her memoir of her husband. There is good roach fishing between Melton Mowbray and Syston, a distance of 9 m.

MENAI BRIDGE, see *Bangor*.

MENTMORE, see *Leighton*.

MEPPERSHALL, see *Sheffield*.

MERRINGTON, see *Bp. Auckland*.

MERSEA ISLAND, see *Brightlingsea*.

MERTON, see *Wimbledon*.

METTINGHAM, see *Bungay*.

MEVAGISSEY, see *St. Austell*.

Mickleham (Surrey). The nearest railway station is the Box Hill Stat. of the L. B. & S. C. Rly. at Burford Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Mickleham Ch.

The village is situated in the beautiful vale of Mickleham, midway ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) between Leatherhead and Dorking. *Inns*: Running Horse Hotel, Mickleham; Fox and Hounds Inn, Burford Bridge (see *Dorking*).

The vale of Mickleham extends for nearly 4 m. from Leatherhead to Burford Bridge, at the foot of Box Hill. For the first mile or more, with the

Mole on your right hand, flanked by the lower slopes of Fetcham Downs and the rich woods of Norbury, and on l. the steep Mickleham Downs, with tempting green lanes leading up to them, the vale is beautiful throughout. These Downs afford splendid views, and will repay the labour of the ascent.

N. of Mickleham is *Norbury Park* (trustees of the late Mr. Thos. Grissell), perhaps the most picturesquely situated house in the country. The park contains about 300 acres, and is traversed by 3 public footpaths.

MIDDLEHAM, see *Northallerton*.

Middlesbrough (Yorksh.). Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: Royal; Talbot.

This town, situated at the mouth of the Tees, is "the most remarkable seat of the iron manufacture in Europe." Its rise has been unparalleled, and an entirely new town created since 1829. The pop. in 1871 was 43,047, and increases at the rate of more than 1000 a year. The streets of small houses are darkened by the smoke of enormous blast furnaces, and scarcely a blade of grass and not a single tree to relieve their dreariness. There is a dock with an area of 12 acres capable of accommodating vessels up to 3000 tons burden. More than one million tons of pig iron are produced here annually. Some of the works are well worth seeing; but for this special permission is required. (Application should be made at the office attached to the works.)

Near the railway station is the Iron-masters' and General Exchange, built 1868, at a cost of 35,000*l.* A theatre, free library, concert halls, and other buildings have also been established. The *Albert Park*, an enclosure of 72 acres, 1 m. from Middlesbrough, was given to the town by late H. W. F. Bolckow, Esq., in 1866.

Distances (by rail).—Redcar, 20 min.; Saltburn, 35 min.; Stockton, 10 min.; Darlington, 40 min.

Middleton (Lancash.).—Stat. L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn*: Boar's Head); *Post Office*, Market-place—is a brisk manufacturing town, at the head of the

Irk. The *Ch.* is interesting, and has 3 chapels: Assheton, Rector's and Hopwood. In the first (S.E.) are monuments to the Assheton family, and the armoury of Sir Richard A., which he deposited on his return from Flodden. In the Rector's chapel is stained glass portrait of Thomas de Langley, Chancellor of England. The Hopwood Chapel has monuments of the Hopwoods. Notice the oak *screen* between the nave and chancel, several good *brasses*, and the *stained glass* window supposed to represent the leaders of the Middleton bowmen at Flodden Field. The *Rectory* is an old partially-moated house with buttresses and loop-holed wall.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEASDALE, see *Barnard Castle*.

MIDDLETON-ONE-ROW, see *Darlington*.

MIDDLEZOY, see *Bridgewater*.

Midhurst (Sussex). Stat. S. W. Rly., from Petersfield (64½ m. from London), and L. B. & S. C. Rly. (61 m.). *Inns*: Angel; Eagle; New Inn. The town stands on an eminence above the Rother (good trout fishing), navigable from this point to its junction with the Arun at Pulborough. The "Schola Grammaticalis," which catches the eye on entering, was founded by Gilbert Hannam in 1672, and has enjoyed considerable reputation. Sir Charles Lyell and Richard Cobden were amongst the most eminent of its pupils.

The ruins of *Cowdray*, approached from the town through wide iron gates, should be visited by the tourist.

Cowdray remained in the hands of the Bohuns until the reign of Hen. VIII. In 1843 it was sold to the Earl of Egmont, who has a modern cottage residence in the park. The grand old house was destroyed by fire in 1793. The ivy-covered ruins are of considerable beauty; and the Park, full of heights and hollows, deserves all possible exploration.

About 1½ m. S. E. of Midhurst is *Dunford House*, on the estate presented to Mr. Cobden, by the supporters of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Mildenhall (Suffolk). *Inn*:

Bell. This town lies 8 m. S. of the Mildenhall road Stat., G. E. Rly. But the best way of reaching it is either by *Newmarket*, 9 m., or from *Kennet* Stat. on the Cambridge and Bury Line, 4 m., where a fly from the Bell Inn may be ordered to meet the traveller. It can also be reached from Thetford Stat., 12 m., and by this route an opportunity is afforded of driving through the well-stocked preserves attached to *Elvedon Hall*, the residence of Prince Duleep Singh.

The *Ch.*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is large, and of considerable interest; the chancel principally E.E., the nave Perp. The chancel arch is fine and lofty; with good mouldings and tooth ornament. The *roofs* of the nave and aisles deserve especial notice. The N. porch is very fine and large, with a groined roof of stone, and a room over it. The *Market Cross* is a good Perp. structure, entirely of wood. Close to the ch. is the *Manor House*, (Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.), built in the beginning of the 17th century.

Milford, Milford Haven, and New Milford (Pemb.). The Stat. at *New Milford* (*Inn*: South Wales, very comfortable) is the terminus of the S. Wales Rly., and is situated directly opposite *Pembroke Dock*, or *Pater and Hobb's Point*. The haven here (1½ m. wide) is crossed by a steam ferry, which plies several times a day between Hobb's Point and New Milford. The railway (285 m. from London) runs down to the water's edge, where passengers and baggage are transferred to the Irish steamers, which proceed to Waterford (daily), and to Cork (3 times a week). From Johnstone Junc. a short branch line runs to the town of *Milford* (*Inn*: Lord Nelson), which is splendidly situated on the rt. side of the Haven about 6 m. from its mouth. The scenery around is very picturesque. The estuary of *Milford Haven* stretches for 10 m. inland, varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m., having 5 bays, 10 creeks, and 13 roadsteads affording anchorage to the largest ships. It is strongly fortified at various points by the Government.

Miller's Dale (Derby).—Stat. Midl. Rly. (*Inn*: The Angler's Rest)—is one of the most beautiful of the Derbyshire dales, through which the Wye flows between successive ranges of limestone rocks. Good trout and grayling fishing in the Dove.

Excursions.—(a) 1 m. to *Chee Tor*, one of the finest in the district. (b) 3 m. N.E. to *Tideswell* (*Inn*: George), a small town on the moors with a magnificent old Dec. Ch. called "the Cathedral of the Peak." It is cruciform, and has a W. tower with 8 pinnacles. It contains monuments to (1) R. Pursglove, Bp. of Hull (temp. Mary), with a superb brass; (2) John Foljambe; 1358; (3) brass of Samson Meverell, 1462.

MILL HILL, see *Hendon*.

MILTON ABBEY, see *Blandford*.

MILTON, see *Cambridge*.

Minchinhampton (Glo's.)—1½ m. S. of Brimscomb Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Crown)—is a most picturesque little town, built of oolite, on a high ridge of ground just above the Stroud valley, and overlooking the most charming scenery. Inhabitants principally engaged in the cloth trade. The Ch. (rebuilt 1842) is cruciform. The S. transept (date 1382) has effigies of Sir John de la Mere and wife, in arcades under a very elegant rose window. There are several good brasses. *Minchinhampton Common*, 600 ft. above sea-level, is a great resort for invalids. On the W. side of the town is *Amberley*, 1 m. from Woodchester Stat. Midl. Rly., the site of a large Saxon camp. Lodgings are much sought after here in summertime. *Excursion*, 2½ m. S. to Avening—a fine old cruciform ch.

MINEHEAD, see *Lynton*.

MINFORDD, see *Dolgelley*.

MINSTER, see *Sheerness*.

MINSTER LOVELL, see *Witney*.

MISSENDEN, see *Amersham*.

MISTLEY, see *Manningtree*.

MITFORD, see *Morpeth*.

MITTON, see *Clitheroe and Whalley*.

MOCHRAS, see *Harlech*.

MODBURY, see *Dartmouth and Kingsbridge*.

MOEL SIABOD, see *Capel Curig*.

Mold (Flint.), Stat., 192 m. from

Euston Square *viâ* Chester; ¾ hr. by rail from Chester. *Inn*: Black Lion Hotel. A flourishing little town, the centre of the coal district of Flint. The Ch., chiefly of the 15th cent. and restored, is one of the most perfect in Wales; the chancel, by Sir G. G. Scott, is a tribute to the memory of Rev. H. W. Eyton; the stained glass is unusually rich and varied; Richard Wilson the landscape painter is buried in the ch.-yd. 1½ m. S. of the town is the curious residence of *Tower*, the main feature of which is a tall machicolated tower of 15th cent., on one side of which is a house of time of Queen Anne; inside, at S.E. angle, a circular turret staircase.

Distances.—Flint, 7 m. by road; Denbigh, 17 m. by rail; Ruthin, 10 m. by road.

MOLTON (*North and South*), see *Barnstaple*.

MONKEY ISLAND, see *Maidenhead*.

MONKTON, see *Sunderland*.

MONKTON FARLEIGH, see *Bradford* (Wilts.).

MONKWEARMOUTH, see *Sunderland*.

Monmouth (Mon.), 145 m. from London, G. W. Rly. (Ross and Pontypool branch), also *viâ* Chepstow (141½ m.), and thence by Wye Valley Rly. (1 hr.), one of the most charming routes in the kingdom. Passengers coming from Ross get out at the May Hill Stat.; whilst those from Pontypool road Junc. and from Chepstow arrive first at the Troy Stat. The railway connects the two stations, and omnibuses meet the trains. *Inns*: **Beaufort Arms; King's Head; White Swan; Angel. The town is finely situated at the confluence of the Monnow with the Wye, with lofty wooded hills on every side. Notice the old gateway on the bridge over the Monnow river (on the road to Troy Stat.) and the small Norm. Ch. (restored) adjoining; also the large projecting window of Geoffrey of Monmouth's library, in the remains of the Priory which face the road on N. side of St. Mary's Ch., in the centre of the town. The chief attractions, however, are outside the town.

Excursions.—(a) To the *Kymin*, a lofty hill (nearly 700 ft. above the

Wye) on E. side of the town, from the summit of which is a glorious panorama. To get to it cross the bridge over the Wye, and a little beyond turn l. (the Coleford road), and a sign post points to the route. On the summit are a pavilion and temple, built (1800) to record the naval victories obtained by the English during the American war. Thence it is a beautiful walk (about 1 m. S.E.) through Bewdley wood to the *Buckstone*, a famous Druidical rocking stone. From this Logan rock it is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the village of *Staunton*, where the carefully kept little late Norm. *Ch.* is worth visiting. A raised walk on N. side of the *Ch.* leads, in about 150 yds., to a spot called "Double View," commanding a beautiful prospect of the sloping woods beyond. 2 m. from Staunton is *Coleford* (Angel Hotel). The road between Monmouth and Staunton affords beautiful prospects of the Wye and the densely wooded hills on either side of it, and the tourist is recommended to walk or drive along this route, making his visit to the Kymin a separate excursion. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. from Monmouth he will arrive at the foot of the Buckstone (a white post marks the position of the rocking stone on the very apex of the hill, which is plainly visible before reaching the hill). He should ascend the hill at this point (sending on the carriage to meet him at Staunton), and after inspecting the Logan rock descend on the other side along the outside of the stone wall, rejoining the main road close to the *ch.* at Staunton. From here he can drive to *Symond's Yat* (see *Wye Tour*), though a far more picturesque route to this spot is by train from the May Hill Stat. to S. Yat Stat. (11 mins. ride), the railway skirting the river the whole way. The tourist should on no account omit to take the train between Monmouth and Chepstow (Wye Valley Rly., opened 1 Nov. 1876), stopping at Tintern (see *Chepstow*), going or returning. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by rail from the Troy Stat., and 8 m. by road, is *Raglan*. In the centre of the village (*Inn*: Beaufort Arms) is the Norm. *Ch.*,

restored 1868. Notice especially the Beaufort Chapel and chancel; brass in memory of Somerset family; painted window to late Lord Raglan, d. 1855. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village are the ruins of the *Castle*, erected probably in the 15th cent., and surrendered to the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, after a noble resistance for 10 weeks by the veteran Marquis of Worcester, then in his 84th year. The ruins are pleasantly explained by the intelligent warder. Other excursions are to *Usk*, 12 m. *Grosmont Castle*, 10 m. by road, situated on the right bank of the Monnow, once the favourite residence of Dukes of Lancaster. Observe the beautiful decorated chimney. To *St. Briavel's Castle and Ch.*, 8 m. (see *Newland*). To *Abergavenny*, 17 m.

Montgomery (Montgomery.), Stat., 213 m. from Euston Square; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Shrewsbury; and included in L. & N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inns*: Dragon Hotel, comfortable and clean; Wynnstay Arms. A pleasant sleepy town, overlooked by the scanty ruins of the *Castle* (temp. the Conqueror), which is magnificently situated on a projecting tongue of rock, with deeply scarped sides. On an eminence, separated by a deep hollow on the W. side, is the fine British camp of *Ffrid Faldwyn*, which should be ascended for the sake of the very lovely view. The *ch.* has some good lancet windows and E.-E. piers, and fine timbered roof. In the N.E. part of the town is the site of Black Hall, birthplace of Geo. Herbert.

Excursions.—To *Lymore Park and Churchstoke*: 1 m. S. E. is *Lymore Park*, the seat of Lord Powis; the house is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent., and the whole of the E. side of the park is bounded by Offa's Dyke. 2 m. further on, the road diverges in 3 directions: (1) S.E. about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. to Bishop's Castle; (2) rt. about 5 m. to Kerry; a pleasant round may be made by taking the 3rd road which leads l. for rather more than 1 m. to *Churchstoke*, proceeding whence N., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on rt., is *Corndon Hill*, where is a famous bed of Trilobites; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

further on, on rt. is the fine timbered mansion of *Marrington Hall*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. beyond which is *Chirbury* with its interesting *ch.*: returning hence $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. to Montgomery. To *Welshpool* 8 m.; $3\frac{1}{2}$ N. is *Nanterriba*, a little beyond which is *Heath Inn*; whence the tourist may either follow the turnpike road which crosses the Severn, or take the road rt., which passes *Leighton Hall*, and thence by ferry over canal at *Leighton Ford*, to *Welshpool* (which see).

To *Newtown* 9 m.; at 4 m. *Abermule* (Stat.), a little beyond which the road crosses the Severn at *Dolforwyn Hall* (Mrs. Pryce), on wooded eminence above which are the slight remains of *Dolforwyn Castle*, occupying the site of a British camp; the tourist may diverge 2 m. further W. to the pretty village of *Bettws Cedewen*, with a steeple called "Campanile" built in 1531. From *Abermule* the main road may be continued 5 m. along rt. bank of Severn through a prettily undulating country to *Newtown*, or a road l. of 3 m. taken up the valley of the Mule to the pretty village of *Kerry* (see *Newtown*). From *Kerry* it is possible to return to Montgomery by another route of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. To *Llanfair* 11 m. Leaving Montgomery W. at 4 m. is the village of *Berriew*; hence it is 7 m. to *Llanfair*, passing at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Castell Caer Einion* (see *Welshpool*).

Distances.—Shrewsbury, by road 22 m.; Oswestry, by rail 1 hr. 5 min.; Welshpool, 20 min.; Kerry, by *Abermule Junc.*, 40 min.; *Newtown*, 20 min.; *Llanidloes*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Dinas Mowddwy*, 2 hrs.; *Machynlleth*, 1 hr. 40 min.; *Aberystwith*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

MOOR PARK, see *Farnham*.

MORECAMBE, see *Lancaster*.

Moreton Hampstead (Devon.), Stat., S. Devon Rly., $12\frac{1}{4}$ m. from *Newton Junc.* and 12 m. by road from *Exeter*. (*Inns*: *White Hart*; *White Horse*)—is situated in a wild and beautiful country on the border of *Dartmoor*, and, swept by the purest and most invigorating breezes, is remarkable for its salubrity. The position of the *Ch.* (Perp.) is very beautiful. For some of the *Excursions*

which may be made from here see *Bovey*, and *Dartmoor*. A pleasant day's ramble may be made to *Prince Town* by *Post Bridge* (see *Dartmoor*). *Manaton*, *Hound Tor*, and *Heytor* (see *Bovey*) are within easy day's excursions. *Lustleigh Cleave* (see *Bovey*) is best visited from *Moreton* by those who must drive to it. Observe at N. W. end of the Cleave, a picturesque old water-mill. *Fingle Bridge*, 4 m.; *Wooston Castle*, above *Clifford Bridge* (3 m.); and *Blackingsstone Rock* (2 m.) are interesting. *Grimepound* must on no account be neglected by any one wishing to make himself properly acquainted with the primæval antiquities of *Dartmoor*. It is situated about 7 m. W. of *Moreton*, and 3 m. W. N. W. of *Manaton*. In summer-time, an omnibus runs 3 times a week to *Chagford*, 4 m., a straggling village of considerable resort (*Inns*: *Moor Park Hotel*, very comfortable, a table d'hôte in summer-time; also a billiard room; *Three Crowns*, a picturesque old house opposite the *Ch.*; *King's Arms*). There are also numerous lodgings—a very pleasant one at *Warren Hill*, 1 m. from the village). A coach starts every morning to meet the *Exeter* train at *North Tavton*, returning to *Chagford* in the afternoon. At *Mr. Perrott's*, where carriages also may be hired, the stranger may engage a *Dartmoor* guide. Here, as at *Moreton*, the air is pure and bracing, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is lovely. The artist and botanist will find plenty of pleasant employment, whilst the excursions for the ordinary tourist are legion. The district is also rich in antiquities. These can be seen in two days. On the first, visit *Fingle Bridge*, *Spinsters' Rock* (a cromlech), and return by *Gidleigh (post)*. In this excursion the artist especially should include *Bradmore Pool*, about 100 yds. beyond (N.) the *Spinsters' Rock*. On the second day, proceed by *Holy Street* and *Gidleigh Park* to *Scorhill Circle*; ascend *Kestor* (1417 ft.), the view from which is magnificent; follow the stream to *Sittaford Tor*; inspect the bridge on the *Teign* and the circles called the *Grey Wethers*, and return

by the *Fernworthy Circle* to Chagford. A three days' pedestrian excursion may be highly recommended. *1st day*, from Chagford by Cawsand Beacon, Yes Tor, and the W. Okement to the *Dartmoor Hotel*, a clean little roadside inn on the road from Lidford to Okehampton, or to the *Manor Hotel* by the waterfall at Lidford, in all about 17 m. *2nd day*, by Great Mis Tor to Prince Town, about 14 m. *3rd day*, to Grimspond, and then striking N. over the moor to the sources of the Teign, follow the river to Chagford, about 14 m. Other excursions should be made to *Whyddon Park*, 2 m.; to *Gidleigh Park, Ch.*, and *Castle*, 4 m.; thence to *Throwleigh*, 2 m., and *Bradmere Pool*, 2½ m., or from Throwleigh, over Cawsand to *Okehampton*. *Cranmere Pool* may also be visited from Chagford. It is situated about 2 m. due W. of *Watern Tor*. A walk of some labour and not to be taken in doubtful weather, but one to be otherwise highly recommended, is that by *Watern, Wild, and Steeperton Tors*, to *Belstone*, about 12 m. (see *Dartmoor*.)

Moreton-in-Marsh (Glost.) Stat. G. W. Rly. (*Inns*: White Hart)—is the centre of several important thoroughfares which radiate from it.

1½ m. *Batsford*. This parish is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to be of Roman construction. The Ch. has some good monuments.

4 m. *Compton Parva*. On a point of land in this parish a pedestal, known as the *4-Shire Stone*, is placed to denote the spot at which the 4 Shires of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick meet, the names of which are cut on the 4 sides of the pillar.

3 m. N. E. *Chastleton Hall* (W. W. Jones, Esq.). This was one of the manors sold by Catesby to provide funds for carrying out the Gunpowder Plot. It was purchased by Walter Jones, who erected, between 1603 and 1630, the present mansion, a fine specimen of Jacobean architecture. The ch., a Trans.-Norman, and E.-E. edifice, has its tower curiously placed over the S. porch.

6 m. *Shipston-on-Stour* (*Inns*: *Bell; *George, a pleasant country inn) is a

quiet ancient town in an isolated portion of Worcestershire, and has tramway communication with Moreton and Stratford.

Chipping Campden, 1 m. from Campden Stat. (*Inn*: Noel Arms), has a street of good width, 1 m. in length. The Market house, built 1624, is in the centre. Part of the court-house is of the 14th cent. Two houses of the 15th cent. are nearly opposite each other, one of which, with a good bay window, was the residence of the Greviles. At E. end of the church are two chapels; that on the S. contains some noble monuments for the families of Hicks and Noel.

MORF FOREST, see *Bridgnorth*.

MORHAY LAWN, see *Oundle*.

Morpeth (Northumberland), Stat. about midway between Newcastle and Alnwick, being about 30 min. by rail from former, and 40 min. from latter. *Inn*: Queen's Head; tourist recommended to sleep at *Newcastle*. Approaching from the station, the most conspicuous object is the Gothic *County Gaol*. Near the new bridge over the Wansbeck is part of the old bridge with picturesque belfry. The market-place is highly picturesque. In centre of the town is the *Ch. of St. James the Great* (1844), a fine specimen of the Lombardic style, by *Ferrey*; it is cruciform, with apsidal choir, and has some good stained glass by *Wailles*, and one of the largest organs in the N. of England. S.W. of the town, on a mound fringed with trees, are remains of the *Castle*, supposed to have been founded immediately after the Conquest; it consists of the gate-house and a few broken walls. N. of the castle at *Stonycross Bank* is *Spelvet Lane*, remarkable for its echo. On a ridge called Kirk Hill, on l. of high road before it enters the town, is the *Old Ch. of St. Mary*, chiefly 14th cent., with beautifully restored chancel; it has a fine Jesse window, with fragments of old stained glass filled in by *Wailles*; the E. window of S. aisle has figures of Bps. Blaize and Denis, good specimens of ancient glass; the chancel has sedilia, a piscina, and a hagiocope in its N. wall; outside the S. wall are 2

stone effigies: in the beautifully kept churchyard, entered by a lichgate, is a lofty cross in memory of the Rev. J. Bolland, late curate of Morpeth.

1 m. W., prettily situated in a field near the Wansbeck, are the remains of *Newminster Abbey*, founded 1139 by *Ranulph de Merlay*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up the valley is *Mitford*, beautifully situated at junction of the Font and Wansbeck; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l., embosomed in trees, is the interesting little *Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene*, entirely rebuilt at Col. Mitford's expense. At Mitford may be visited 3 generations of domestic architecture at once: (1) remains of the old *Castle* (1150-70), consisting of massive ruined keep and some indefinite ruins of outer court, now an orchard; (2) turreted porch and some of the offices of the ancient *Manor House* (1637); (3) the modern *Mansion* (Col. Mitford), built from designs of *Dobson*. An exceedingly beautiful walk of 3 m. may be taken down the banks of the Wansbeck (passing ruins of an ancient chapel of the Virgin) to *Bothal Castle* (Duke of Portland), temp. Edw. III., on N. bank of river, here crossed by stepping-stones. The little *Ch. of St. Andrew*, at foot of the Castle-hill, has a mutilated alabaster altar-tomb of the Ogles, with 2 effigies; at one corner of the tomb is a remarkable shield, bearing a lion and monkey, chained; near *Bothal Rectory* is the *Sheepwash Bridge*, crossing the Wansbeck in a lovely wooded situation. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Bothal* is the large fishing-village of *Newbiggin-by-the-Sea*, frequented as a bathing place; the *Ch. of St. Bartholomew* (restored) is picturesquely situated on projecting point on N.E. of the bay. Other excursions may also be made as follows: 4 m. N., on rt. of road to *Alnwick*, is *Cockle Park Tower*, an ancient Peel, with corbelled turrets at N.E. and N.W. corners, and between them a machicolated parapet; the great window on N. is 15th cent., others are of 16th; on a clear day 11 castles may be seen from here at the same time. About 2 m. N.E. is *Ulgham Ch.*, with some curious windows, on lintel of one is a bas-relief; return by rail from *Widdrington Stat.*, about 1 m. E., stopping at *Longhirst Stat.* to see

beautiful gardens of *Longhirst Hall* (Rev. E. Lawson). 4 m. E. of *Widdrington Stat.* is *Cresswell*, where is an old *Peel Tower*; *Cresswell Hall* (A. I. B. Cresswell, Esq.), built 1825 from designs by Shaw, has magnificent staircase 24 ft. wide, separated from the hall by rich stone screen; gigantic fossil cacti are frequently found by the seashore, one of which is preserved in greenhouse at *Cresswell*; the village of *Widdrington* is about 2 m. N. E. of station; a fragment of the modern castle, built on site of the old, is picturesquely situated in field, backed by the sea; close by is the little *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, of good proportions. 1 m. N.E. is *Chibburn*, interesting to the antiquary as a ruined preceptory of *Knights Hospitallers*; on W. was the principal dwelling-house (still almost perfect). To *Hartburn, Wallington*, &c.—take rail (18 min.) to *Angerton Stat.*, 1 m. N. of which, beautifully situated on hill above the Hart, is *Hartburn*; the *Ch.* has monument by *Chantry* to Lady Bradford; 3 m. N.E. is the picturesque village of *Netherwitton*, on the Font; *Netherwitton Hall* (T. R. Trevelyan, Esq.) has portraits of Lord Derwentwater and others, 2 curious autograph letters of Cromwell, and the chair of Lord Lovat; there is also the closet where the latter was concealed after *Culloden*. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. (by rail) from *Angerton* is *Scot's Gap Stat.*, 1 m. S.W. of which is *Cambo*, whence is fine view over valley of *Wallington*; at the Inn (whose sign deserves notice) tickets may be obtained to visit *Wallington Hall* (Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.), 1 m. S.; tickets for 5 persons may also be had at Mr. Handyside's shop at *Cambo*; the pictures are only shown on Saturdays from 12 to 4; no gratuities allowed. 2 m. N.E. of *Wallington* are *Rothley Crag*s, with picturesque tower, built last century as an ornament. On a hill to N. another imitation ruin overhangs *Rothley Lake*. To *Ogle Castle* (temp. Edw. III.), about 7 m. S.W.; the remains are incorporated in walls of a picturesque manor-house of time of Charles I.; the excursion may be continued 3 m. W. to *Belsay* (which see), or 2 m. S. to *Kirkley* (Rev. E. C. Ogle); it has portrait

of O. Cromwell, and others; in dining-room a huge porcelain vase, presented to Sir C. Ogle by the Grand Duke Constantine, and some relics of Philippe Egalité; in the park is an obelisk, to commemorate landing of William III.

Distances (by rail).—Rothbury, 1 h. 15 min. A coach leaves Morpeth for Rothbury every morning at 7.10, returning at 6.40 P.M., enabling the tourist to see *Brinkburn Priory* and *Weldon Bridge* (see *Rothbury*); Bellingham, 2 hr. 15 min.

MORVILLE, see *Bridgnorth*.

MORWENSTOW, see *Bude*.

Mostyn (Flint.), 20 m. by rail from Chester. A steamer plies to Liverpool. *Inn*: Mostyn Hotel. Near it is *Mostyn Hall* (Lord Mostyn), part of which is temp. Henry VI. Note the ancient hall and room hung with tapestry, and the "King's window," through which Henry, Earl of Richmond, escaped when pursued by Richard III., and a Druidical golden torque; there is also a celebrated library, and a silver harp of Elizabethan date. A curious pedigree roll of this family, 42 feet in length, may be seen in the old library at Chester. The family is there traced through the British and Saxon race of monarchs, pursues its course through the kings of Israel, reaches Noah, and finishes with Adam and Eve.

A considerable coasting trade is carried on at *Mostyn Quay*.

Excursions.—*Downing*, 2 m. S., formerly the seat of the Earl of Deubigh, and noted as having been the birth-place and residence of Pennant the antiquary. Note the fine "Pennant" collection of MSS., books, bronzes, &c., and stone with inscription in the grounds; hence the tourist may walk to *Holywell* (3 m.), passing *Pantasa*. Instead of proceeding to *Holywell*, the tourist may walk by *Whitford* to the *Garreg Mountain* (3 m. from Mostyn), on summit of which is the curious building called a Roman Pharos; in a field on N.W. side of the mountain is the *Maen Achyrafan* (Stone of Lamentation), with usual ornamentation assigned to 9th–11th cent.; hence a

British roadway runs 1 m. due W. till it intersects Offa's Dyke. *Llanasa*, 1½ m. N.W.; the painted windows of the ch. are said to have belonged to Basingwerk Abbey. *Newmarket*, 3 m. 1. In churchyard is a richly ornamented 14th-cent. cross; there is also the remarkable tumulus of *Cop-ar-leni*, called "the Gop," covering more than an acre, and said to be the largest but one in Great Britain. At *Henfryn*, 1 m. from Newmarket, British circles and earthworks are visible; between Newmarket and the neighbouring parish of Caerwys are to be found a greater number of tumuli than in any similar track of N. Wales. 2½ m. further on are the scanty ruins of the early Norman castle of *Dyserth*, magnificently situated on a lofty scarped rock; just below is an ivy-covered oblong building, with 2 arms or transepts, called *Siamber Wen* (White Chamber), perhaps built to cover a once existing holy well in *Dyserth Ch.* Note part of a Jesse window at E. end, and a mutilated cross, said to have been erected in memory of Einion, a distinguished chieftain. 2 m. distant is *Ffynnon Asaph*, which supplies a brook on which there is a pretty cascade. The tourist may proceed from *Dyserth* to *Rhyl*, passing, at 3½ m., *Talargoch*, a noted lead-mine, and return from *Rhyl* by rail. To *Basingwerk Abbey* (see *Holywell*). To Point of Air Lighthouse from Mostyn by land, 2 m.

Distances.—*Holywell*, 5 m.; *Caerwys*, 5 m.; *St. Asaph* by rail, 15 m.; *Rhuddlan*, 12 m.; *Rhyl*, 9 m.; *Flint*, 9 m.

MOTHERCOMB, see *Kingsbridge*.

MOTTISTON, see *Wight, Isle of*.

MOULSFORD, see *Thames*.

MOUNT EDGCUMBE, see *Plymouth*.

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY, see *North-allerton*.

MOUNTNESSING, see *Brentwood*.

MOUNT ST. BERNARD ABBEY, see *Ashby de la Zouch* and *Bardon Hill*.

Mount Sorrel (Leic.), 1½ m. from *Sileby* and *Barrow-on-Soar* Stats. Midl. Ry. (*Inn*: White Swan), is celebrated for its granite quarries and the sub-aerial wire tramway which takes the stone to the rail. Overlooking the

town is Castle Hill, 100 ft., on which a castle, occupied by Henry III., once stood. 2 m. W. is *Swithland Hall* (Earl of Lanesborough), which contains fine portraits by Vandyck and Lely; and N. of Swithland are the pleasant villages of Woodhouse and Woodhouse Eaves, and the noble seat of Beaumanoir (W. Perry-Herrick, Esq.). Observe beautiful stained glass in Woodhouse Chapel.

Distances.—*Loughborough*, 4 m.; *Leicester*, 7 m.

MUCHELNEY, see *Langport*.

MUDEFORD, see *Christchurch*.

MUGGLESWICK, see *Stanhope*.

MUKER, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

MULLION, see *Helston*.

MUMBLES, see *Swansea*.

MUNDESLEY, see *Walsham*.

MUSWELL HILL, see *Hornsey*.

MUTFORD, see *Lowestoft*.

MYLOR, see *Falmouth*.

MYTHAM BRIDGE, see *Hathersage*.

NANNAN, see *Dolgelley*.

NANTCIBBA, see *Montgomery*.

NANT FFRANCON, see *Capel Curig*.

NANT GLYN, see *Denbigh*.

NANT MILL, see *Beddgelert*.

NANTWICH, see *Crewe*.

NARBOROUGH, see *Hinckley*.

NARFORD HALL, see *Lynn, King's*.

NASEBY, see *Market Harborough*.

Neath (Glamorg.), *Junc. Stat.*, *Gt. W. Rly.*, 8 m. from Swansea, 38 m. from Cardiff. The Vale of Neath and Taff Vale Extension Rly. connects the town with Hirwain, Merthyr, Pontypool, and the N. of England; whilst another line runs to Brecon (33 m.); and thence to the Mid-Wales district. A steamer sails to Bristol once a week. *Inn*: Castle H. Just after quitting the station, the rail to Swansea passes, on l., the beautiful and extensive ruins of *Neath Abbey*, defaced, however, by the smoke and coal dust of the neighbouring copper and iron works. The Castle was founded 1111, and the ruins are chiefly E. E. and E. Dec. The river Clydach, which runs past the Abbey, is famous for its trout.

Needham Market (Suffolk). *Stat. G. E. Rly. Inn*: Swan. A village on the Gipping, once a seat of the woollen manufacture. The *Ch.*

at *Barking*, 1 m. S., is principally Dec., and has a fine Perp. rood-screen worth notice.

Distances.—*Ipswich*, 8½ m.; *Stowmarket*, 3¼ m.

NETHERWITTON, see *Morpeth*.

NETHERWOOD, see *Bromyard*.

NETLEY, see *Southampton*.

NETTLETON, see *Chippingham*.

NEVILL HOLT, see *Market Harborough*.

NEVIN, see *Criccieth* and *Pwllheli*.

Newark (Notts.), 2 *Stats. Midl. Rly.* and *Gt. N. Rly.* (*Inns*: Clinton Arms; Ram; Saracen's Head), is on the S. bank of the Trent, which is navigable. The Castle (admission 6d.), a strong fortress built in the reign of Stephen, is a picturesque ruin on the river-side. The front is Norm., the wall having been pierced by Perp. oriel windows. There is a Norm. gatehouse and crypt under the hall. King John died within the Castle, and it endured 3 sieges in the Parliamentary war. The Church of *St. Mary Magdalene* is one of the finest parish chs. in the kingdom, with nave, aisles, transept, choir and chantries. It is chiefly Perp., but the splendid tower is E. E., surmounted by a Dec. spire adorned with statues of the 12 Apostles. The *E. window* has beautiful tracery, and fine stained glass by *Hardman*, in memory of the Prince Consort. The altar-piece, Christ raising Lazarus, is by Hilton. At back of the altar screen is one of the finest and largest *brasses* in England, 8 ft. by 5, to Alan Fleming, said to be the founder of the ch. in 1361. The engraving is very elaborate. *Beaumont Cross*, at junction of Carter Gate and Lombard-street, is Dec. (Edward IV.), with 3 figures at the base of the shaft.

Excursions.—(a) 1½ m. to *Hariton Ch.*, which has canopied sedilia, and a sepulchre with carved figures—last scenes in our Saviour's Life—a copy of it is in the Crystal Palace. (b) To *Kelham*, 2½ m., the ch. of which has a marble monument to the last Lord Lexington and his wife. (c) To *Belvoir Castle*, 4 m. S. of Bottesford Stat. (d) To pretty *Ch.* and charming forest village of *Edwinstowe*, about 12 m., and 2 m. W. of Ollerton, whence it is a delightful

walk of about 8 m. to *Mansfield*. (e) To *Thoresby Park* (Earl Manvers), a very little distance N. of Edwinstowe. There is capital fishing in the Trent (tickets free, from members of the *Muskhams Association*); also at *Winthorpe*, 2 m. from Newark, permission from Mr. Ironmonger of that place.

NEWARK PRIORY, see *Woking*.

NEWBIGGIN-BY-THE-SEA, see *Morpeth*.

NEWBOROUGH (Anglesey), see *Llangefni*.

NEWBOROUGH (Staffs.), see *Rugeley*.

NEWBOURN, see *Woodbridge*.

NEW BRIGHTON, see *Birkenhead*.

NEWBURN, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Newbury (Berks.), Stat. Gt. W. Rly., 53 m. from Paddington. *Inns*: The Chequers in Speenhamland, best and clean (see *post*); Dolphin; White Hart. This town stands on the river Kennet (celebrated for its trout, especially in May), and is also intersected by the Kennet and Avon Canal. It rests on a stratum of peat, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but many miles in length, which is cut for fuel or manure, and abounds in curious geological remains.

The Church of *St. Nicholas* (restored 1868) is a large Perp. structure, erected temp. Henry VII.-VIII., with W. tower, which has octagonal turrets. The old carved pulpit, brass lectern, stained glass window, and monument in S. wall, date 1587, are well worth inspection. There is a *Literary Institute* in Northbrook-street, in the Museum of which a good collection of local geological specimens may be seen.

Newbury was the scene of two *Battles*, which took place in 1643 and 1644, during the Civil War.

Speenhamland is a kind of suburb of Newbury, connecting it with the old Bath road, which passed N. of the town. The Chequers Inn is excellent, reasonable, and much resorted to during the fishing season. The fishing is free in certain parts of the canal.

1 m. N.E. is *Shaw House* (H. R. Eyre, Esq.), still, in spite of injuries received in the Civil Wars, the most stately Elizabethan mansion in Berks. The garden still shows some of the earth-

works thrown up during the war, and a large collection of cannon-balls, picked up on the spot, is preserved in the hall.

1 m. N. of Newbury, crowning a hill to the l. of the Oxford road, and shrouded by ancient trees, are the picturesque remains of *Donnington Castle*, now limited to an ivy-mantled gateway, with a tall tower on either side and a piece of wall adjoining, much of the material having been used in building a modern mansion, *Castle House* (John Mathews, Esq.), at the foot of the hill. During the Civil Wars Donnington Castle was the centre of conflict. It was rebuilt by Sir Richard Abberbury, guardian of Richard II., and subsequently became the property of the Chaucers.

The tourist should visit a perfect Roman camp, known as "Bussock Camp," about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Castle, crossing Snelmore Common.

Half-way up Castle Hill is *Donnington Priory*, built (1570) on the site of a small priory of Trinitarians, founded by Sir Richard Abberbury 1394, at the same time as *Donnington Hospital*. At the foot of the hill flows the *Lamborne*, a celebrated trout stream.

2 m. S. of Newbury is *Sandleford*, where a Priory was founded c. 1200 by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche. On its site is a modern house called *Sandleford Priory* (W. B. P. Chatteris, Esq.), where lived Mrs. Montagu, celebrated for the literary society of which she was the centre. She died in 1800. About 4 m. beyond (S.) is the magnificent *Highclere Castle* (Earl of Carnarvon). The Park and gardens are open to visitors on Wednesdays and Fridays, and accommodation for pleasure and picnic parties can be had at the Temple, or at the Lodge close to Beacon Hill, which should be ascended for the sake of the glorious views.

About 5 m. due W. of Newbury is *Kintbury* (Stat.), 1 m. N.W. of which is *Avington*, a village possessing one of the most interesting churches (Norm.) in the county. [The Craven Hounds meet within easy distance of Newbury, and coursing meetings are held at Sydmonton, Highclere, and Ashdown.]

NEWBY, see *Ripon*.

NEWCASTLE EMLYN, see *Cardigan*.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (Northum.), Stat. G. N. Rly., 272 m. from King's-cross; 297½ m. from St. Pancras (Midl. Rly.), *viâ* Leicester and York; joint Stat. for Carlisle, Berwick, and Edinburgh. Frequent trains also to Tynemouth, N. and S. Shields, Jarrow, and Sunderland. *Inns*: Station H.; *Douglas H., opp. stat.; Turk's Head; Queen's Head. This large and busy town is situated on N. bank of the Tyne, 9½ m. from the mouth of the river.

The chief points of interest may be visited in following order: St. Nicholas Ch., Post Office, the Black Gate, the Castle, the High Level Bridge, the Guildhall, and Sandhill, in old part of the town; and Grey-street with the Central Exchange in the new. Turning rt. on leaving station is reached an open space where is *Statue of George Stephenson* by Lough; the *Library of the Literary and Philosophical Soc.*, on rt., is the largest library in North of England; observe on great staircase *W. B. Scott's* historical picture of the "Building of the Castle;" at corner of same building is entrance to the *Museum* (admission 1d.), which has collection of natural history, minerals and fossils; continuing in straight course down Collingwood-street on rt. is *St. Nicholas Ch.* (14th cent.), the chief feature of which is the tower, which supports 4 flying buttresses, meeting beneath an elegant taper spire 201 ft. high; the body of the ch. (240 ft. long) is chiefly Perp., and has suffered much from innovations. Observe especially old monuments, and in S. transept, called St. Mary's Porch, old stall-work and fine picture by *Tintoret*. Below the ch. is entrance to picturesque street called the *Side*, and beyond the entrance on l. is the striking *Black Gate* (1248) which formed N. and chief entrance to outer walls of the Castle; the only other gate remaining is the *Water Gate* or *South Postern*, leading to the quay by steep and narrow approach called the *Castle Stairs*; in the castle garth stands the *Keep* (admission 6d.), temp. Hen. II., the entrance is on 2nd storey; on each

side the stairs is a holy-water stoup, whence the small chamber at their head has been called the *Oratory*, surrounded by rich Norm. arcade, restored under *Dobson*; on l. is entrance of the magnificent *Great Hall*, the lower part of which is filled with Roman relics from the stations upon the wall; on rt. is entrance of the *Well Room* with well 93 ft. deep, and on l. the *King's Chamber* with curious round-headed fireplace; a staircase in thickness of the wall ascends to the roof, whence is striking view of shipping on the Tyne, and Gateshead on opposite bank, the spire of St. Nicholas being also seen to advantage; the narrow passages in the wall are very curious; descending to 2nd floor the chief apartment is vaulted with single pillar in centre. It is fitted up as a museum chiefly for Roman and British antiquities, which comprise the largest collection of Roman altars in Britain, vessels, seals, &c.; opening out of this room is a chamber with another curious fireplace, answering to the King's Chamber on the upper floor; on 1st floor is the *Chapel*, with arches and mouldings of Trans.-Norm. style; it contains a beautiful fragment of a Saxon cross, &c.; there is a large vaulted room called the *Dungeon*. At foot of the Side is *Sandhill*, lined with quaint overhanging houses. The *Guildhall* has some portraits; at E. end is the *Merchants' Court*, worth visiting for the carved wainscoting of the old hall of 1636; along front of the chimney are carvings of Christ restoring sight to the blind, and others. The new part of the town is approached by the *Royal Arcade*, or by *Dean-street*. At foot of Pilgrim-street is *All Saints' Ch.*, built 1789 on site of older edifice; in vestry is preserved the splendid brass of Roger Thornton and his wife (1429). Opposite end of Dean-street is entrance of *Grey-street*, 400 yds. long, and of Grecian architecture, which is perhaps the finest street in the kingdom; on E. side of it is the *Theatre*, and on W. the *Central Exchange*, and it is close by a lofty *Column*, with statue of late Earl Grey, by *Baily*. N. from central railway station runs *Westgate-street*, beyond

which is *West Wall-lane*, where may be seen largest remaining portion of the *Old City Walls*, with several of its ancient towers. *Low Friar-street* leads to the *Friars*, where still stands chapel of the Black Friars Monastery, in which Baliol did homage to Edward III. for throne of Scotland—it is now used as the *Smith's Hall*; in courtyard at back are many traces of lancet windows and ancient masonry; in the *Tanner's Hall* is curious old picture of the origin of tanning. In *Low Friar-street* is curious old house with carved dolphins on its front. *St. Andrew's Ch.* has remains of Norm. and some good oak stall-work, and fine Dec. font-cover; the town walls reappear in churchyard, and close by at *Darn Crook* is a very picturesque old windmill. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of town across the *Town Moor* is *Jesmond*, where the beautiful gardens of Sir W. Armstrong may be visited with an order; on the edge of *Jesmond Dene*, a wooded glen, watered by the *Jesmond Burn*, are picturesque ruins of the once celebrated *Chapel*, behind which is *St. Mary's Well*. There is a pleasant walk down the *Ouse Burn* from *Jesmond* to *Heaton Dene*, and thence to *Heaton Stat.*

At *Elswick*, 2 m. W. of the town, are the magnificent series of workshops and factories of Sir W. Armstrong. Unless personally known to the principals, it is better to make written application for permission to visit these vast and highly interesting Ordnance works. 25 acres of ground have been laid out in the *Leases for a Park*, in which there is a pond with a fine collection of water-fowl.

Newcastle is connected with *Gateshead* (*Durham*) on opposite bank by the stupendous *High Level Bridge*, 1337½ ft. long, which crosses whole valley of the Tyne; it consists of railway and roadway underneath, and was designed by Robert Stephenson.

Excursions.—To *Tynemouth* (see). To *Otterburn*, 30 m. (see). To *Ryton* (*Stat.*), 10 m., most beautifully situated on the Tyne, with fine old Elizabethan Rectory House, and the very fine E.-E. *Ch. of Holy Cross* (restored); from here the tourist may return by road to

Gateshead, 7 m., passing at 2 m. the fine old gable-ended mansion of *Stella*, where is some good tapestry; or he may proceed by train (15 min.) to *Prudhoe Stat.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of which, on a hill, is *Prudhoe Castle* (Duke of Northumberland); the inner gateway on S. side has a very ancient oriel window, one of the earliest known (c. 1300), supported on corbels; the interior is an indefinite ruin; on N.W. is the *Keep*; a bridge, supposed to be one of the earliest in the North, is worth notice from the singular shape of its arches. *Whittle Dene*, a little to N., is the site of the principal reservoir for supplying Newcastle with water, and is a traditional haunt of fairies.

At *High Street House*, *Wylam* (*Stat.*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Newcastle), *George Stephenson* was born, 1781. At *Newburn*, rt. of *Blaydon Stat.*, 7 m. from Newcastle, he learnt reading and writing, and was married in *Newburn Ch.*, Nov. 1802.

From the side of *Gateshead* may be visited, 6 m. S.W., by road commanding fine views of Newcastle and the Tyne, *Gibside* (*John Bowes, Esq.*), temp. *James I.*; the grounds are laid out in style of Versailles; the woods are very beautiful, in some places overhanging the *Derwent*, and affording views of the moorland; beyond the old-fashioned flower-garden is the fine *Doric Chapel*, a path through the wood below which leads 1 m. to the ruined Gothic Chapel of *Friarside*, beautifully situated on *Derwent*; below the park, on Newcastle side of *Gibside*, is the picturesque *Hollinside*, an arched fragment, part of the old manor-house of the *Hardinges*.

3 m. S.W. of *Gateshead*, embosomed in woods, is *Ravensworth Castle* (*Lord Ravensworth*), partly Gothic, partly Tudor, built 1808 from designs by *Nash*; 2 venerable towers of an earlier edifice remain; there is a very fine hall, some good pictures and old cabinets.

A most interesting antiquarian excursion may be made along the *Roman wall*, which begins at *Wallsend* (*Segedunum*), 3 m. E. of Newcastle, the traces thus far being very faint; from

Newcastle (*Pons Ælii*) the excursion may be made for 19 m. by carriage, after that, on foot or horseback only. The wall consists of (1) a *stone wall* with ditch on N. side; (2) a *turf wall* or *vallum* S. of the stone wall; (3) *stations, castles, watch-towers* and *roads*. 2 m. W. of Newcastle is *Benwell* (*Condercum*), where foundations of a temple with altars, &c., were discovered 1862. After passing Denton, the wall with its aggers and vallum becomes distinctly visible; 5 m. further on *Heddon-on-the-Wall*; the vallum passes through centre of village; 2 m. further on *Rutchester* (*Vindobala*), a station containing nearly 5 acres; 6 m. further on *Halton Chesters* (*Hunnum*); 1 m. further on, at Stagshaw Bank Gate, the Watling-street was crossed by the wall; 2 m. S., at junction of Cor with the Tyne, are remains of *Corstopitum*; 3 m. beyond Stagshaw is *St. Oswald's* (see also *Hexham*).

Distances (by rail).—Carlisle, 66½ m.; Morpeth, ½ hr. by express train; Hexham, 24 m.; Sunderland, 30 m.; Berwick, 1½ hr. by express; Durham, 25 min.

Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staff.).—Stat., N. Staff. Rly.—(*Inns*: Roebuck; Castle)—is a neat old-fashioned little town, dependent on the neighbouring ironworks of *Silverdale* (Stat. N. Staff. Rly.).

Excursions.—3 m. W. to *Keele Hall* (Ralph Sneyd, Esq.), a fine house rebuilt by *Salvin*. In the garden is a *holly hedge*, 612 ft. long by 23 in height, and the largest in the kingdom. Admission daily, except Saturday, on application to the head gardener.

NEW CHAPEL, see *Harecastle*.

NEWENT, see *Gloucester*.

NEWFIELD-IN-SEATHWAITE, see *Broughton*.

NEW FOREST, see *Lyndhurst*.

Newhaven (Sussex). Stat., L. B. and S. C. Rly. There is also a wharf station 2 m. beyond the town station. *Inn*: London and Paris Hotel. This was the ancient port of the Ouse, but is now the well-known place of embarkation for Dieppe, between which place and Newhaven

large and fast steamers ply daily (5½ hrs.). This is the most direct route between London and Paris.

The little Norm. Ch., with tower at the E. end and small semi-circular apse annexed to it, curiously resembles that of Yainville-sur-Seine, one of the many Norm. resemblances on this coast.

At *Bishopstone* (Stat.), 1 m. from Newhaven, is a very interesting Ch., of various styles, 1 m. E. of the station.

Seaford (Stat.), 1¼ m. beyond Bishopstone (*Inn*: the New Inn). The old harbour of Seaford, now entirely closed, was the original outlet of the Ouse. Many new and handsome houses have been built seaward. Near the station is the ancient and very curious church.

From Seaford the tourist may proceed by Friston (notice *Friston Place*, a Tudor mansion, on N.) and East Dean to *Eastbourne*. E. Dean and Beachy Head are each 9 m. from Seaford.

Newland (Gloucester).—4 m. S.E. of Monmouth Stat. G. W. Rly., and 1 m. from Coleford (see *Monmouth*)—is a large village on the borders of the Forest of Dean, with a very fine Dec. Ch. In the Clearwell Chapel is (a) curious brass, representing a miner of the period, equipped for his work; (b) altar-tomb, 14th cent.; (c) in ch.-yd. altar-tomb and effigies of Jenkyn Wynall, Forest Ranger, 1457.

Excursion.—4 m. S. between Newland and Chepstow is *St. Briavels* (pron. Brevels) Castle—a fine old 13th-cent. fortress, formerly the residence of the chief officer of the Forest of Dean—where King John and Henry III. often visited. The N.W. front remains, formed of two circular towers with a narrow elliptical gateway. Notice a fine E.-E. fireplace and beautiful Dec. chimney. The Ch. is Ang.-Norm. and interesting. On the tomb of W. Warren is a representation of the manner in which infants were swathed.

NEWLAND'S CORNER, see *Dorking*.

NEWMARKET (Flint), see *Mostyn*.

Newmarket (Suffolk and Camb.), Stat., G. E. Rly.; 15 m.

by rail and 12 m. by road from *Cambridge*. *Inns*: **Rutland Arms*: White Hart, both in the main street; and 4 others. This town, the cradle of horse-racing in England, has been called the "Metropolis of the Turf," and is the only place in Britain where more than 2 race-meetings take place in the year. There are 7 meetings:—1. The "Craven," commences on Easter Monday; 2. "1st Spring," on the Monday fortnight following; 3. "2nd Spring," a fortnight later; 4. "The July," early in that month; 5. "1st October;" 6. "2nd October;" 7. "3rd October," or "Houghton" Meeting. Of these the first and last are the most celebrated.

In High-street, on the l., are the *New rooms* of the Jockey Club. Many patrons of the turf have houses here; the Duke of Rutland occupies a part of the mansion once the *Royal Palace*, in High-street, in which some curious tapestry still adorns the dining-room. There are numerous stables belonging to trainers in the outskirts of the town.

On an average there are 400 horses in Newmarket the greater part of the year. The *Race-course* extends W. of the town over Newmarket Heath, for about 4 m., and is divided into different distances suited to the ages and strength of the horses. Across the Heath, and crossing the Four-Mile Course, in a direction from N.W. to S.E., extends the great earthwork called the *Devil's Ditch*, the most easterly and largest of 4 important dykes or entrenchments which marked, at different periods, the western limit of races and tribes inhabiting the East Anglian country.

St. Mary's, chiefly Perp., the handsomer of the 2 churches, is in Suffolk. *All Saints'* (modern) was a chapel attached to the Palace precinct. On the l. of the turnpike-road to Bury, on the outskirts of the town, is the *Fairstead*, or exercising ground. The rising ground to the rt. is the well-known *Warren Hill*.

The following are the most interesting churches in the neighbourhood. *Swaffham Bulbeck*, Dec. and Perp.

1½ m. N. of Bottisham (see *Cambridge*). At *Swaffham Priory*, 1½ m. further N., are the remains of 2 very *towers* of in one churchyard. The fine churches both are the portions to be noticed.

At *Burwell*, 2 m. N.E. of Swaffham, is a fine Perp. *Ch.* The woodwork and roof-bosses deserve notice. In the chancel are some very rich Perp. niches. A little W. of the ch. are the moat and earthworks of *Burwell Castle*.

At *Borough Green*, 5 m. S., is a Dec. *Ch.*, in the chancel of which are 3 fine Dec. high tombs representing members of the De Burgh family.

At *Kirtling*, 4 m. due E. of Dullingham (Stat.), the *Ch.* has some good Norm. and E.-E. portions. The E. window, and Norm. doorway of S. porch, should be noticed.

The *Ch.* at *Cheveley*, 2 m. S.E., is large and fine, ranging from E.-E. to Perp. The tower has an external bartizan or "watching turret," on the top of which is a low parapet; and it has, no doubt, been used as a fire beacon.

Six Mile Bottom is about midway between Newmarket and Cambridge.

Newnham (Gloucest.)—Stat., S. Wales Rly. (*Inn*: Victoria)—is very prettily situated on a high cliff overlooking the Severn. See the view from ch.-yd. The ch. is partly Norm. Newnham is the metropolis of the *Forest of Dean*, and a good place whence to explore it. If the visitor chance to be here at spring or autumn equinox, he should see the "bore," or incoming tidal wave, of the Severn, with a velocity of from 4 to 10 m. an hour, and with a "head" of 3 or 4 ft. A lovely view of the Severn and country beyond is obtained from a stile called "Fair View," 2 m. out of the town. Gloucester Cathedral and 5 counties may be seen from that spot.

NEW PASSAGE, see *Bristol*.

NEWPORT (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Newport (Monm.). Stat. (High-street), G. W. Rly., 158½ m. from London; 17 m. from Chepstow; 12 m. from Cardiff. Also railway communication with Pontypool, Abersychan, and Blac-

navon (Eastern Valleys Rly., Mill-street Stat.); with Risca, Blaina, and Tredegar (Western Valleys Rly. Stat. in Dock-street); with Tredegar, Sirhowy, and Nantybwhc (Sirhowy Rly., Dock-street Stat.); with Pontypool-road, Abergavenny, and Hereford (L. & N. W. Rly.); with Rhymney, Dowlais, Merthyr, and Brecon (Brecon and Merthyr Rly., Stat. in Dock-street); Bristol, 27 m., is also accessible *via* New Passage and Portskewet. Arrangements for a large central station are in progress. Steamers to Bristol, and to Cardiff and Cork. *Inns*: ** King's Head H., close to railway station; Westgate H.; Queen's. This flourishing sea-port town is situated on rt. bank of the Usk, which is navigable here for the largest vessels. Large Docks have been constructed.

St. Wollo's Ch., on the summit of Stow Hill, at back of Westgate Hotel, commands a fine view.

The remains of the *Castle*, founded 11th cent., stand on rt. bank of the river, close to the bridge leading to suburb of *Maindee*, and a little below King's Head Hotel. 3 short m. up the rt. bank of the Usk, and 8 min. by train from High-street Stat., is *Caerleon* (the Isca Silurum of Antoninus), where the 2nd Augustan Legion was for years in garrison. The *Museum* there, which is close to the church, contains many important and interesting Roman relics. Ask for the key at the school-house immediately opposite. A few yards distant is the "Round Table Field" and the amphitheatre called "King Arthur's Round Table."

From Newport it is 12½ m. by rail from Dock-street Stat. to *Crumlin* (*Inn*: Viaduct). The railway passes under the famous viaduct. At *Aberbeeg* Junc., 3 m. beyond, the valleys of the Ebbw meet—a charming bit of scenery.

Distances.—*Abergavenny*, 1 hr. by rail from High-street Stat.; *Monmouth*, 1½ hr., *via* Pontypool-road Junc.

NEWPORT (Pemb.), see *Fishguard*.

Newport (Salop). Stat., Shrop. Union Rly. *Inn*: Royal Victoria. *Edmund Ch.*, 2½ m. N., is worth

visiting for its fragments of fine old stained glass. 4 m. S. is *Donnington* Stat. for *Llleshall Abbey* (2½ m.), founded 1145, of which some beautiful remains are left.

NEW QUAY, see *Cardigan*.

NEWQUAY (Cornwall), see *Wade-bridge*.

Newstead Abbey (Notts.), the ancient seat of the Byrons, is 1½ m. from Linby Stat., Midl. Rly., Mansfield branch; and 11 m. by road from Nottingham. This Augustine Priory (Abbey is a modern misnomer) was founded, circ. 1170, by Henry II. It came into possession of Sir John Byron, 1540, and was garrisoned a cent. later for Chas. I. At the end of the building next the chapel, the poet's own bedroom remains nearly as he left it. On the lawn is the monument to "Boatswain," a favourite dog, with epitaph by his master. The property now belongs to W. F. Webb, Esq., by whose gracious permission it is open to the public. It contains many interesting relics of Livingstone, the African explorer. Newstead stands within the borders of *Sherwood Forest*, the resort of Robin Hood. At 1 m. S. of the Abbey, in the grounds of *Papplewick Hall*, is *Robin Hood's Cave*. *R. H.'s Hill and Chair* are to N. of the Park, and beyond these *Fountain Dale*, where Robin Hood encountered Friar Tuck. About 3 m. further on is *Mansfield*. 3 m. from the Abbey, and 2 m. N.W. of Linby Stat., is *Annesley Old Hall*, which contains "the antique oratory" so beautifully mentioned in Byron's "Dream."

Newton Abbot (Devon.). Junc. Stat., Gt. W. Rly., 20½ m. from Exeter. Branches from the main line run N. to *Moreton Hampstead*, and S. to *Torquay* and *Dartmouth*. *Inns*: Globe; Commercial; Queen's. This important market town is beautifully situated in a vale on the Lemon rivulet, which here joins the Teign, and the walks in the neighbourhood are very fine. Ascend the hill (a) which overlooks the station, (b) on which Highwick Church is built, for the sake of the views. About 1 m.,

above the town is the very curious *manor-house of Bradley* (15th cent.), which should be visited (ask permission of Miss Wall, the occupier). A pleasant *Excursion* can be made to the churches of *Abbot's Kernwell* (1½ m.) and *Ipplepen* (3 m.), returning by *Tor Bryan* and *Denbury* churches. For other places of interest in neighbourhood see *Bovey Tracey*, *Teignmouth*, *Dartmoor*, *Totnes*, and *Torquay*.

NEWTOWN (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

NEWTOWN (Montgomery), Stat., 220 m. from Euston-square; 1½ hr. by rail from Shrewsbury; and included in L. & N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inns*: Boar's Head; Elephant and Castle. A modern manufacturing town, the market seat for Welsh flannel. In centre of the town is the old *Ch.*, worth visiting. About 1 m. on the Builth road is a picturesque waterfall, about 80 ft. high.

Excursions.—To *Montgomery*, 9 m. To *Bishop's Castle*, 15 m., by *Kerry* and *Churchstoke*. 3 m. E. is pretty village of *Kerry*, probably so called from the "ceri" or mountain ash said to have abounded in these parts, and situated at foot of the extensive and rather desolate *Kerry Hills*, which, with *Clun Forest*, occupy a considerable district between *Newtown*, *Clun*, and *Bishop's Castle*; the *Ch.* has a good marble monument to one *Richard Jones*, who founded a school here; there are several ancient works in the parish; the *Moat* is the residence of the vicar. 5 m. beyond *Kerry* a road l., of about 2½ m., leads to *Montgomery*; 1 m. beyond this point a road rt., of about 6 m., leads to *Bishop's Castle*; while the straight road continues 1 m. to *Churchstoke*: should the tourist not wish to proceed beyond *Kerry*, he may return to *Newtown* either by rail *viâ* *Abermule* Junc., or by road of 4 m. to *Abermule*, and so back. To *Llanfair Caer Einion*, 10 m. At 3 m. a road rt., of 1 m., leads to *Bettws Cedewen* (see *Montgomery*). 3½ m. beyond this point a road diverges rt. about 1½ m. to *Manafon* on banks of the *Rhiw*; the main road continuing about ½ m. to *Llamoyddelan*; from the *Manafon* road,

at about ½ m. from point above mentioned, a road rt., of about 3½ m., leads to *Llanfair Caer Einion*. To *Caersws* a celebrated Roman station, 6 m. by road or by rail *viâ* *Moat Lane* Junc.—striking only for its unrivalled position, and held by some to be the *Mediolanum* of *Tacitus*. It is situated in centre of a valley into which 4 streams converge; the *castrum* lies 300 yds. N.W. of the *Severn*, and covers an area of about 7 acres. From *Caersws* the excursion may be extended 5 m. through the prettily wooded valley of the *Carno* to *Carno* (Stat.), a high and rather exposed village. To *Llanidloes* about 14 m.

Distances (by rail).—*Oswestry*, 30 m.; *Welshpool*, 14 m.; *Montgomery*, 7½ m.; *Machynlleth*, 30 m.; *Aberystwith*, 48 m.; *Llanidloes*, *viâ* *Moat Lane* Junc., 12 m.; *Builth*, 32 m.

NEWTOWN LINFORD, see *Leicester*.

NEW WALSHINGHAM, see *Walsingham*.

NITON, see *Wight, Isle of*.

NOBBURY (Staffs.), see *Gnosall*.

NORHAM, see *Berwick-on-Tweed*.

NORMANTON (Yorksh.), a busy Junction. Stat., 185 m. from London, *Midl. Rly.* (Station Hotel). The lines of the *Midl.*, *N.-Eastern*, and *Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys.* branch off here to *Leeds*; *York*, *Hull*, and *Newcastle*; and *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, &c. respectively.

NORTHALLERTON (Yorksh.). Stat., *N. E. Rly.* (a branch runs, l., to *Bedale*, *Leyburn*, and *Hawes*; on rt. the *Leeds & Stockton Rly.* runs by *Picton Junc.* to *Stockton*) *Inn*: *Golden Lion*.

The *Ch.* is the sole point of interest in the town. The N. side of nave has massive *Norm. piers*; the S. side is *E. E.*; the central tower *Perp.* (1345–1381). The font dates from 1662.

Races are held here in October, and continue 2 days. The course is immediately S. of the railway station.

The field of the *Battle of the Standard* (1138) lies 3 m. N. of the town, a short distance N. of the great North road. The remains of *Mount Grace Priory*, about 7 m. distant, are of great interest to the archaeologist. The road passes by the village of *Osmotherley* (*Inn*: The Queen Catherine, where

tolerable accommodation will be found by the pedestrian).

The *Priory* lies rt. of the Stockton road, about 1 m. N. of Osmotherley. It was founded for Carthusians in 1397. Part of the buildings was converted into a dwelling-house (now a farm); here the keys must be obtained. Within the enclosing walls are 2 courts—the smaller of which, S., contained the guest hall, and other apartments allotted to strangers: the larger, N., was surrounded by the houses of the monks. In the smaller court was the priory ch. The sketcher will find many excellent points, particularly in the outer court, where a large ash-tree adds very picturesquely to the effect. At the back, near St. John's Well, a path through the wood leads to the top of the hill, where is a ruined "Lady Chapel," built in 1515. The view from this point is very extensive. A path leads down the hill to Osmotherley. In rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour the train runs from the Junc. to *Bedale*. (*Inn*: George.) The ecclesiologist should visit the *Ch.*, which is E. Dec. with some Perp. additions, and others made 1556 (temp. Mary). The E. window in S. aisle is an excellent specimen of Early (Geomet.) Dec. There are some very interesting monuments; the effigy of Sir Brian Fitzalan is one of the finest sepulchral memorials in England. 5 m. N.W. is *Hornby Castle* (Duke of Leeds), to be seen at all times. It contains a fine collection of pictures by old masters. Continuing by rail from *Bedale*, the tourist arrives in $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour at *Leyburn* (*Inn*: Bolton Arms), an excellent centre for exploring lower part of Wensleydale and for visiting (in one excursion), Middleham, Coverdale, and Jervaulx Abbeys. But first of all he must walk to the *Shawl*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the town, the view from which is magnificent. *Middleham*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. (*Inn*: Swan, good), is well known as the headquarters of many trainers, and the visitor should see the horses exercised on the moor between 6 and 7 A.M. On the top of the hill are the ruins of the *Castle*, the stronghold of Warwick the king-maker, and the favourite residence of Rich. III. The keys should

be obtained in the town before climbing the hill. The ruins consist of a great Norm. Keep (12th cent.), within outer works of Dec. period. The *Ch.* (13th cent.) has some fragments of ancient glass. From the *Castle* walk, 2 m., to *Coverham*, to see the remains of the *Abbey*, founded temp. Hen. II., for Premonstratensian Canons; thence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., to *East Witton*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, to the interesting ruins of *Jervaulx Abbey*, built 1156, of which, however, very scanty fragments remain. Another delightful excursion from *Leyburn* is to *Bolton Castle*, 5 m. W. From *Bolton* the tourist may proceed to *Carperby*, 2 m.; cross the Ure at *Aysgarth* (where the waterfall and *Ch.* are to be seen), and return to *Leyburn* on S. side of *Wensleydale*. The *Castle* was built by Lord Scrope, Chancellor of England under Richard II. A room adjoining S.W. tower is pointed out as that occupied by Mary Queen of Scots. N. of *Leyburn* it is a pleasant walk over *Hipswell Moor*, to *Richmond*, 10 m. The route by *Hawes* to *Sedburgh*, 35 m., embraces the whole of *Wensleydale*. *Hawes* (*Inn*: White Hart, very comfortable) is half-way (a railway is now open from *Leyburn*, and the tourist should sleep there. On the road should be visited village of *Wensley*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., and adjoining it, *Bolton Hall* (has some interesting portraits of the Scropes); *Aysgarth* (stat.), where good Hotel has been opened; thence to *Askrigg* (*Inn*: King's Arms) and *Bainbridge*, 4 m. from *Hawes*. *Hardraw Force*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of *Hawes*, should on no account be left unseen. The *Ch.* at *Sedburgh* (*Inns*: King's Arms; Bull and Dog) is worth visiting. The Station is on the Ingleton branch of the Carlisle Rly., and the tourist can conveniently proceed from it into *Cumberland*.

Northampton (Northants.)—Stats. L. & N.W. and Midland Rlys. There are 3 railway stations: Bridge-street, at which the trains arrive from *Blisworth*, and whence they proceed to *Peterborough*; the *Castle* Stat., adjoining the *Castle* ruins on the S.W. side of the town, from which trains run to *Market Harborough*; and the

Midland in the town, whence trains run to Bedford. *Inns*: *George H.; Angel H.; Peacock H.

The town stretches upward along the ridge of high ground on the l. bank of the Nen. The principal trade of the place is shoemaking. There are 4 principal streets, one of which (Bridge-street) climbs a steep hill from the river side, and the ch. of All Saints (*post*) stands in an open space near the crossing. The *Market-square* lies off the street running N. (The Drapery). Up Sheep-street are the Barracks, and, beyond, the Race Ground, where the *Pytchley Hunt* races are held in March.

The *Town Hall* in Abingdon-street, E. of All Saints' Ch., was opened in 1864 (archit. E. W. Godwin). The exterior has numerous statues of English Kings. The great hall is striking, and contains a fine organ (German). The Council chamber is a fine room, with figures and inscriptions over the fireplace.

On the exterior of *St. Peter's Church*, near the W. end of the town (restored by Sir G. G. Scott), remark the N. portal (Norm.) within the porch; the corbel table of heads immediately under the roof; the W. front with a remarkable flat arch; the two lower stages of the tower; and the triple buttresses at the angles. Inside the ch. the principal features are the main arcade and the western tower arch. The piers in the nave should be noticed, the caps of which are wonderfully sculptured, especially those at the W. end of the chancel. The E. wall of the chancel has been entirely rebuilt.

St. Sepulchre's, near the old North Gate at the end of Sheep-street, is one of the 4 round churches in England. The plan resembles that of the other sepulchre churches—a circular nave, with a long choir and presbytery projecting from it. The whole ch. has been restored by Scott. Owing to the unusual ground plan, the effect looking E. is very remarkable. What is now used as the nave, but was probably the original chancel, has Trans.-Norm. piers on the N. side (with one later E. Eng.) and massive Dec. on the S.

All Saints' Ch., in the "Drapery," was, except the tower, entirely destroyed by fire in 1675. The tower (originally central) is Dec., with a lantern raised on it. The chief object of interest is the statue, by *Chantrey*, of Spencer Perceval, assassinated in 1812, whilst M.P. for Northampton.

The ruins of the *Castle*, near the Castle Stat., are very scanty, but the position is fine and open, with the Abbeys of St. James (on the opposite hill) and Delapré in sight, and the town on the east.

The remains of the *Abbey of St. James's* are at the end of the western suburb, beyond the bridge.

On the Billing road is a large *Convent* (Notre Dame) of Belgian nuns. Beyond is the *School of Art*, and then the Northamptonshire *Orphanage*.

Queen Eleanor's Cross (about 1 m. S., on the Hardingstone road) is the most perfect and important of the beautiful crosses raised by the care of Edw. I. Below, to rt., is *Delapré Abbey* (modern seat of the Bouveries). The Abbey, on site of which the mansion stands, was founded for Cluniac nuns.

Earls Barton and Castle Ashby (railway station), places of the highest interest, may be comprised in the same day's excursion, if the tourist does not proceed beyond the latter. A very delightful round, however, may be taken from Northampton to *Yardley Chase*, thence proceeding to *Yardley Hastings* (8½ m. from Northampton), and 1 m. beyond, to *Easton Maudit*, and visiting Castle Ashby on the homeward route. The celebrated ch. of *Earls Barton*, with its remarkable towers, is 1½ m. from the station, and 6½ m. by road. It stands on high ground, and was probably the mound of an old English "strong" house. A deep fosse, still perfect, encloses the mound and ch.-yd. on the N. side. The tower of the ch. is its most interesting portion, and is one of those which by common consent has been termed Saxon. The body of the ch. is of various dates, Norm., E. Eng., Dec. and Perp.

Returning to the station, we proceed to *Castle Ashby* (Marquis of Northampton), which lies about 2 m,

distant, on the high ground above the rt. bank of the river, and the position of which (except perhaps that of Rockingham Castle) is finer than that of any other great house in the county. From the terrace in front of the Castle a fine view is commanded. The *house* is not usually shown. The *gardens* are open on Tuesdays and Thursdays. *Yardley Chase* is always accessible. The existing house is built round a quadrangle, and the whole group of buildings is very picturesque; the use of the lettered balustrade, rare in England, adds much to the effect. The house contains some interesting pictures. The new *flower garden*, on the S. side of the house, is of very great beauty, and is one of the best modern examples of a geometrical design.

Near the house is the small *Church* of Castle Ashby, with a Norm. door on the N. side, a Dec. nave, and a Perp. chancel. The whole has been restored by *Street*. Notice brass of a priest, cross-legged effigy, and monuments by Tenerani and Marochetti. Very fine gates of Italian ironwork open from the lawn adjoining the house to an avenue, which, extending about 1 m. to the entrance from the Bedford road, has been continued by the present Marquis in a direct line for 2 m. further, into the heart of *Yardley Chase*. This is a very extensive tract of woodland, full of green "droves," open lawns, and wood of various ages. The visitor should make eventually (however wide a circuit in the wood he may first choose to traverse) for the group of venerable oaks (inquire the way at the lodge on the Bedford road), among which is the tree known as "Cowper's." It is a most picturesque ruin, in the trunk of which many persons may stand at once.

Yardley Hastings, on the high road from Northampton to Bedford, 8½ m. from former, is a large scattered village (at the *Rose and Crown* simple accommodation may be had). The church and the remains of the manor-house should be visited. The *Church* is for the most part Dec., of more than one period, except the massive tower, which is, perhaps, Norm. The main arcade is E. Dec., as is the clerestory. Remark

a fine bracket with oak-leaves at the end of the S. aisle.

Adjoining the ch., on the N. side, is the so-called "Castle," a manor-house which must have been of considerable size and importance. What now remains is a square building, with portions of arches at either end.

A cross road from Yardley brings us in a drive of about 2 m. to *Easton Maudit*, where is a very interesting ch. well restored, and not to be neglected by the antiquary, the vicarage having been the home, for many years, of Dr. Percy, editor of the famous 'Reliques of old English Poetry,' the ballad book given to the world from this place. The tiling throughout the ch. (mostly E. Dec.) calls for special notice.

Althorp Park (Earl Spencer), 7 m. from Northampton, has some fine pictures and a most valuable library of 50,000 vols. The "Old book room" contains books printed before 1500. Here is deposited the celebrated Valdarfer Boccaccio, bought by the M. of Blandford at the Roxburgh sale for 2260l., the largest sum ever paid for a single volume. The paintings by Vandyck, Kneller, Lely, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Cuyp, and others, are of the highest interest. The *Ch.* (E. E.) of *Gt. Brington*, on the hill outside the Park, has many Spencer monuments, worth attention. See also inscribed slabs to the *Washingtons*. 1½ m. from Althorp is *Holdenby House*, where Chas. I. passed into the hands of Cornet Joyce.

Brizworth Ch., an early example of Romanesque, may be reached in 20 m. by rail from Northampton. In the village are the *Kennels* of the *Pytchley Hunt*.

NORTHBOURNE, see *Deal*.

NORTH CRAY, see *Crays, The*.

NORTH HINKSEY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

NORTHILL, see *Sandy*.

Northleach (Gloucester), 4 m. from Bourton-on-the-Water Stat., Gt. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Wheatsheaf), is a quiet little town in a hollow among the Cotswold Hills. The large and handsome Perp. *Ch.* contains several fine *brasses* with the woolpack and fleece,

in memory of the merchants engaged in the wool trade.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. S. W., in Chedworth Woods, on Lord Eldon's estate at Stowell, are the remains of a Roman villa, discovered in 1864, consisting of 20 chambers communicating with a corridor. The tessellated pavements are well preserved, and the bath establishment is very extensive. The walls are 4 ft. high. Numerous other interesting relics have been preserved, and may be inspected under the superintendence of the resident curator. (b) 3 m. E. to *Sherborne*; Ch. contains *monuments* (a) to Sir John Dutton, by Rysbrach, and (b) J. D., 1776, by Westmacott; (c) J. D., 1656, in a winding-sheet.

NORTHOP, see *Hawarden*.

NORTH PETHERTON, see *Bridgwater*.

NORTH TAWTON, see *Moreton Hampstead*.

NORTON, see *Dronfield*.

NORTON FITZ-WARREN, see *Taunton*.

Norwich (Norfolk); the terminus of the Gt. E. Rly., from London, *viâ* Ipswich, is at the *Victoria* Stat., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Wensum. From the Thorpe Stat., on the other side of the river, run the lines to Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and to London *viâ* Cambridge. *Inns*: **Royal*, in the Market-place; Norfolk, in St. Giles's-street; **Maid's Head*, old-fashioned and comfortable, and near the cathedral, but very small coffee-room. Few places in England are more puzzling to the stranger. There is no main street, and although the Market-place is a chief centre, the streets which wind towards it are so narrow and intricate, that the topography of the city is by no means understood at a glance, and the visitor should well study the map before venturing into the labyrinth of streets. The best general view of Norwich is to be obtained from *Mousehold Heath*, the high ground rising from the left bank of the Wensum, E. of the city. Pass down Bishopgate-street, E. of the cathedral, and cross the river by *Bishop's Bridge*.

Besides the cathedral and castle, the

city is rich in old buildings and in churches of interest.

There are two chief centres in Norwich—the *Market-place* for the city, and the *Cathedral* with its precincts.

Adjoining the Market-place, the places to be visited are—the *Castle*, the *Guildhall*, *St. Andrew's Hall*, the *Museum*, the chs. of *St. Peter Mancroft* and *St. Andrew*, and one or two more if time permit. The *cathedral precincts* form a very distinct quarter.

The great Norm. keep of the *Castle*, towering on its lofty mound, is one of the chief landmarks of the city. The mound, commanding a noble view, and the platform on which the keep stands, are accessible at all times. The keep itself serves, and has served since the reign of Hen. III., as the county gaol, and the interior can only be seen by a magistrate's order. It was no doubt the work of the Bigods, and for the most part of Earl Hugh, temp. Hen. I. The *Shirehall*, on the E. side of the Castle, and within the Castle ditch, was built in 1823. The *Cattle Market*, the large open space S. and E. of the Castle, is widely famous. It is thronged on Saturdays; and the assemblage of cattle is said to be larger than in any other English market.

The *Guildhall*, in the Market-place, is surmounted by a modern clock turret, and occupies the site of the old "*Tollbooth*." In a vault still existing Bilney was imprisoned, and was led from it (1531) to the stake in the Lollards' pit. The council-chamber preserves the fittings of a court of justice of the age of Henry VIII., nearly unaltered; having carved panels, windows, stained glass, and an open timber roof. It contains some fine old portraits, the city "*Regalia*," &c., which are highly interesting. Behind the Guildhall is the *Public Library*, containing about 30,000 vols. *St. Andrew's Hall* (open daily), on St. Andrew's Plain, is the great public hall of the city, and well deserves a visit. It was the nave of the ch. of the Blackfriars (Dominican) convent, built circ. 1445, and was granted to the city at the Dissolution. The S. porch, by which the hall is entered, has been restored; the *doors*

are excellent in design, and should be noticed. On the walls are portraits by Gainsborough, Opie, &c. On the N. side of the hall, between it and the river, are buildings now used as "King Edward's Commercial School." The buildings thus used are the cloisters and portions of the domestic buildings belonging to the convent.

The *Norfolk and Norwich Museum*, in St. Andrew's, Broad-street, is open to the public on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 till 4; on other days the introduction of a member is required. The collection of birds of prey is one of the finest in the world. There is also an unusually perfect series of British and foreign birds. The "Lombe" collection—an interesting and valuable addition—was presented in 1873. Next to the ornithological collection, the chief feature is a magnificent series of fossil mammalian remains, principally from the forest-beds along the Norfolk coast. There is a capital collection of insects, and a valuable herbarium, as well as other objects of interest.

The *Literary Institution*, containing a very large and good library, is under the same roof as the Museum.

The *Cathedral*, with its cloees, occupies the lower ground near the river. Two portals, the *Erpingham* gate and St. *Ethelbert's* gate, give admission to the upper close; and the *Bishop's* gate is the principal entrance to the Palace. The first stone of the existing cathedral was laid by Bishop Herbert Losinga in 1096, and, no other English cathedral (with the exception perhaps of Peterborough) has preserved its original Norm. plan so nearly undisturbed.

In entering the building, notice the *West Front*; this was originally Norm., but was greatly altered by Bishop Alnwick (1426-1436).

The *Nave* is throughout Norm., with the exception of its vaulted roof and of the chapel in the S. aisle. The effect of the massive Norm. work is very grand; it extends 250 ft. from the W. door, and comprises 14 bays to the intersection of the transepts. Notice the open arches of the *triforium*; also the magnificent series of *lierne*

vaults above the nave, choir, and transepts.

The *bosses* of the roof are covered with minute figures, said to be 328 in number, forming a complete sacred history, and were restored in 1876 by the Dean of Norwich.

The *Nave Aisles* are Norm. with Perp. windows. The lower part of the *organ screen* is ancient; the upper, heavy and ugly, was completed in 1838. In the choir W. of the tower the *stalls* should be particularly noticed. They are Perp., dating probably from the 15th cent. The carving and details are excellent.

The *Presbytery*, which extends eastward of the tower, has been greatly altered, although the original ground plan remains unchanged. The present clerestory and stone vault, erected by Bishop Goldwell (1472-1499), is very light and graceful. The *lierne* vault is not so rich as that of the nave.

The general arrangement of the *transepts*, the work of Bishop Herbert, is the same as that of the nave and choir.

The *Cloisters*, entered by the prior's door, in the easternmost bay of the S. nave aisle, are among the most beautiful in England. The roof especially deserves careful examination.

Opposite the N. transept extends the *Bishop's Palace*, with which it was formerly connected by a vaulted passage. It still retains some Norm. portions. Of the two gateways leading into the precincts, St. *Ethelbert's* is the earliest, at the S. end of the close. The lower part is good Early Dec.; the upper portion is modern. The *Erpingham* gate stands opposite the W. front of the cathedral. The archway itself is fine, and much enriched with excellent sculpture.

On the l., between this gate and the cathedral, is what is now the *Grammar School*, built circ. 1316 as a charnel-house. The crypt deserves a visit. The *Churches* of Norwich are very numerous, and for the most part Perp., ranging from 1350 to 1500. St. *Peter's Mancroft* (the finest church in the city) and St. *Andrew's*, Broad-street, are the most interesting. Amongst others

St. Gregory, in Pottersgate; *St. Giles's*, *St. Giles's-street*; *St. John the Baptist's*, *Madder-market*; *St. Miles's*, or *Michael's*, *Costany*, deserve notice; *St. Helen's*, *Bishopgate*, is now attached to *St. Giles's Hospital*: it is desecrated, except a part in the centre; the nave being converted into almshouses for men, and the chancel, date about 1383, divided into wards for the women. The revenues of the hospital are now very large, and 200 old men and women are supported here. The cloisters of the old hospital remain perfect. Of the city walls and gates some fragments remain. Near *St. Martin's Gate* (of which portions remain) is one of the 40 towers with which the walls were strengthened. Near *Carrow Bridge* is the "Devil's Tower." Another, called the "Cow's Tower," stands at an angle of the meadows belonging to *St. Giles's Hospital*, above *Bishopgate Bridge*.

Manufactures.—Norwich was perhaps the earliest, and long the most flourishing seat of the manufacture of worsted, so called from the village of *Worstead*, on the E. side of *Norfolk*. It is supposed to have been brought over by Flemish refugees in the reign of *Henry I.* The articles at present made at *Norwich* consist of bombazines, crapes, camlets, other fabrics of worsted, mohair and silk, besides cotton shawls. The staple trade of *Norwich* is now boot and shoe-making. There are large oil-cake factories; and at *Carrow*, just beyond the city, are the very extensive mustard, &c., works of the *Messrs. Colman*. The buildings cover many acres, and about 1100 hands are employed.

The most noticeable villages within a walk of *Norwich* are *Thorpe*, on the *Wensum*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the *Thorpe Rly. Stat.*; *Earlham*, on the *Yare*, 2 m. W. of *Norwich*, where is *Earlham Hall*, the principal seat of the *Gurneys*, and the birthplace of *Elizabeth Fry*, so well known for her many labours of love in English prisons; *Heigham* on the *Wensum*, 1 m. N.W. of *Norwich*, where is an ancient house, now known as the "Dolphin Inn," having the dates 1587 and 1615 on its front. In

the ch. is the monument of *Bishop Hall*, died 1656.

Carrow, a suburb, on the E. side of *Norwich*, where are remains of the *Benedictine priory*, founded 1146.

A pleasant drive may be taken : first to *Caister St. Edmund's*, thence by *Keswick* and *Intwood* to *Cringleford*, and back to the city, 8 m. In *Eaton Ch.*, between *Cringleford* and *Norwich*, some remarkable mural paintings have been discovered.

Costessey or *Cossey Hall* (*Lord Stafford*), 4 m. N.W. of *Norwich*, with its fine gardens and park, is well worth a visit, but the latter can only be visited by special permission. *Surlingham Broad*, on the *Yare*, distant about 6 m. and covering about 100 acres, may be visited from *Norwich*, as well as the very picturesque *Wroxham Broad*, on the *Bure*, 7 m.

Distances.—*Cromer*, 24 m. by railway; *Aylsham*, 11 m. by road; *Yarmouth*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *Lowestoft*, $23\frac{1}{2}$ m., from *Thorpe Stat.*; *N. Walsham*, 16 m.; *Wymondham*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Attleborough*, 16 m.; *East Dereham*, $21\frac{1}{2}$ m., from *Thorpe Stat.*

NOSTEL PRIORY, see *Wakefield*.

Nottingham (*Notts.*)—2 Stats. *Midland* and *Gt. N. Rlys.*, 125 and 128 m. respectively from *London*, close together, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from centre of town and principal inns (*Inns*: **George*; *Maypole*; *Flying Horse*; *Lion*). *Post-office*, *Victoria-street*—is the great metropolis of the hosiery and lace district. It is situated on a steep bank overlooking the *Trent*, and rising at the W. end into a fine city on which is situated the *Castle*, overlooking a splendid view, which embraces the *Vale of Trent*, *Clifton*, and *Belvoir Castle* and *Wollaton Hall* in the distance. The castle itself was reduced to its present ruined state by the *Reform Riot* in 1831. It has been rebuilt for occupation by the *Midland Counties Art Museum*. The red sandstone rock on which it stands is mined with cavities, of which *Mortimer's Hole* descends to the roadway at foot of crag. Here *Mortimer*, *Earl of March*, was imprisoned in 1330 by order of *Edward III.* *Standard Hill*, where

Charles I. unfurled the royal standard, 1642, adjoins.

The *Museum of Natural History*, Wheeler-street, is open free Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 2 to 9 P.M.

The *Market-place*, 5½ acres, is the largest in the kingdom, and should be visited on fair days or market evenings (Wednesdays and Saturdays).

St. Mary's Ch., on the High Pavement, is a splendid old cruciform building with pinnaced tower. The S. porch is richly groined and ornamented with fan tracery. The stained glass is modern, but good; that of the E. window is in memory of the Prince Consort. The painting on S. side of altar (subject Virgin and Child) cost 960 guineas, and is the work of *Fra Bartolomeo*. The *Roman Catholic Cathedral*, by *Pugin*, Derby-road, is elaborate, and has some beautiful carving and chancel screen. The tower and spire are 164 ft. high. The other noticeable points are the *arboretum* of 17 acres, Waverley-street, open daily free, and the bridge over the Trent, of 3 large spans, opened for traffic in 1871, at a cost of 30,000*l*. One of the largest lace and hosiery factories is that of the Midland Manufacturing Co., in Station-street; and for *bobbinet*, Thomas Adam and Co., Stoney-street. Messrs. Blackburn's factory (near St. Saviour's Ch.) for machinery for hosiery making is well worth visiting. Admission readily given to persons unconnected with the trade.

For a pleasant walk in summer-time inquire the way to *Clifton Grove*, about 3½ m.

Wollaton Church, 2½ m. W., contains good monuments, of the 15th cent., to the Willoughby family. A little beyond eastern suburb of Sneinton is *Colwick Hall*, where "Mary Chaworth," of Byron's early poems, died from the fright produced by the violence of the brutal mob, 1831. 11 m. N.W. is *Newstead Abbey*.

Nuneaton (Warwick.) Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 9 m. N. of Coventry, and 14 m. N. of Rugby. Also branch lines to Leicester (¾ hr.) and Market Bosworth (½ hr.). Also Stat. on

Midland Rly., 20½ m. from Birmingham. *Inns*: Newdegate Arms; Bull. In the Ch. are some ancient monuments and a white marble tomb in memory of Sir Marmaduke Constable. The Roman road of Watling-street runs 2½ m. E., half-way between the town and Hinckley. 1 m. N. is *Weddington*, in the Ch. of which is a monument to Humphrey Adderley, 1598, and in the chancel a remarkably fine painting of the Crucifixion by Vandyck. The *Castle* (F. H. Kay, Esq.) is a fine Tudor mansion.

NUNEHAM, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

NUN MONKTON, see *York*.

NUNNEY, see *Frome*.

NUNNYKIRK, see *Rothbury*.

NUTHURST, see *Horsham*.

OADBY, see *Wigston*.

Oakham (Rutland.) Stat., Mid. Rly., on Syston and Peterboro' section; the county town, situated in the Vale of Catmose. *Inns*: Crown; White Lion; Roebuck. The air here is considered remarkably salubrious. *All Saints' Ch.*, restd. by Scott, is the work of different periods, from 12th to 16th cent. The only portion of the *Castle* (founded by the Ferrars family soon after the Conquest) still used, is the hall in which the assizes and quarter sessions are held. It adjoins the ch.-yard on E. The rest of the *Castle* is in ruins. Over the gateway are several gilded horse-shoes, given, according to immemorial custom, by Peers who visited the town. If refused, a fine was exacted. One of the shoes was given by Geo. IV. when Regent. Besides the County Courts, there is a richly endowed Free Grammar School, and Library and Reading-room. In the neighbourhood are *Burley Park*, 2 m. (G. H. Finch, M.P.); *Normanton Park* (Lord Aveland), 5 m. and 3½ from *Ketton Stat.* *Exton Park* (Earl of Gainsborough) and village, 5 m. N.E. The Ch. is an ancient Gothic building, and contains some old monuments, by Grinling Gibbons and Nollekens, of Harington and Noel families. The Earl of Lonsdale's residence (*Barleythorpe*) is ½ m. W. of the town. In the village are the *kennels* of the *Cottesmore Hunt*.

At *Empingham*, 6 m. E., the Ch., E. E. and Norm., has a large window of old painted glass, bearing numerous armorial designs.

Distances.—*Uppingham*, 6 m. S.; *Melton Mowbray*, 10 m. E. by N.; *Peterborough*, 1 hr. by rail.

OATLANDS PARK, see *Weybridge*.

OCKBROOK, see *Spondon*.

ODCOMBE, see *Yeovil*.

ODDINGTON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

ODELL, see *Bedford*.

Okehampton, commonly called Ockington (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. (Devon & Cornwall) Rly.; rather more than 1 hour's ride from Exeter, *via* Yeoford Junc. Inn: White Hart. The ruins of the *Castle*, 11th cent., situated $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W., are of considerable interest. The town is conveniently situated for excursions on *Dartmoor* (see). The Okement streams are well known for their excellent though small trout.

OKEOVER, see *Dovedale*.

OLD BEWICK, see *Alnwick*.

Oldbury (Worc.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 20 min. from Birmingham, is a busy manufacturing town of the Black Country, with large railway carriage manufactories, and the extensive chemical works of Messrs. Chance and others.

Oldham (Lancashire). Stats. L. & N. W. and Lanc. & York. Rlys., at *Mumps* and *Werneth*. Inn: Angel. *Post-office*, Greaves-street. Is entirely devoted to cotton spinning, hat making, and machine works. The machine works of Messrs. Platt are the largest in the kingdom, and are well worth seeing. All the buildings are modern, but the *Town Hall*, *Lyceum*, and *Public Baths* are worth a passing glance. There is a Public Park of 60 acres, tastefully laid out at a cost of 31,000*l*.

OLD SODBURY, see *Chipping Sodbury*.

OLD WINDSOR, see *Windsor*.

Ollerton (Notts.), $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Worksop Stat. (Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly.), and 8 m. from *Mansfield*. Inn: Hop-pole. Is situated in the heart of Sherwood Forest, and contains many hundred acres of fine woodland scenery. The parks and forests of the "Duke-

ries," as they were called, because once owned by 3 dukes, are always open to visitors.

(a) Immediately to the W. is *Birkland*, the wildest portion of Sherwood Forest, and the rendezvous of picnic parties. First go to *Edwinstowe*, 2 m. on Mansfield-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of which there is a beautiful Gothic archway, the "Duke's Folly," adorned with statues of woodland heroes such as Robin Hood and Allan-a-Dale. Strike up the broad ride which leads through the heart of Birkland. (b) N. of Ollerton commences *Bilhaugh Park*, stretching into *Thoresby Park*. Thoresby Hall is the splendid seat of the Earl of Manvers, Elizabethan style from designs by *Salvin*. The park is 10 m. round and has a fine sheet of water formed by the river Meden. N. of Thoresby is *Evelyn Sylva*, and adjoining that is *Clumber Park*, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The grounds are beautiful and are ornamented with a sheet of water 3 m. long. The Worksop Lodge is only 3 m. from the town of Worksop (see). (c) 2 m. S. of Ollerton is *Rufford Abbey* (Henry Saville, Esq.), an Elizabethan hall in a beautiful park. The whole of the district is remarkable for its splendid timber, many of the trees being of great age and size.

OLNEY, see *Bedford*.

ORESTON QUARRIES, see *Plymouth*.

ORFORD CASTLE, see *Aldborough* and *Woodbridge*.

Ormskirk (Lanc.)—Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (Inns: Wheatsheaf; King's Arms)—has a very interesting *Church* with two towers. Monuments in the Stanley chapel to members of that family; in the Scarisbrick chapel to a crusader, and on the N. of the ch. effigies supposed to be King and Queen of the Isle of Man, but really members of the Derby family. *Excursions*.—(a) 2 m. N. on the Preston road, to *Burscough Priory*, of which the ruins of what must have been a noble arch stand between the road and the railway. It was founded for Black Canons by Robert Fitzhenry, in the reign of Richard I., and was a priory of great importance, and

formerly the burial place of the Earls of Derby. (b) Nearly 4 m. N.W. to *Halsall Ch.*, which has good oak stalls with grotesque carvings, and monuments to the Halsall family. (c) 3 m. N.E. *Lathom House*, the seat of Lord Skelmersdale, a magnificent building. It was erected in the last century, and there is no trace of the celebrated old Lathom House, which was defended by the Countess of Derby, in 1644, for four months against the Parliamentary forces under Sir T. Fairfax. The park is 4 m. round. (d) *Scarisbrick Hall* (Lady Scarisbrick), 3 m. N.W., is a splendid mansion restored by *Pugin*. The corridors are all laid with mosaic, and the hall is hung round with oak figures of knights.

At *Sephton*, 2 m. E. of Maghull Stat., 5 m. from Ormskirk, and 7 m. from Liverpool, is a fine *Ch.*, 16th cent., with chapels to the Molineux and Blundell families, carved oak screens, and pulpit with gilt inscription. In the chancel are 16 carved stalls, and, amongst other monuments, an altar-tomb to Lady Joan Molineux. 3 m. N. is *Lydiat Abbey*, used as a Roman Catholic burial-place, which has a castellated tower of the time of Henry VIII. The modern Roman Catholic *Ch.* adjoining has an alabaster figure of a bishop, and some alabaster sculptures, representing the martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria. *Lydiat Hall* is an old timbered house, containing dais and oak canopy. In an upper room is a panelling representing Henry VIII. and his wives.

ORPINGTON, see *Chislehurst*.

OSMINGTON, see *Weymouth*.

OSMOTHERLEY, see *Northallerton*.

Oswestry (Salop), Stat. G. W. Rly., 191 m. from Paddington; or by L. & N. W. Rly. *via* Crewe; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Shrewsbury, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Chester. *Inns*: *Wynnstay Arms Hotel; Queen's Hotel. A fine old town, situated amidst prettily wooded hills between Watt's and Offa's Dykes. The mound, the only remains of the *Castle*, is prettily planted and laid out with walks. The vene-

rable *Church* (restoration by *Street* begun 1872), once conventual, has monument to Alderman Gale and wife, 1616. *Old Oswestry* is a fine British post, 1 m. N., defended by a triple rampart.

Excursions.—To *Llangollen*, 12 m., and about 1 hr. by rail *via* Ruabon Junc. At 4 m. is *Chirk* village. *Inn*: Hand H. (good), where admission may be obtained to the grounds of *Brynkynalt*, a seat of Lord Arthur Hill Trevor; the fine mansion interesting because the D. of Wellington spent some of his early days there. Thence at a short distance the tourist will pass through the *Ceiriog Vale*—where the aqueduct and viaduct must be noticed.

2 m. beyond village of *Chirk*—whence *Chirk Castle* and Park, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, may be visited—is reached *Cefn*, near which observe remarkably beautiful viaduct of 19 arches over valley of the *Dee*; from this point the lovely vale of *Llangollen* begins to open up to view, prominent features in the landscape being the river *Dee*, the wonderful *Pont-Cysylltau*, and the distant height of *Castell Dinas*; from *Cefn* it is about 5 m. through the vale to *Llangollen*. To *Overton*, 6 m., picturesquely situated on the *Dee*; about 1' m. W. is the picturesque village of *Erbistock* with its ch.-yd. washed by the river *Dee*. To *Ellesmere*, about 11 m., passing at $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Whittington*, where are ruins of Earl Roger de Montgomery's *Castle*, consisting of fragments of 8 towers, moat, and vestiges of other defensive works. To *Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochmant* 14 m. (*Inn*: Wynnstay Arms), whence the waterfall of *Pistyll Rhaiadr*, 4 m. distant, may be visited; this excursion may also be extended to the picturesque village of *Llangynnog*, 5 m. beyond *Llanrhaiadr*; thence $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Melangell*, where the *Ch.* is most interesting. Observe especially carved woodwork representing legend of St. Monacella. To *Llanfyllin* 15 m. (*Inn*: Wynnstay Arms.) At $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Llanymynach Junc.*, whence a branch line runs to *Llanfyllin* through the village of *Llansaintffraid*,

the *Ch.* of which is worth visiting; hence through the pretty valley of the Cain it is 6 m. to *Llanfyllin*, passing at 2 m. rt. *Llanfechan*. To *Llanfair* 21 m. from *Llansaintffraid* (see above); it is about 7 m. S.W. by vale of the *Vyrnwy* to *Meifod* (an excellent fishing station), with its interesting *Ch.*; hence it is about 6 m., by *Llangynyw* and the camp of *Pen-y-Castell*, to *Llanfair*, also a fishing station (see *Welshpool*).

Distances (by rail).—Corwen, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Wrexham, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; Ellesmere, 20 min.; Whitchurch, 1 hr.; Welshpool, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

OTLEY, see *Harrogate*.

OTTERBOURNE, see *Winchester*.

Otterburn (Northumberland), 30 m. from Newcastle; rail to Woodburn Stat., and thence by foot or private conveyance, which must be ordered from Percy Arms, Otterburn. Bellingham (Stat.) 7 m. *Inn*: Percy Arms. The *Tower* (T. James, Esq.) is modern, but encloses remains of a more ancient structure; in the porch are three fine Roman (Mithraic) altars from Rutchester. N. of village is a very strong chalybeate spring; there is also another spring called the *Wishing Well*. 1 m. below the village, on rt. bank of the Reedwater, which abounds in trout, is the fathomless *Silvernut Well*, a sulphur spring which bubbles up hazel nuts, though no trees of the kind grow near. 1 m. W. is a queer pointed stone pillar, called *Percy's Cross*, said to mark the spot where that hero fell in the *Battle of Otterburn* (1388).

Excursions.—About 3 m. E., in wild moorland country, is *Elsdon*; in centre of the village is the interesting cruciform *Ch. of St. Cuthbert*, and curious fortified *Parsonage* (called *Elsdon Castle*). (2) To *Rochester* and the *Redeswire*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1 m. W. beyond Percy's Cross is passed *Ellishaw*, beyond which, 1 m. on rt., is *Horsley Ch.*, a modern Lombardic edifice with apse; the *Redesdale Arms* here is a good *Inn*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, just after passing l. the heights of *Rookhope Edge*, is the Roman station of *Rochester* (Bremenium); the masonry of the W. gate is very perfect,

and the arrangements of the houses and streets still visible; within the parallelogram are two Peel towers; the Watling-street passes through the parish, and is followed by the modern road for some distance on N. side of the Reed. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the camp was the *Roman burial-place*, where four funeral monuments or *cippi* still remain. (3) Drive by Risingham to *Bellingham*, 7 m.

OTTERSHAW, see *Chertsey*.

OTTERTON, see *Sidmouth*.

OULTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Oundle (Northants.). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Talbot; Dolphiu. One of the pleasantest towns in Northamptonshire, situated on the banks of the Nene. The *Church* has been restored under Sir G. G. Scott's direction. The nave and aisles are E. E., with Dec. windows, and a Dec. clerestory. The transepts and chancel are early Dec.; the tower and fine S. porch, Perp. The *pulpit*, dating late in the 14th cent., deserves special attention.

One or two *Excursions* of interest may be made from Oundle. One round may be to the "New and Old Buildings" at *Lyveden*; thence to *Brigstock* and *Farming Woods*, returning by *Benefield*. A second expedition may embrace *Cotterstock* and *Tansor*, the great oaks of Morhay Lawn, *Woodnewton*, *Apethorpe*, and *Kingscliffe*, from which place the Wansford Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly. may be reached; or the return may be made to Oundle.

(a) The *Lyveden Buildings* are about 5 m. S.W. of Oundle, and well deserve a visit. The "old build" was probably, and the "new build" certainly, the work of Sir Thos. Tresham. It has been conjectured that the "new build" was intended for a religious house. The most remarkable features of the building are the sculptures and inscriptions, which run, the former above the second storey, the latter above the third. The "old build" lies close under the new, and is now a substantial and picturesque farmhouse.

2 m. E. of Lyveden is *Brigstock*, in

the heart of the old forest, where the very early work in the church should attract the antiquary. N. of the village is *Farming Woods* (Lord Lyveden), with some fine remains of ancient wood about it.

(b) *Morhay Lawn* may be the main object of a second expedition, which may be continued to *Kingscliffe*. At 2 m. from *Oundle Cotterstock* is reached, where the church is worth a visit. Across the river is *Tansor*, where the church contains some carved stalls, said to have been brought from the ruined chancel of *Fotheringhay*. Proceeding from *Cotterstock*, at a bend of the river (1½ m.), the road turns off N.W. towards *Wood Newton*, the ch. of which has a remarkable Dec. window. 1 m. further we reach *Apethorpe*, a house of some interest, belonging to the Earl of Westmorland. There is a long and fine wainscotted gallery, with a richly-ornamented ceiling. The house contains some good pictures. The park comprises a considerable extent of ground, and *Morhay Lawn* was anciently included in it. The "lawn" deserves a visit. A road through fields from *Apethorpe* leads to it. On the W. side are the *Morhay Oaks*, famous old trees, of unknown age.

The village of *Kingscliffe* is 1½ m. N.W. of *Apethorpe*. It is about 4 m. from *Wansford Stat.*, by which the return may be made to *Oundle*.

1½ m. W. of *Barnwell Stat.* is *Lilford Park*. Close at hand, rt., are the *Barnwell churches* and the ruins of the *Castle*, worth visiting.

Lilford Park (Lord *Lilford*) is a fine Charles I. mansion. The house stands high, among thick and noble woods, and is approached on all sides by very fine avenues of elm. There are terraced gardens, besides aviaries and menageries containing some rare and interesting birds and animals.

Barnwell contained 2 great manors, which formed 2 distinct parishes, *Barnwell St. Andrew* and *Barnwell All Saints*. They are now united, although each has its ch.

The keys admitting to the quadrangle of the *Castle* will be found at

the very picturesque farmhouse, with gables and tall chimneys, standing on one side of a green, across which the castle itself is seen. The castle consists of a great quadrangle, with trefoil-shaped towers at the angles, and an entrance gateway between flanking towers, which are rounded.

The Ch. of *Barnwell St. Andrew* has been restored (1873). The tower is E. E. below, and Dec. in the uppermost stage, with a Dec. spire. The S. porch is E. E., the N. door rich Dec.

The Ch. of *Barnwell All Saints*, ½ m. up the stream, has disappeared, with the exception of the chancel, which is retained as a burying-place for a branch of the *Montagues*.

1½ m. N.E. of the *Barnwell Stat.* is the very interesting church of *Polebrook*. It may be reached by a pleasant path across fields. There was here at first a late Norm. ch. An E.-E. tower and spire were added on the S. side, the S. arcade altered, and E.-E. transepts and a chancel built. The E.-E. work throughout is very beautiful.

4 m. N. of *Oundle* is *Fotheringhay* so celebrated in English history. The church and site of the castle well deserve a visit (see *Peterborough*).

OUTWELL, see *Wisbeach*.

Over Darwen (Lanc.), Stat. L. & Y. Rly. (Inn: Angel), is a manufacturing town, the population of which has enormously increased within the last half century. It is noted for the large *India Mills* of Messrs. Eccles, Shorrocks, Bros., & Co., which contain 160,000 spindles. Permission to visit on application and introduction.

4½ m. N. is *Blackburn Junc.*

OVER STOWEY, see *Bridgwater*.

OVERSTRAND, see *Cromer*.

OVERTON (Northants), see *Peterborough*.

OVERTON (Flint), see *Owesity*.

OVERTON (Yorks.), see *York*.

OWLESBURY, see *Winchester*.

OXBURGH, see *Swaffham*.

Oxford (Oxfordshire). Stats. Gt. W. Rly. (63½ m. from London), and L. & N. W. Rly. (78 m.); from the latter station trains run to *Bletchley*,

where the main line is joined. *Inns*: **Randolph H., at the corner of Beaumont-street; *Clarendon H., in the Corn-market; Mitre H., High-street; King's Arms, Broad-street.

The principal street, remarkable for the buildings which line it, and grand termination in the stately tower of Magdalen, is the High-street, which contains four colleges, two noble churches, and the Botanic Gardens, as well as some of the best shops. It is about 1 m. long, running nearly E. and W.; at its W. extremity, it is succeeded by a greatly inferior street, called Queen-street, which soon divides into two branches—Castle-street l., and the New-road rt.—which leads to the stations. Broad-street runs parallel with High-street, at a short distance N., and St. Aldate's and the Corn-market run from S. to N., terminating in St. Giles's-street, with a fine avenue of elms.

The chief sights may be seen in the following order:—Passing from the station by the New-road (notice *D'Oiley's Tower*, and the *Castle Mound* on rt.; the castle itself, a courthouse and prison, is modern work, imitating Norm.) and Queen-street, you arrive at *Carfax*, the City Ch., where four roads meet. After a glance E. up the High-street, turn S. down St. Aldate's-street. On rt. are the ch. of that name, and Pembroke College (see 20, *post*). On the opposite side of the street you pass under Tom Gateway into

(1) CHRIST CHURCH. (See Tom Gateway, Hall, Cathedral, Library, New Buildings, Meadow, and Walks.)

This noble foundation was commenced by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525.

The principal entrance is in St. Aldate's-street, along one side of which extends the façade 400 ft., broken in the centre by a noble gateway, surmounted by a six-sided tower with domical roof, added by Sir Christopher Wren in 1682. It contains the *Great Bell of Oxford*, "the mighty Tom," weighing 17,000 lbs., and the clapper 342 lbs., more than double the weight of the great bell of St. Paul's. Every night, a little after 9 o'clock, it rings 101, the

number of members on the foundation. Notice in gateway a fine statue of Wolsey, by *Bird*.

The Porter's Lodge is in the gateway, where application to view the Hall, &c., must be made. It leads into the *Great Quadrangle* (vulgo "Tom Quad."), measuring 264 ft. by 261 ft. It contains the lodgings of the Dean and Canons, the Hall (on rt.), and many sets of rooms occupied by junior members of the "House."

At the S.E. corner of the quadrangle you pass to the *Hall*, approached by a grand and beautiful staircase, whose delicate fan-roof springs from a single pillar. The *Hall*, the largest and finest in Oxford (length 113 ft., width 40 ft., height 50 ft.), was finished by Wolsey himself, in the late Perp. style. In it the Sovereign is received on visiting Oxford. The portraits (about 120 in number) that line the walls are in many cases of great interest. Close by the Hall is the *Kitchen*, which should not be passed unnoticed, being an excellent specimen of the ancient English style.

The Cathedral.

At the foot of the Hall staircase is the entrance to what remains of the buildings of the ancient monastery, viz., the cloisters of the *Cathedral*, which serve as a chapel to Christ Church, and were originally the ch. of the priory of St. Frideswide.

The *Ch.*, which was restored (1871) by *Scott*, has its principal entrance from the Great Quadrangle, and is also entered from the cloister at the S.W. corner. It presents a mixture of different styles, in which late Norm. predominates.

Divine Service at 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Attached to choir on N. are the Lady or Latin Chapel (built 1346), and the Dean's or St. Frideswide's chapel. Between the piers which separate these 2 chapels are three tombs:—(1) Sir George Nowers, d. 1425; (2) Prior Guimond, d. 1149; and (3) Lady Elizabeth Montacute, d. 1355. Beyond this last is the Shrine of St. Frideswide (date 1480), though more probably it was the

watching chamber of the keeper of the shrine. Obs. double Norm. arching (a peculiar feature) of the interior.

The *Chapter-house*, in the cloister, has a fine Trans.-Norm. doorway, but the building (which cannot be visited without application to the Dean or one of the Canons) is a beautiful specimen of the E.-E. style, with lancet windows and a groined vault. At the end of the cloister is a doorway which leads to the New Buildings, from which access may be had to Christ Church meadows.

The beautiful *Walks* which intersect and enclose a meadow of 50 acres, the angle formed by the confluence of the Thames (here styled *Isis*) and the *Cherwell*, are a great and natural source of pride to Christ Church. A famous avenue of elms stretches across the meadows from W. to E., and encloses the *Broad Walk*, and a wide path has also been formed from the gate of the New Buildings to the "Boats."

Here on the evening of *Show Sunday*, that immediately before Commemoration, nearly all the members of the University, in academic costume, with strangers visiting Oxford, form a promenade, and present an animated scene. N. of the *Broad Walk*, and immediately at back of Ch. Ch., is

(2) **CORPUS CHRISTI.** (See vaulted roof of Gateway, Chapel, and view from Garden.)

Founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester. The quadrangle remains much as it was left by the founder, and contains a remarkable cylindrical dial, with a perpetual calendar in its centre. Opposite the entrance is the statue of the founder. The *Hall*, with good late Perp. roof, contains his picture, and the *Chapel* (which has a fine altar-piece by *Rubens*) his pastoral staff, rings, pyxes, and other valuables. The rooms on the 2nd floor of the library staircase are those inhabited by the "judicious" Hooker. Cardinal Pole and Bp. Jewell, and the ever-memorable Hales, were also members of this college. On same side of the street is

(3) **MERTON.** (See the Chapel, Library, Hall.) This college was founded by Walter de Merton (in 1264), with the idea of carrying out a system (which had no existence before his time) of forbidding the scholars following in after life any other pursuit than that of parish priests.

He had an especial veneration for St. John the Baptist; and chose the parish Ch. of St. John for his college chapel: hence the sculpture over the entrance gateway. The *Chapel*, one of the stateliest and largest in Oxford, giving a chief feature to the city by its massive tower, consists of a choir and transepts or ante-chapel.

There are two quadrangles, both picturesque. The library quadrangle, or "Mob Quad.," has been little altered since its erection, c. 1350. It is approached by two passages, with high-pointed groining of the 13th cent. Over the 2nd of these is the exceedingly curious *Treasury*, built entirely of stone by the founder, with a high-pitched ashlar roof. The *Hall* (restored 1872) retains the original doorway, and the 14th-cent. oak door, with its fine ironwork. The *Library*, being the earliest in Oxford, has served as a model to other colleges.

The *Inner Quadrangle*, of Jacobean style (1610), has a gateway tower in imitation of that of the schools.

Adjoining Merton is *St. Alban Hall*, built about 1230, and named after its founder, Robert de St. Alban. The Hall and Chapel are fair modern Gothic, but the small quadrangle contains a curious ancient bell-tower.

(4) **ORIEL.** Situated at corner of Oriel-street, opposite Corpus Christi. Founded by Adam de Brome 1324, and enlarged in 1326 by Edw. II. The mansion on the present site, bestowed on the college by Edw. III., was called *Le Oriole*. The present buildings are all comparatively modern (1620-1640). The Hall and Chapel, though without striking architectural merit, are extremely picturesque. This college, as being one of the first to open its

fellowships to the University, was remarkable for the celebrated members it contained at one time within its walls; viz., Copleston, Davison, Whately, Keble, Arnold, Newman, Hampden, Pusey, Wilberforce, and others.

Near Oriel is *St. Mary Hall*, an offshoot of that college, founded 1333. The Hall, with Chapel above, built about 1640, exhibits some very good tracery in the windows. Oriel-street leads from Merton-street into the High-street opposite *St. Mary's*, the *University Church*. Turning to the rt. you arrive in turn at *All Souls'* and *Queen's Colleges* on l., and *University College* on rt.

(5) *ALL SOULS*. (See the Gateway in High-street, the Chapel, the Library.) Founded in 1437, by Archbishop Chichele. The 1st quadrangle is in the same state in which it was erected by Chichele. The N. quadrangle was designed by *Hawksmoor*, in 1720, and completed in 1740. It contains the Library, Chapel, and Hall, and produces a striking effect. The *Chapel*, restored 1872, is entered by a gateway, with fan-tracery vaulting. The magnificent reredos, executed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and presented to the college by the munificence of Lord Bathurst (the Senior Fellow), is well worthy of careful study. It is executed in stone, and most of the principal figures are intended as likenesses of the present Fellows. The *Hall* is spacious, but in bad taste. The *Library*, which is a fine room, built by bequest of Col. Codrington, 1716, possesses, among other interesting works, the original designs of Wren for the building of St. Paul's, &c., 300 in number.

(6) *UNIVERSITY*. (See the Gateway with statues, the Chapel, the New Building.) Founded about 1249, by William de Lanum, Archdeacon of Durham.

The front of this college, with its two tower gateways, is very imposing, and is a great ornament to the High-street, though in the debased Gothic of the time of Charles I. The *Hall*, built in 1657, was remodelled in 1766.

The new *Library*, by *Scott* (Dec.), was built in the Fellows' Garden in 1861. The *Chapel*, built 1655, was remodelled in 1862 by *Scott*, in the Dec. style, receiving a new roof and E. window. The windows are valuable specimens of the revival of stained glass in the time of Charles I. and II. The E. quadrangle is chiefly occupied by the Master's lodgings; it was built by a bequest from Dr. Radcliffe, and is open to gardens to the S. The detached New Building at the W. end is an exceedingly elegant structure by *Sir Charles Barry*, finished in 1850.

(7) *QUEEN'S*. (See the Gateway, Chapel, Hall, Library.) Founded in 1341, by Robert de Eglesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa, from whom it took its name.

The college is a modern (so-called) Grecian building, the work of Wren and his pupil Hawksmoor. The main entrance is surmounted by a cupola, under which is a statue of Caroline, Queen of George II. The *Chapel* is a well proportioned building, with painted windows from the history of Our Lord, and stately marble pillars. The *Hall*, designed by Wren, is a handsome, lofty room, with numerous portraits, many of royal personages. The *Library* now contains one of the best private collections of books in Oxford.

In New College-lane, opposite Queen's, is *St. Edmund Hall*. The present buildings date from about the middle of the 17th cent. They are of very plain character. Attention is drawn to the magnificent "Wistaria" growing on its walls. At end of High-street is

(8) *MAGDALEN*. (See the Tower, West Front, Chapel, Cloisters, Hall, the Walks.) Founded in 1458, by Wm. Patten, Bp. of Winchester, surnamed Waynflete, from his birthplace in Lincolnshire.

This college is distinguished at once by its graceful Perp. tower, 145 ft. high (1492-1505), rising at the side of the bridge over the Cherwell, on entering Oxford by the old London road.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the beauties of it.

Entering the first quadrangle, the noble oriel over the further gate is that of the Founder's chamber.

The *Chapel* was restored by Cottingham in 1833. The choral service (at 5 P.M.) in it is very fine. It stands on the S. side of the *Cloisters*, a graceful quadrangle of the time of the founder, but ornamented with rude sandstone statues, erected in honour of a visit of James I.

Passing the *Inner Quadrangle* and *New Building*, we reach

Magdalen Walks, a meadow attached to the college, and small deer-park, encircled by the arms of the Cherwell, and intersected by avenues of trees, along raised dykes. That on the N. side of the meadow is known as "Addison's Walk," as it was much frequented by him when a member of this college.

The attention of the visitor is also drawn to the deer park (as such the smallest in England), a most secluded and delightful spot, abounding in magnificent elms, measuring, many of them, over 22 ft. in girth, and above 120 ft. in height.

Wolsey entered this college 1485, and at 15 years obtained the degree of B.A., whence his appellation of the Boy Bachelor.

In accordance with an ancient custom, a Latin hymn is sung at the top of the tower at sunrise on May morning.

Opposite Magdalen, is the *Botanic* or *Physic Garden*, entered by a gateway designed by Inigo Jones, and ornamented with statues of Charles I. and II.

A short distance W. of the college is *Magdalen College School*. Its foundation is coeval with that of the college, but the present building is a good Perp. structure by Buckle, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Dr. Routh, in 1849, on his 95th birthday. Retracing your steps as far as Queen's-lane, and following its windings, you reach

(9) *NEW COLLEGE*, or *The College of St. Mary Winton*, which was

founded by William of Wykeham, as the complement to his great school at Winchester (1380-86).

We enter by a noble *Tower gateway*, with the Virgin in a niche above, to whom an angel and the founder are addressing themselves in prayer.

The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Perp. buildings, has a massive detached bell-tower. In the ante-chapel remain some of the original painted windows, and there is a large number of *brasses*, chiefly of former wardens. The painted glass in the W. window is from Sir Joshua Reynolds' design. Here is preserved the silver staff of William of Wykeham. The choral service (5 P.M.) is very fine.

The W. door opens into the picturesque *Cloisters* (130 ft. by 85 ft.), remarkable for their ribbed roof, which resembles the bottom of a boat. The enclosure is planted with cypresses.

The *Hall* is entered through the muniment tower. It has been restored by Scott, and a fine oak roof substituted for the former one.

The *Gardens* are among the most beautiful in Oxford. They are enclosed on 3 sides by the ancient walls of the city, which are in excellent preservation.

A door in one corner of the garden opens through one of the bastions of the old walls of the town, into a strip of ground called the "Slype," whence a picturesque view is obtained of the bastions, with the fine Perp. bell-tower and the chapel.

A very fine addition to the college is completed, having a frontage towards Holywell-street, and on the edge of the before-named "Slype." In digging out the foundations, the remains of a mammoth were discovered. New College-lane leads to

(10) *THE KING'S HALL*, commonly known as *BRASENOSE*. (See Entrance gateway, with brazen nose, Quadrangle, Chapel, Hall, Library.) Founded by Bp. Smith, of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, 1512.

The entrance tower is good Perp. (restored 1866), and the buildings of

the quadrangle remain in their original state, except that some received an extra storey temp. James I. Bp. Heber was a member of this college, and occupied the corner rooms on the 1st floor opposite the large horse-chestnut tree in Exeter Gardens.

The *Chapel*, built 1660, is in a mixed style.

The space in front, Radcliffe-square, has in its centre the Radcliffe Library, while the E. side is occupied by All Souls, the S. by St. Mary's Church, and the N. by the Schools.

The *Radcliffe Library*, named after its founder, Dr. Radcliffe, the physician of Wm. III. and Queen Anne, is a handsome rotunda, with a dome on an octagon base (diam. 100 ft., height 140 ft.), the best work of Gibbs, 1749. It is open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. The *panorama* of Oxford from the roof well repays the ascent: small fee of 3d. is demanded from visitors.

A short distance N. are the *Schools*, a quadrangular building once used for lectures in the different Faculties, but now mainly occupied by the Bodleian Library. The entrance from Radcliffe-square is by a vaulted passage, but the central *Gate Tower* (E.) is a remarkable example of the Cinquecento style, combining the five orders piled one above the other.

The *Public Examinations* of Candidates for Degrees are held in the rooms on the ground floor, to which any one wishing to be present is admitted.

The upper floors of the quadrangle are occupied by the *Bodleian Library*, named after its founder, Sir Thomas Bodley (b. 1544, d. 1612). The library of 300,000 volumes is open to all graduates and students of civil law or medicine, and strangers introduced by them, in summer from 9 to 5, and in winter (from Michaelmas to Lady Day) from 10 till 3. Visitors, however, unaccompanied by a member of the University, are charged an admission fee of 3d. It is particularly rich in Oriental literature, and possesses the MSS. collected by Dr. Clarke at Mount Athos. Among the curiosities it contains, some of which are under

glazed cases, are a translation of Genesis into Anglo-Saxon by Cædmon, with miniatures of 9th cent.; 11th and 12th cent. MSS.; MS. of Wicliffe's Bible; the first bible of Gutenberg, &c. Some of the MSS. are adorned with precious miniatures by Albert Dürer, Van Eyck, Hemling, and others. A fine Vandyck—a head of Junius—merits notice. Some stained glass at end of room represents the penance of Henry II. at Canterbury; and the marriage of Henry VI.

Higher up on the library staircase is the *Picture Gallery*, which contains many curious historical portraits.

Descending to the schools quadrangle, a vaulted vestibule leads W. to the *Divinity School*. Note its magnificent roof. The door at the W. end of the room admits the visitor to the *Convocation House* (1639), where the degrees are conferred and the business of the University is transacted; notice the fan-tracery of its roof, its only good feature.

(11) LINCOLN. (Notice the Hall and Chapel.)

Founded in 1427 by Richard Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln.

The *Hall* was built by Dean Forest in 1436; the interior was remodelled in 1701 by Lord Crewe, Bp. of Durham, who gave several pictures by *Lely*. The *Chapel*, built in 1629 by Williams, Bp. of Lincoln, contains some good ancient glass brought from Italy by him; the E. window is very remarkable, as giving a perfect series of types and antitypes. Of this college John Wesley became a fellow, 1726, and the pulpit from which he preached still remains in the ante-chapel. Opposite is

(12) JESUS. (Notice the Chapel and Hall.)

Founded 1571 by Hugh Price, Treasurer of St. David's; but as Queen Elizabeth contributed much of the timber for the buildings, she is designated founder; and the title of "second founder" is given to Sir Leoline Jenkins, who was mainly instrumental in re-building it after the restoration. Jesus was by its founder intended exclusively for Welshmen, but this

has been altered by the ordinance of the University Commissioners, and more than half of the fellowships are now open to natives of any country. The *Chapel*, built 1621, and restored in 1864, is noteworthy as the only one in Oxford which has a double chancel. Service is conducted here in Welsh on Wednesdays and Fridays. The *Hall* has an elaborately carved screen in the Jacobean style, and a noble bay window. The *Library*, built by Sir Leoline Jenkins in 1667, contains many rare MSS., but its chief curiosity is "Y Llyfr Coch," or the Red Book containing the early Celtic legends relating to King Arthur and his round table. Opposite, and on rt. of Lincoln is

(13) **EXETER.** (See the Hall, Library, and Chapel.)

Founded by Walter Stapleton, Bp. of Exeter, 1314. This is one of the largest of the colleges. The greater part of the buildings is modern, and they are among the finest in Oxford. The *Hall* was built in 1618 by Sir John Acland, and restored by Nash in 1818. Its high-pitched timber roof is very fine. The *Chapel*, built by Scott in imitation of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, is perhaps the most remarkable modern edifice in the city, and is well worthy a visit. Its thin small spire is conspicuous from a great distance. The interior is very beautiful, and the painted windows by *Bell* and *Clayton* deserve notice. The *Library* and the Broad-street (or N.) front, also by *Scott*, are very excellent specimens of modern Gothic.

Adjoining the Broad-street front of Exeter is the *Ashmolean Museum*, open from 2 to 4 daily, and well deserving a visit. In it is preserved the celebrated "Alfred Jewel."

Immediately adjoining the Ashmolean is the *Theatre* built by Wren, at the expense of Archbishop Sheldon, in 1669. In this building the annual "Commemoration" of benefactors to the University is held, prize compositions are recited from pulpits in fanciful imitation of a Roman rostrum, and honorary degrees are conferred on distinguished persons.

Not many yards from the theatre, on the E., is the *Old Clarendon Printing Office*, erected 1711, by William Townsend. Since 1830 it has been devoted to other purposes, principally as offices for the University officials. Opposite the Clarendon is Park-street, in which, on rt., is

(14) **WADHAM.** (See the Entrance-tower, Chapel, Hall, Gardens.)

Founded 1613 by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham his wife. The buildings are Gothic, of excellent character for so late a period. The *Entrance-tower* is handsome, and the *Chapel* has a good E. window by *Van Linge*. The *Hall* has an open timber roof and carved oak screen; they are among the most remarkable in the University. The *Garden* is very secluded and beautiful, with some fine cedars.

Beyond Wadham, on the space called the *Parks*, is the *New Museum of Nat. Hist.*, built 1855-1860 by *Messrs. Deane & Woodward*, in the style of the 13th cent. It is open to members of the University from 10 to 4; and visitors are admitted, without fee, after 2 P.M. The central area is divided into 5 compartments, or passages, running parallel from W. to E.; that is 2 N. and 2 S. of the central compartment, which faces the principal entrance. This central compartment is devoted to birds and mammalia; the aisles N. to skeletons of vertebrata; the aisles S. to reptiles and fishes, and minerals. The N. corridor contains human crania, the E. fossils, the S. philosophical instruments, and the W. the pathological department. The *Upper Floor* has a large lecture-room. Along the W. front are the Reading-rooms and Library. The collection of fossil remains is of interest. Beyond on l. is

(15) **KEBLE.** Founded 1868, as a memorial of the late Rev. John Keble, author of 'The Christian Year,' and Vicar of Hursley. The buildings, by *Butterfield*, are of variegated brick.

The *Chapel* is the loftiest, most costly, and (of its style) the most magnificent in Oxford. It was the gift of Mr. A. Gibbs, of Tintestield, Bristol.

The building is a glare of colour—no repose.

Retracing your steps to Broad-street are the gardens of St. John's and

(16) TRINITY. (See the Chapel—especially G. Gibbons' carvings in it—and Gardens.)

Founded in 1554 by Sir Thomas Pope. The *Tower* and *Chapel* are of Grecian architecture, built by Dr. Bathurst, c. 1695, and favourable specimens of their kind. The chapel has a most beautiful carved screen and altarpiece by Gibbons—his masterpiece, and well worth study. In the *Library* is a chalice that belonged to St. Alban's Abbey, as also some good ancient painted glass. The *Hall* was built 1620, but has since undergone many alterations. The *Gardens* have a trellised walk of pollard limes of great beauty.

At the corner of the green in front of Trinity stands *Kettel Hall*, the most picturesque specimen of domestic architecture in Oxford. It is now a private dwelling.

At the corner of Broad-street and St. Giles'-street, opp. Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen (see CHURCHES, *post*, ii. 4) is

(17) BALLIOL. (See the South Front, the Chapel, the North Building.)

Founded about 1263 by John Balliol and Deevrguilla his wife. No part of the existing building is older than 1431. The South Front, built by *Waterhouse* (1868), has a massive tower, of 4 storeys. The *Chapel*, by *Butterfield*, was erected in 1858 in a foreign-looking Gothic style. The library is of the 15th cent. externally, but the interior was "re-arranged" by Wyatt about the close of the last century. The same may be said of the *Hall*, except that it has been enlarged since Wyatt's time. W. of the Hall extend other buildings, one of which, the North building, by *Salvin*, 1852, has a good Gothic gate-house with oriel window.

It was in front of the S. portion of this college that the martyrs Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley were burned. A little further N., on same side of street, is

(18) ST. JOHN'S. (See the two

Old Quadrangles, the Chapel, and Gardens.)

Founded 1557 by Sir Thomas White. The college has a fine terrace walk in front, shaded by a row of elms. In the first quadrangle is the *Hall*, much modernised. The *Chapel*, built 1530, was restored by Blore in 1843.

A vaulted passage, with rich fan-tracery ceiling, leads into the second quadrangle, of picturesque Palladian architecture, built by *Inigo Jones* for Archbishop Laud—a much admired example of the style. Along two sides of it run cloisters, in the style of the great Hospital at Milan. The S. and E. sides are occupied by the *Library*, partly Elizabethan, partly the work of Inigo Jones.

St. John's Gardens, perhaps the most beautiful in the University, were laid out by Brown and Repton. Their beauty is much enhanced by the view of the S. front of the college, which includes the Library, with its venerable oriels and quaint stone gables.

Nearly opposite St. John's are the *Taylor Buildings* and *University Galleries*, erected in the classic style, 1845, from the designs of C. R. Cockrell, R.A.

This building owes its origin to Sir Robert Taylor (d. 1788) for a foundation to teach modern European languages, and Dr. Randolph (d. 1796) for a building to contain the Pomfret marbles and other works of art. The E. wing facing St. John's is the Taylor Institution. It contains the University Library.

The *University Galleries*, where the Oxford School of Art has its quarters, face the Randolph in Beaumont-street. They are open daily, except in August, 12 till 4—a good catalogue, price 6d. They contain the original models of the busts and statues executed by Sir F. Chantrey, the munificent gift of his widow, and the Pomfret marbles (upwards of 70 in number).

On the first floor the admirable collection of paintings by old masters is well arranged. The lover of art will study with delight the original drawings by Raffaele (162) and Michael Angelo (79), a collection unequalled

in the country. At the back of these galleries, and on way to rly. stat., is (19) WORCESTER. (See the Chapel and Gardens.)

Founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., on the site of Gloucester Hall, suppressed at the Dissolution.

The *Chapel*, once very plain, is now decorated with stiff figure groups in mediæval style, on a gold ground, and in the roof by medallions and arabesques by *Burges* (1866). In the *Library* is Inigo Jones's copy of Palladio's works, with notes and sketches by his own hand. The extensive *Gardens* are prettily laid out, and contain a large sheet of water, known as Worcester Lake.

Not far from Worcester is *New Inn Hall*, originally Trilleck's Hall, bought by William of Wykeham in 1369, and given by him to New College. The present buildings are modern.

(20) PEMBROKE (see the Entrance Tower and new Hall) is in St. Aldate's-street, opposite Christ Church.

Founded on the site of Broadgates Hall in 1624, by Thomas Tesdale and the Rev. Rich. Wightwick, and named in honour of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, then Chancellor of the University.

The *Entrance Gateway* and the *Hall* (1848) are handsome, but the rest of the buildings is very plain. Samuel Johnson occupied the rooms over the original gateway, but poverty compelled him to leave Pembroke before he had taken his degree.

II. CHURCHES.

Besides the Cathedral, the following *Churches* will be found worthy of inspection.

1. *The Ch. of St. Mary the Virgin*, which is also the University Ch., in the High-street, is conspicuous by its beautiful Dec. spire (188½ ft. high), a memorial of Eleanor of Castile. It has been restored by *Scott*.

2. *All Saints*, a short distance W. of St. Mary's, was built (1705-10) from a design by Dean Aldrich.

3. *St. Peter in the East*, in New College-lane. This church has a Norm.

crypt, much resembling that of Winchester Cathedral. The chancel, also late Norm., retains its original groined roof. Observe the chain ornament typical of St. Peter ad Vincula.

4. *St. Giles's*, in the street of that name, has a Trans.-Norm. tower, but the rest is E. E. The windows are good E. E., as are the S. doorway and porch. The font is temp. Henry III.

5. *St. Mary Magdalen*, opposite Balliol College, has a S. aisle of the time of Edward II., and a Perp. tower; and a N. aisle, rebuilt by *Scott* in 1841, as a part of the *Martyrs' Memorial*. The Memorial cross, N. of the ch., is an imitation of the Eleanor crosses, by *Scott*, finished 1851, at a cost of 5000*l*. The statues are by *Weekes*, and are, on N., Cranmer, on E., Ridley, and S., Latimer.

6. *St. Michael*, in the Corn-market, is remarkable for its tower, which formed part of the city fortifications, with long and short work, supposed by Rickman to be of Saxon date, though a Perp. battlement has been added, c. 1500. The S. aisle is Dec., but a chapel N. of the chancel, and a S. porch are Perp. The ch. was restored by *Street* in 1855.

7. *St. Aldate's*, fronting Christ Church. This is a fine Dec. ch., built 1336 and enlarged 1862. The fine Dec. tower remains, but the lofty spire, being considered in danger, was taken down 1865, and has since been rebuilt with good effect.

8. *St. Thomas the Martyr*, near the Castle, occupies the site of a temporary ch., built 1142. The present ch. is E. E., with a good Dec. E. window, the tower Perp., and the nave partly Perp. and partly Dec., with a S. aisle in modern Dec.

III. OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

The remains of the *Castle*, though now reduced to a solitary tower, a high mound, and a few fragments of wall, are very interesting as an historical relic. A crypt known as "*Maud's Chapel*," discovered while clearing the foundations for a new gaol, is a most interesting example of Early-Norm.

work. It was found necessary to remove it, but the pillars have been replaced in a neighbouring cellar, in the same relative position. The *Mound*, which supported the Norm. keep, is much earlier; in its centre is a curious octagonal vaulted chamber (temp. Henry III.), containing a well, and approached by a long flight of steps.

The *City Walls*, which date from the 11th cent., may still be traced throughout almost the whole of their course. They are best seen in New College Gardens.

The N. suburbs of Oxford are particularly open and pleasant. Here, on the Woodstock road, stands the *Radcliffe Infirmary*, founded 1770. Adjoining is the *Observatory*, founded 1772. In an adjoining street is the *University Press*, a classic building by Robertson (1830). Admission may be readily obtained on application at the gate, and the buildings are well worthy inspection. Returning to the main road, we pass St. Giles's Ch., and enter St. Giles's-street, which conducts us past the Martyrs' Memorial to the Corn-market. Lower down on rt., approached by Frewen-passage, is the *Oxford Union Society*, founded 1825. The good Library of reference contains a very fine collection of modern books. The debates are held every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers can be introduced by members.

In St. Aldate's-street is the *Town Hall*, part of which is occupied by the *Post Office*; another part is used as a free public library, and the *Corn Exchange* is in the rear.

EXCURSIONS.

(a) *Ifley Church*. Cross Magdalen Bridge, and proceed along the Henley road for 1 m. Turn off on rt., and in 10 minutes you reach the village of Ifley, which, placed on a height, commands pleasant views of Oxford and the river. The *Ch.* is one of the best specimens of a small Norm. ch. in England. The chancel is an E.-E. addition. Close by is the old Rectory-house, a picturesque building contain-

ing some fine panelled rooms, and a very curious and unique buttery-hatch.

There is a very pleasant walk back to Oxford, crossing the river at the old water-mill below the ch., and returning along the opposite bank as far as the barges, where there is a ferry to Christ Church meadows.

(b) *Sandford and Nuneham Court*. Proceed to Ifley (Excursion a). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond is *Littlemore*, where is a modern ch. built under the auspices of John Henry Newman, who officiated there for some time after he had come to preach at St. Mary's, Oxford.

3 m. from Oxford is *Sandford*, the ch. of which was founded soon after the Conquest; of this, however, little but the walls remain.

2 m. S. of Sandford is the pretty village of *Nuneham*. The *Harcourt Arms* is an excellent country inn. *Nuneham Courtney* (a seat of the Harcourts) is well situated on a wooded height above the river. The *Park* of 1200 acres abounds in fine trees. Within it, on an eminence, is the *Conduit* of Otho Nicholson, which formerly stood opposite Carfax Ch., at Oxford, and formed one of the chief ornaments of that city, where it was erected 1610. It was removed here 1787. The beautiful gardens are generally to be seen on Fridays on application to the gardener. The house is not shown, except as a special favour. It contains a collection of paintings. The *Park* is a favourite spot for picnic parties from Oxford by water (the distance about 7 m.), and a portion of the grounds at the waterside is liberally thrown open to visitors. The return can be made, if desired, from the Culham Stat., 1 m. W. of the *Park*.

(c) *Dorchester*. Proceed, either by road through Ifley and Nuneham Courtney (Excursions a, b), or by rail to Culham Stat., whence Dorchester, now a mere village, but once a bishop's seat, is distant 3 m. E.

On the way we pass *Clifton Hampden*, with a small church, most picturesquely placed on rising ground, and restored in the most perfect manner.

An episcopal see was established at Dorchester by Birinus in 634. The *Church*, ded. to *SS. Peter and Paul*, is a large, lofty, and spacious structure, of great length in proportion to its breadth. It is of various dates, but chiefly built between 1280 and 1300. The most remarkable feature is the *Chancel*, with its 3 fine windows.

(d) *Shotover and Cuddesden*. Crossing Magdalen Bridge, you enter the suburb of *St. Clement*. Halfway up the hill you turn off on rt. and ascend gradually to *Shotover Hill* (561 ft. high), whence there is a fine view of Oxford. Shotover is exceedingly interesting to the geologist and botanist.

1½ m. S.E. we reach *Cuddesden*, which contains the *Palace of the Bishop of Oxford*. The *Ch.* (12th cent.), which has been well restored, is a fine cruciform edifice, with a massive tower in the centre.

Opposite the palace is the *Ecclesiastical Training College*, founded by Bp. Wilberforce, of Oxford, 1853. It is intended to prepare for ordination theological students, members of the universities, who have passed their final examination, and students of King's College, or graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, holding the Divinity Testimonial. The college, built from designs of *Street*, contains rooms for 21 students, a dining-hall, common room, chapel, and rooms for a vice-principal.

A chapel has been erected to the memory of Samuel Wilberforce (Bishop).

The return to Oxford may be made by *Wheatley*, a station on Oxford and Thame line.

(e) *Headington, Stanton St. John's, Beckley, and Elsfield*.

Passing through *St. Clement's*, the road ascends Headington Hill.

The *Ch.* at Headington has a fine Norm. chancel arch, and a tower originally E. E. In the ch.-yd. is a fine *Cross*, raised on three steps.

2 m. further, on the l., is *Stanton St. John's*. Here is a fine ch. temp. Edw. I. The chancel is of great beauty.

The road to Beckley (2 m. N.) skirts *Stow Wood*, on the borders of which is a small country *Inn* (Royal Oak—clean; civil people).

The village is situated on an eminence overhanging the S. side of Otmoor. The *Ch.*, Dec. and Perp., has some painted glass; the tower still retains the sanctus bell. The walls are covered with the remains of very curious fresco paintings.

In returning to Oxford through *Elsfield*, notice the fine view from the hill. The little *Ch.* is a good specimen of E. E., with Dec. E. window; the old hour-glass remains here also.

(f) *Forest-hill, Holton, Waterperry, and Waterstock*.

At the third m. from *St. Clement's*, a bye-road turns off on l. to *Forest-hill*. The small Trans.-Norm. *Ch.* is placed on the very brow of the hill, and its curious W. bell-gable is visible from a considerable distance. In this ch. Milton was married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Richard Powell of this place.

1½ m. S. is *Holton*, with a small *Ch.*, Trans.-Norm. and Dec., with Perp. square tower, and a sanctus-bell turret at the E. end of the nave.

1 m. S.E. is *Waterperry* (Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley). In the park is the ivy-covered *Ch.*, mainly E. E. and Dec. There is a Dec. *Cross* in the ch.-yd.

1 m. E. is *Waterstock*; modern *Ch.*, built 1702, but with an early Perp. tower, from the battlement of which rises a bell-cot of singular shape. The return to Oxford can be made from the Wheatley or Tiddington station on the Thame line.

(g) *Binsey and Godstow*. ½ m. beyond the railway station, on the Cheltenham road, turn to the rt. and a walk of 1 m. through a bye-lane leads to the little *Ch.* of *Binsey*, mainly Trans.-Norm., with bell-gable and good low side window.

1 m. N.W., on the bank of the river, which has a lock here, are the ruins of *Godstow Nunnery*, founded in 1138. The remains are now but slight, being part of the boundary wall and some portion of a 15th-cent. building with Perp. window of three lights. Here Fair Rosamond was educated; here there is every reason to believe, in spite of the story of the labyrinth, she

passed the latter years of her life, and here she was buried by her parents beneath the high altar.

Opposite the ruins is a neat small *Inn*, the *Trout*, well known to boating-men. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Wytham*, an exceedingly pretty village, with the *Abbey* (the seat of the Earl of Abingdon). Godstow can be reached direct from Oxford, by crossing the *Port Meadow*.

At Medley Lock, its W. extremity, is *Bossom's ferry*, where boats may be hired for Godstow, or the ruins may be reached by a pleasant walk along the towing-path on the bank of the river. The return hence to Oxford may be varied by ascending the hill and joining the Woodstock road at *Wolvercot*, formerly *Wolvescote*.

(h) The *Hinkseys*, two Berkshire villages, the most distant being 2 m. S.W. of Oxford. *North Hinksey* (often called *Ferry Hinksey*, the ferry being the shortest way, though it can also be reached by the Seven Bridges-road) has a small plain *Ch.* with E.-E. tower, a good Norm. doorway, and low side window.

1 m. further S., across some fields, is *South Hinksey*. The *Perp. Ch.* has a good open timber roof. Just before reaching the village is the entrance of the so-called *Happy Valley* (known as such to University men only), a pretty walk emerging on the hill near *Sunningwell*.

(i) *Standlake*. This neighbourhood furnishes a very good field for those interested in British remains. It is reached by crossing the *Bablock-hythe* ferry, 4 m. W. of Oxford, and then passing westward by the village of *Northmoor*, where the *Ch.* is worth notice.

1 m. N. is *Gaunt House*, a moated, 15th-cent. building, now a farmhouse. 2 m. W. is *Standlake*, with a cruciform *Ch.*, with octagonal tower and spire.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of the *ch.* is a *British Village*, discovered in 1857, by Messrs. Akerman and Stone, and described in 'Archæologia,' vol. xxxvii. A series of 13 "fairy rings" being then explored, it was found that they consisted of trenches, usually about 12 ft.

wide at top, sloping till their sides met at 4 or 5 ft. below the surface, and from 60 ft. to 130 ft. in diameter. In some were found fragments of rude, unbaked pottery and bones of animals; in others, human bones, calcined, and in urns. Some of the relics are preserved in the *Ashmolean Museum*, where also a plan of the village may be seen.

(j) *Stanton Harcourt*. Leaving Oxford by the Seven Bridges-road, you pass a corner of *Berks*, passing *Botley* and *Cumnor*, and at 4 m. reach *Bablock-hythe*, where the ferry leads into Oxfordshire again. Hence it is 2 m. to *Stanton Harcourt*, which has been in the *Harcourt* family 600 years. The manor-house, built in the reign of *Edw. IV.*, remained nearly entire until the end of the last century; some few upper rooms are now occupied by a farmer. The gatehouse remains perfect, but of later date than the rest (circa 1540).

The *Kitchen*, a square tower, has walls 3 ft. thick.

Pope's Tower, which stands in the garden, rises to the height of 57 ft.; it contains the *Chapel*, and three chambers above, each 13 ft. square. The upper chamber is called *Pope's Study*, Here he spent two summers.

The *Church*, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is cruciform, and has fine carved oak rood-screen, E.E., probably the earliest now existing in England. In this *ch.* is the family vault of the *Harcourts*.

At a short distance from the village are three large stones, known as the *Devil's Quoits*. The E.-E. and Dec. *ch.* of *Northmoor* may be taken on the way back to *Bablock-hythe* ferry. Or, if preferred, the return may be made by rail from either the *South Leigh* or *Eynsham* Stat.

(k) *Islip, Oddington, and Charlton-on-Otmoor*. This is a very interesting excursion of about 9 m., keeping near the E. bank of the *Cherwell*; the return can be made from *Islip* by rail. There is a far more interesting walk to *Islip*—by road, about 1 m. on *Bicester-road*; across the fields to *Water Eaton*, thence by the bank of the *Cherwell* to *Islip*.

Turning l. from St. Clement's, we reach at 2 m. *Marston*. The *Ch.* is Trans.-Norm. and Perp.

At 4 m. is *Wood Eaton*, a very pleasant village. The *Ch.* is mainly E. E. with Perp. E. window and tower.

1 m. out of the direct road, and on the W. bank of the river, but well worth the détour, is the little chapel of *Water Eaton*, a good example of the revived Gothic of the time of James I.

The *Manor House*, to which it belonged (now a farmhouse), is an exceedingly picturesque and perfect specimen of the Elizabethan style.

The *Church* (restored 1861) seems to have been rebuilt in great part in the 14th cent., but portions are two centuries earlier.

1 m. E. is *Oddington*, a small Dec. *Ch.* with a somewhat remarkable brass to a former rector, Ralph Hamsterley.

1 m. N.E. is *Charlton-on-Otmoor*, where the E.-E. and Dec. *Ch.* contains a very beautiful rood-screen of richly carved oak, which retains the original painting and gilding—date c. 1500.

(l) *Woodstock and Blenheim*. This excursion may be made by proceeding to either the Woodstock-road, or the Handborough Sts., but neither is very convenient; and the more usual route is by the high road.

Leaving Oxford by St. Giles's-street, *Wolvercot* is passed on W., and at 5 m. we reach *Begbrooke*. 2 m. beyond *Begbrooke*, the park wall of *Blenheim* flanks the road on the W. At length the Hensington gateway is passed, through which there is a good view of the palace, and at 8 m. we enter *Woodstock* (*Inn*: Bear, only tolerable), where there is a considerable manufacture of leathern gloves. *Woodstock* was an early residence of the kings of England. Hen. I. built a palace, adding to it a vast park. Hen. II., however, rendered the place more famous by the bower he is said to have made for his Fair Rosamond.

Of the "ancient and renowned (royal) mansion, not a stone is now to be seen, but the site is still marked in the turf of *Blenheim Park* by two sycamores, which grow near the stately bridge."

The poet Chaucer resided at *Woodstock*, and is supposed to have taken much of the scenery of 'The Dream' from the neighbouring park.

A short distance beyond the ch. we reach the public entrance to *Blenheim Park* (Duke of Marlborough). The house is shown every day, except Saturday and Sunday, from 11 to 1, and the gardens from 11 to 2; either can be seen separately by tickets, 1s. each, obtained at the porter's lodge at the palace. The proceeds are regularly paid over to various charitable institutions.

The entrance to the park is by the Triumphal Arch, erected by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Underneath is the porter's lodge. The park is open to pedestrians. Strangers are not allowed to drive through it except attended by a guide. The keeper at the lodge will attend them on his pony—fee 2s. 6d.

Passing through the gate, a broad road conducts to the Mall, an elm avenue which leads from the Hensington gate (*ante*) to the E. front of the palace. On rt. of the road is the Lake of 260 acres (caused by damming back the river Glyme), crossed by a noble bridge of three arches, leading to the *Marlborough Column*, 134 ft. high, erected as a monument to the great Duke, surmounted by his colossal statue. Inscribed on the pedestal is an account of his victories. On l. the Home Lodge, with the tower of the ch. rising among the trees.

The *Park*, containing 2700 acres, and about 12 m. in circuit, is remarkable for the variety of its surface. It abounds with old oaks and cedars, and is stocked with deer. There are also a number of kangaroos in the park.

The royal manor of *Woodstock* was settled upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in consideration of his victory over the allied army of French and Bavarians, and a sum of money was voted by Parliament to build him a palace "as a monument of his glorious actions." The house received the name of *Blenheim*, from the little village on the Danube

which was the scene of his greatest victory, August 2, 1704. The building is considered the masterpiece of Vanbrugh, yet is heavy in its general effects.

The entrance to the *Gardens* is close to the E. wing of the house; on ringing a bell the gardener will appear. The pleasure grounds have an extent of 300 acres, and are lovely and very varied, extending along the borders of the lake. The walks lead to the *Temple of Health*, erected on the recovery of Geo. III. from his illness, 1789, and thence to the aviary. In the American Garden is the *Cascade*, admirably constructed of large masses of rock. Beyond this is the *Fountain*, copied from that in the Piazza Navona, at Rome, adorned with statues of river gods, by *Bernini*, presented to the great duke by the Spanish ambassador. In the *Private Garden* is the Ionic temple of Diana, designed by Sir Wm. Chambers.

The most remarkable apartments are the *Hall*, extending the whole height of the building, whose ceiling is painted with an allegorical composition, by *Thornhill*, on the battle of Blenheim; the great *Dining-room*; the *Saloon*, whose ceiling and walls are a masterpiece of *Laguerre*; the *State Drawing-room*, hung with tapestry, representing the battle of the 1st duke; the *Library*, 183 ft. long. The *Chapel* contains a pompous marble monument, by *Rysbrach*, beneath which rest the great duke and his proud duchess, Sarah, with their 2 sons, who died young.

The great attraction of Blenheim is its *Collection of Paintings*, which, both in extent and selectness, is one of the finest in Britain. The gem of the collection is *Raffaello's* MADONNA D'AUSIDEI, designed as an altar-piece. The pictures by *Rubens* are a unique collection in themselves. His portrait of himself and his second wife is a masterpiece—presented to the duke by the city of Brussels. There are excellent portraits by *Vandyck* (that of Lord Strafford is especially interesting), and unrivalled examples of *Claude*, *Cuyp*, *Corregio*, *Holbein*, *Kneller*, *Rembrandt*, *Sir J. Reynolds*, &c.

The preceding excursions are all within the compass of a day's drive, if not walk (to the good pedestrian); but it may be as well to indicate a few others of greater extent. Worcester, Gloucester, Malvern, Hereford, a glance at the Forest of Dean, or the scenery of the Wye, will each demand a long day, but half that time will suffice for the following; by proceeding to the following stations—

Banbury Stat. Hanwell Castle, Wroxton Abbey, and Broughton Castle; or Edgehill, or Compton Wynates.

Charlbury Stat. The scenery of Wychwood Forest, and Dytchley.

Chipping Norton Stat. The Roll right stones.

Evesham Stat. The Abbey and the battle-field.

Faringdon Stat. Childrey, Sparsholt, Uffington, the White Horse, and Wayland Smith's cave; returning from Shrivenham Stat.

Goring Stat. Aldworth, and the Berkshire Downs.

Stratford-on-Avon Stat. The Ch., Shakespeare's House, Anne Hathaway's Cottage at Shottery, Charlcote House and Church.

Warwick or Kenilworth Stat. Warwick Castle, Guy's Cliff (2 m.), Kenilworth Castle.

Witney Stat. Minster Lovell, or Bampton.

OYSTERMOUTH, see *Swansea*.

PADDLESWORTH, see *Folkestone*.

Padiham (Lancsh.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. 3 m. from Burnley by road. Omnibus twice a day. Inn: Starkie's Arms. Is a dirty manufacturing town on the banks of the Calder, and save a handsome modern Ch., possesses but little interest. *Gawthorp Hall* (Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart.) is a fine old mansion (1605), restored by *Barry*, with carving and plaster-work, and a gallery of portraits of the Shuttleworth family, many of whom were celebrated in the civil wars. A written order required. On *Ightenhill*, overlooking the park, John of Gaunt is said to have had a "residence." 1 m. on Whalley-road is *Huntroyde* (L. N. Starkie, Esq.), by *Inigo Jones*, in a park remarkable for its oaks.

PADSTOW, see *Wadebridge*.
 PAGHAM HARBOUR, see *Chichester*.
 PAIGNTON, see *Torquay*.
 PAINSWICK, see *Stroud*.
 PAKEFIELD, see *Lowestoft*.
 PANGBOURNE, see *Thames*.
 PANSHANGER, see *Hertford*.
 PANTASAPH, see *Holywell*.
 PARHAM (Suffolk), see *Framlingham*.
 PARHAM (Sussex), see *Amberley*.
 PARKSTONE, see *Poole*.
 PARWID, see *Aberdaron*.
 PATCHAM, see *Brighton*.
 PATCHWAY, see *Bristol*.
 PATELEY BRIDGE, see *Harrogate*.

Patricroft (Lancashire), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 5 m. from *Manchester*, is a busy village, dependent on cotton mills, and the *Bridgewater Foundry* of Messrs. Nasmyth. Visitors allowed by introduction. At *Barton*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S., the *Bridgewater Canal* is carried across the *Irwell*, the first *Canal Bridge* ever built. To the W. extend the dreary plains of *Chatmoss*, across which is carried the *Liverpool Rly.*, one of *Stephenson's* greatest achievements. It is being gradually taken into cultivation.

PATRINGTON, see *Hull*.

PATRIXBOURNE, see *Canterbury*.

PATSHULL, see *Albrighton*.

Patterdale (Westmor.), situated at S. end of *Ullswater Lake*. Inns: *Ullswater H.*; *Patterdale H.*; *White Lion*.

Ullswater, the grandest of the English Lakes, has been called a miniature *Lucerne*. It can be visited from *Windermere* and *Ambleside* (see); from *Keswick* (see p. 240), or from *Penrith*. It is 9 m. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. greatest breadth, and consists of three reaches. The distance between the two extremities of the lake, *Pooley Bridge* on the N. and *Patterdale* on the S., is 6 m. by steamer, 10 m. by road. A steamer plies several times daily, making the double passage in three hrs., and calling only at *How Town* (Hotel), a village on S.E. side, 4 m. from *Pooley Bridge*. Proceeding by steamer from *Pooley Bridge*, which commands the best view of the lake, is passed on rt., *Brackenrigg Hotel*, 2 m., *Waterfoot* (Capt. Salmon), and

Little Mell Fell; while directly in front is *Martindale House*. Further on is *Halsteads* (W. Marshall, Esq.), and nearly opp. *How Town*. Further on to rt. are seen *Gowbarrow Park* and *Lyulph's Tower* (post), and on doubling last promontory on l., *Patterdale* and the grounds of *Patterdale Hall* appear. The *Ullswater Hotel* is close to the lake and the landing place for the steamer, but conveyances are always in waiting to take passengers to the *Patterdale Hotel*, and village, 1 m. The mountain directly behind *Ullswater Hotel* is *St. Sunday Crag*, and the conical hill directly over *Patterdale* is *Hartsop Fell*. It is a delightful excursion round the lake, 20 m. There is a good carriage-road the whole way on the W. side, and between *Pooley Bridge* and *How Town* on the E. side, but only a bridle-path between *How Town* and *Patterdale*. At *Patterdale*, hire boat for *Lyulph's Tower* and *Aira Force* (see *Keswick, Excurs. k*), or row across the lake to *Blowick Bay* and then take the foot-path on the side of *Place Fell*. The views from the path are magnificent. The walk, or drive, round the lake may be relieved by catching the steamer at either end of it, or at *How Town*. Starting from *Patterdale* is passed on E. side of lake, *Sandwick*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *How Town* (*Stag Hotel*), 6 m.; *Pooley Bridge*, 10 m.; on W. side, *Brackenrigg Hotel*, 12 m.; *Lyulph's Tower*, and *Aira Force*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, *Patterdale*.

The tourist halting for any time at *Patterdale* should also visit the *Glen-coin Glen*, N.W.—follow the *Keswick road* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Ullswater Hotel*—a pleasant excursion, 6 m. there and back. *Deepdale Glen*, S.E., lying under the precipices of *Fairfield*. The *Deepdale Beck* bridge must be crossed on rt. of *Kirkstone-road*. *Dovedale Glen* and ascent of *Dove Crag* (2500 ft.), reached by a cart-road which runs to *Hartsop Hall*, on W. side of *Brothers Water*. A carriage may be taken as far as the *Hall*. Ascent of *Fairfield* (if not made from *Ambleside* or *Grasmere*, see *Grasmere, Excurs. g*), and *St. Sunday Crag*, distance 9 m., time

4 hrs. *Helvellyn* (3118 ft.), if not ascended from Grasmere or Wythburn (see *Grasmere*, *Excurs. h.*), or Keswick; (a) by the Glenridding route; or by Grisedale and return by Glenridding, 12 m.; (b) by Swirrel Edge, or (c) Striding Edge. The distance by two last named is 4 m. to summit, and ponies cannot go farther than Red Tarn. Ponies and guides can be procured from either of the hotels. The route along Striding Edge, though not presenting any real difficulty, should not be attempted by persons of weak nerves or unsteady heads. A coach runs daily, during the season, between Patterdale (Ullswater Hotel) and *Ambleside*, 10 m., via *Low Hartsop*, 2 m., a small hamlet on l., from which there is a mountain path into *Martindale*; *Brothers Water*, a small lake 1 m. further on, possessing considerable beauty and full of trout. From the head of this lake, the ascent of *Kirkstone Pass*, leading to *Ambleside*, commences. A more desolate track can be scarcely conceived. The inn (The Travellers' Rest) at the top of the pass is 1468 ft. above the level of the sea, and is said to be the highest inhabited house in England. From the inn to *Ambleside*, 4 m.; the descent is almost continuous. The road to l. just beyond the inn leads to the Troutbeck Valley, Low Wood, Windermere, and Bowness. "There is not such another splendid prospect in all England as the view of Windermere from the road leading from Troutbeck to Low Wood."—(Prof. Wilson.) Coaches or waggouettes also run daily between Patterdale and Troutbeck Stat., and Patterdale and Penrith.

PATTINGHAM, see *Albrighton*.

PEDMORE, see *Stourbridge*.

PEMBREY, see *Llanelly*.

Pembroke (Pembrokeshire), Stat. Pembroke & Tenby Rly., 1½ hr. from Whitland Junc., S. Wales Rly. Inn: Golden Lion. The terminus is at *Pembroke Dock*, 2 m. N.W. of the town, immediately opposite to *New Milford* (see *Milford*). A steam-ferry crosses *Milford Haven*, and connects the two. The old town of Pembroke has 2 objects only of special interest

to the tourist, viz., the ruined *Castle*, and, near it, the remains of the *Priory Church of Monkton*, an ancient Norm. edifice. The castle, commenced 1092, is chiefly memorable as the birthplace of Hen. VII. (1456), and as the place where Cromwell, who conducted the siege partly in person, suffered repulse, 21 May, 1648. The fortress was gained for the Parliament after a siege of 6 weeks. The keep is a circular tower 75 ft. high and 163 ft. in circumference. The *Excursions to Stack Rocks*, 9 m., and *St. Gowan's Head and Chapel*, 13 m., can be made from here (see *Tenby*). The *Dockyard* is shown on application, except at the dinner hour, between 12 and 2. It occupies an area of 80 acres, and is essentially a shipbuilding yard. It is defended by a fort, and by 2 martello towers. The Nasmyth steam-hammer and saw mill are particularly interesting. It is a magnificent excursion along the coast to *Tenby* (see), which may also be reached in ½ hr. by train.

PENALLY, see *Tenby*.

PENARTH, see *Cardiff*.

PENDEEN, see *Penzance*.

PENDLE HILL, see *Clitheroe*.

PENDRAGON CASTLE, see *Appleby*.

PENMACHNO, see *Bethws-y-Coed*.

PENMAENMAWR, see *Conway*.

PENMON PRIORY, see *Beaumaris*.

PENNAL, see *Aberdovey*.

PENNANT MELANGELL, see *Bala* and *Llanfyllin*.

PENRHYN, see *Bangor* and *Capel Curig*.

Penrith (Cumberland). Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 18 m. from Carlisle; also Junc. for Keswick, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven Rly., and Eden Valley line. Inns: Crown; George; Agricultural. The town is built of red sandstone, and lies under a wooded hill, called the *Beacon* (937 ft.)—less than 1 hr.'s walk—the view from which is very extensive. The remains of the *Castle* (temp. Edw. IV.) are close to the station. In the ch.-yd. the "Giant's Grave" should be noticed. The large ancient crosses have long excited the curiosity of antiquaries. They are supposed to mark the burial-place of Owen Cæsarius, a

man of colossal stature, who ruled Cumberland in Saxon times.

Excursions.—(a) To *Pooley Bridge*, 6 m., by the interesting ruins of *Brougham Castle*, 1½ m., *Brougham Hall*, 2½ m., *Arthur's Round Table*, 2½ m., *Mayborough*, 2½ m. *Brougham Castle* was one of the strongest and most important of the border fortresses, and no place can exhibit more impressive remains of that gloomy strength for which these castles were remarkable. The first historical notice of it is in the reign of William the Conqueror. It passed from the Clifford family to the Earl of Thanet, by the marriage of a daughter of the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who repaired it in 1652, and the greater part of it was demolished in 1728. *Brougham Hall* (Lord Brougham), an ancient castellated mansion, is charmingly situated on a natural terrace, on the bank of the Lowther. Under a glass case on the buffet in the entrance hall is the skull of Edward de Burgham, a crusader (1185), which was taken out of a tomb in Brougham Church. The mansion also contains singularly fine oak carvings, tapestry, and a few good pictures. In the *Chapel* are very fine carved oak fittings and stained glass windows. *Arthur's Round Table*, a circular plateau, is supposed to have been an arena for athletes. On the opposite side of the road is *Mayborough*, a circular enclosure, about 100 yds. in diameter, formed by a high and broad ridge of pebbles. It is supposed to have been either a court of justice or a Druidical temple. Visitors who do not return from here direct to Penrith will proceed to *Pooley Bridge*, 3½ m. (*Inns*: Sun; Crown), and there take the steamer up Ullswater Lake to *Patterdale* (see).

(b) To *Eden Hall*, 4 m., and *Long Meg and her Daughters*, 7 m. *Eden Hall* (Sir Geo. Musgrave, Bt.) has been rebuilt on the site of a former mansion, on the banks of the river Eden. It contains some good pictures by Sir Jos. Reynolds, Opie, Lely, and Kneller, and is celebrated for an old enamelled drinking glass, a rare spe-

cimen of oriental workmanship—called the *Luck of Eden Hall*—which is preserved by the family with almost superstitious care. It has been the subject of a ballad by Uhland, the German poet, translated by Longfellow. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and the ch., situated in the Park, has been beautifully restored. The road from here to *Kirkoswald* passes through one of the most remarkable Druidical remains in England, known as *Long Meg and her Daughters*. These consist of 67 large unhewn stones, forming a circle 350 ft. in diameter; *Long Meg* stands about 12 ft. high and 30 paces without the circle, and has four faces with their angles directed to the four cardinal points of the compass. It is computed to weigh 16½ tons. *Kirkoswald*, 2 m. beyond, and 8 m. from Penrith, is situated in a fertile and beautiful vale. The remains of the once "noble" *Castle* are close to the town, on an eminence surrounded by trees. The *Ch.* (restored) has its tower and belfry detached on an adjoining hill, from which the bells can be heard at a great distance. 2 m. further on is the *Nunnery*. Little remains of the original edifice, which was founded by William Rufus for Benedictine nuns, and on the site of which, at the confluence of the *Croglin* with the *Eden*, a modern mansion has been erected. Nothing, however, can surpass the romantic beauty of the gloomy gorge through which the *Croglin* falls in a series of cascades. Returning to Penrith the route may be varied by proceeding through *Lazonby* (see ancient cross in ch.-yd.) and over the Fell.

(c) To *Lowther Castle*, 6 m., and *Haweswater*, 9 m. After passing *Arthur's Round Table* and *Mayborough*, the village of *Askham*, 5 m., is reached, and ½ m. from this is *Lowther Castle* (Earl of Lonsdale), a magnificent structure, which is shown any day except Sunday. It contains a very fine collection of paintings, sculpture, and antiquities. The magnificent views from the terrace-walk will be highly appreciated. ¼ m. after passing village of *Bampton* (Inn)

the lower part of *Haweswater Lake* comes in view. This lake is comparatively little visited, there being no good inns sufficiently near it. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and for permission to row or fish, application should be made to the steward at Lowther Castle. At *Mardale Green* (Inn: Dun Bull), situated at head of lake, the scenery is strikingly fine; the mountain group Harter Fell, High-street, and Kidsty Pike towering over the lake in great grandeur. From here the pedestrian who does not return to Penrith may proceed to *Troutbeck*, 6 m., and thence through the valley and Low Wood to Ambleside or Windermere (see *Lakes*), or to *Kendal*, 14 m., by the Gatesgarth Pass (1950 ft.), the hamlet of Little London (the geologist will examine here, near the junction of two small mountain streams, a narrow band of limestone which abounds with lower silurian fossils), the Rangle Ghyll slate quarries, which are worth a visit, and the *Long Sleddale* valley, "thoroughly free from the intrusion of art." *Mardale Green* (Haweswater) may also be visited from Penrith by taking the train to *Shap* (Inns: Greyhound; King's Arms), and then driving 11 m., by *Shap Abbey* and *Bampton Grange*. *Shap Abbey*, founded 1119, consists of a ruined tower and fragments of the conventual wall, specimens of excellent masonry. At *Shap Wells* (Hotel) —4 m. from station—are medicinal springs, saline and sulphurous. The district is a very dreary one.

PENRYN, see *Falmouth*.

PENSHURST, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

PENTRAETH, see *Beaumaris* and *Llangefni*.

PENTREVOELAS, see *Bettws-y-Coed*.

PENWORTHAM, see *Preston*.

PENYGWYD, see *Capel Curig*.

Penzance (Cornwall), Stat. G. W. Rly. (S. Devon & Cornwall line), 328 m. from London; $132\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Exeter*; and $79\frac{3}{4}$ m. from *Plymouth*. *Hotels*: ** *Queen's* (table-d'hôte at 7); *Mount's Bay House*, and *Beachfield House*, all on the Esplanade; *Union*; *Western*; *Star*, and *Railway*.

The position of the town, on the shores of the beautiful *Mount's Bay*, is universally admired. The principal feature of the bay is the romantic and far famed *St. Michael's Mount*, but other objects of almost equal interest cannot fail to strike the eye of the tourist. Trending away to the S.E. are the towering cliffs of *Mullion* and *Gunwalloe*, the lovely cove of *Kynance* with its rocks of serpentine and malachite, and, in the extreme distance, the shaggy *Lizard Head* with its twin lighthouses. It is also celebrated for its charming scenery and temperate skies, its mild and equable climate, and as one of the principal centres for the pilchard and mackerel fisheries. The extent of these may be gathered from the fact that of the former some 60,000 hds. are exported annually, and from 3000 to 4000 tons of the latter are conveyed by rail to various parts of the kingdom. The *Esplanade* is one of the best in any West of England watering place. Stretching almost due N. and S. for nearly a mile, it commands uninterrupted views of the whole Bay. Bounded at one end by the *Battery* rocks, a favourite resort of early bathers, and at the other by the "*Richard Lewis*" *Lifeboat House* and *Coast Guard* station, its position can scarcely be excelled. There are two Piers, nearly 600 ft. long, which enclose an area of about 30 acres, forming a safe and commodious harbour. The "*Royal Albert Pier*," opened by the late Prince Consort, is the principal of the two, and immediately behind it, and just above the railway station, is a battery commanding fine views of the Bay. This Battery is situated at the base of *Lusculjack Hill*, or *Castle*, one of the old Druidical remains, and from the ancient keep, still in good preservation, one of the finest panoramas in the neighbourhood may be obtained. The town is now of considerable commercial importance. According to the last census it contained nearly 11,000 inhabitants, and is, moreover, the centre of a very large mining, fishing, and agricultural district.

One of the principal industries is the raising of early vegetables and fruit for the London and other markets. Several thousand acres are permanently devoted to the growing of potatoes and broccoli, and the extent of the crop may be roughly estimated when more than 6000 tons pass over the West Cornwall Railway every year, independently of local consumption. Next in importance stand the mines. Within a radius of seven or eight miles are situated some of the most celebrated "setts" in the county of Cornwall. The historical Botallack is described below, but scarcely less in importance and commercial value is its neighbour, Wheal Owles. Here, too, the lodes have been followed far "out" under the bed of the Atlantic. A rich discovery of tin has been made in this direction and is being followed by a diagonal shaft, on the same principle as the famous "Crowns" shaft in Botallack, under the sea. The Ding Dong mine (*post*), also, should command attention. "She" (for in Cornish phraseology mines are always "she's") is supposed to be the oldest mine in Cornwall. The date when Ding Dong first began to work is so far lost in antiquity that no record of the fact remains. It is certain, however, that for centuries she has continued to yield large quantities of tin, and is still so far from being exhausted that within the last year or so an entirely new and undeveloped lode of this metal has been discovered, and is being wrought to the extent of 300 or 400 tons per annum. In connection with mining is carried on a very extensive business for the conversion of the ore into the refined or ingot tin of commerce. Manufactories (locally called "Smelting Houses") for this purpose are situated at Trieriffe and Chyandour, just beyond the limits of Penzance proper, on the E. and W. No tourist should neglect to visit Chyandour Smelting Works. Here he may see the various processes by which the crude ore, or as it is technically termed "stuff," is converted into glittering blocks of refined tin.

The *Penzance Public Building* is of

good Italian architecture, in white granite. In it are a News Room and Library, the Guildhall, and the *Museum* of the Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Soc., and of the Roy. Geol. Soc. of Cornwall, which contains a large, valuable, and highly interesting collection of minerals, of fossils (including the mysterious "ichthyolites"), and of birds. The *Chapel of St. Paul* (E. E., built 1835), and the R. C. Chapel of St. Mary (Dec. style), are also of granite. *Madron Church*, about 2 m. N., an ancient pile (1260-70), on an elevation 350 ft. above the sea, is the mother-church. The font and piscina deserve notice. About 1 m. farther N. are the ruins of the *Baptistery of Madron Well*, a spring once in great repute for its healing virtues. Penzance is celebrated as the birth-place of Sir Humphry Davy, and the house in which the celebrated philosopher was born stands a little below the market-place on rt. as you enter the town. The *Excursions* are numerous, and the tourist should make this town his headquarters for some days. In the neighbourhood of the town charming walks lead over the hills in every direction, unfolding delightful views. The visitor will never tire of these, and can either explore for himself, or consult the excellent local guide by J. S. Courtney. The following excursions all radiate from the town as a centre, like the sticks of a fan, avoiding as much as possible travelling twice over the same road. A tolerable coast road runs nearly round the peninsula from St. Ives, by the Gurnard's Head, Morvah, Pendeen, St. Just, Land's End, and the Logan Rock. The whole distance will be about 30 m. The best sleeping accommodation will be found at Land's End or St. Just. One of the first excursions will be probably to *St. Michael's Mount*, 3 m. by road, 2 m. by water; or by train to Marazion-road Stat., 1 m. from the Mount. By going at low tide, the necessity of having a boat will be avoided.

Marazion (Inn: the Star) was a very ancient smelting-place for tin,

and was supported by the pilgrims who resorted to the shrine of St. Michael. The causeway, 400 yds. long, leading from the beach to St. Michael's Mount, is flooded 8 hrs. out of the 12. At the base of the Mount lies a small fishing town with a harbour. The hill rises abruptly to a height of 195 ft., and on W. side the scenery is most romantic, and a descent should be made to the water's edge. An exploration of the rock will especially interest the geologist. The principal portions of the *Castle* are the hall (the *Refectory* of the monks) and chapel, the latter of Perp. date, with a tower on the N. side. The tower (15th cent.) is the most ancient and the loftiest (250 ft. above the sands) part of the building, and commands magnificent views. The stone lantern, known as *St. Michael's Chair*, is on its S.W. angle. The castle was sold to the St. Aubyns in 1660, and a portion of it is still used as a private residence by a member of the family.

Another excursion is to *St. Ives* (*Inns*: Western H.; St. Ives H.), a quaint old town, with its houses, chiefly inhabited by the pilchard fishermen, nestling on the very skirt of the sea, and much resembling a Greek village. There is a choice of 3 routes to it: (a) by train to *St. Ives-road Stat.* (5½ m.), thence by road 4 m. (no conveyances to be obtained at station); or to Hayle Stat., thence by omnibus; (b) by turnpike road through *Lelant*, 10 m.; and (c) by the old road through village of *Gulval*, and over *Castell-an-Dinas* (735 ft. above sea), which, though rough and hilly, is by far the most beautiful route, affording during the whole of the ascent magnificent views of the bay, &c. The summit of the hill is crowned with an ancient circular fortification. The tourist is recommended to enter the town by the Lelant road, and to return to Penzance through *Halsetown*, where there is a very pretty *Ch.* The *Pier* at St. Ives was constructed, 1767, by Smeaton, and the *Ch.* (Hen. V.-VI.), which stands close to the beach, contains a curious 13th-cent. font, and

very handsome waggon roof. The return to Penzance by *Zennor* is about 11 or 12 m. of hilly road. It affords beautiful views both seawards and eastwards. *Zennor Quoit*, about ¼ m. E. of the ch., is the finest cromlech in the district. The tourist may branch off rt. from Zennor to the *Gurnard's Head*, 2 m., and 7 m. from Penzance. But, if practicable, a whole day should be devoted to an excursion to this romantic promontory, and its interesting neighbourhood. There is little of importance to notice till the visitor reaches road rt. to Zennor. The high hill on l. is *Mulfra*, on the top of which is a remarkable cromlech. Beyond, about 1 m., and close to village of *Boosphrennis*, is the most perfect specimen of a beehive hut remaining. From village of *Trereen* (where carriage must be left) it is ½ m. across some fields to the Head. If, in preference to this route, the old St. Ives-road be followed from Penzance as far as *Badger's Cross* (marked on Ordnance Map), the stranger will be able to visit the highly interesting remains of the ancient British village of *Chysawster* (signifying "heaped-shaped," or "beehive" houses). On the isthmus connecting the Gurnard's Head with the mainland, are the remains of a small chapel, with the altar-stone entire. The Head affords to those who scramble along the base of it (practicable at low water) a splendid section of the strata. *Porthmeer Cove*, 1 m. W., is also well known to geologists for its large granite veins penetrating the slate. Returning to Trereen, a picturesque road leads to *Morvah*, and ¾ m. rt., across the down, only accessible for pedestrians, is *Chywoon* (pron. Chûn) *Castle*, an old circular military work, and near it (200 yds.) a cromlech, having a stone barrow round it. From here visit the *Holed Stone*, one of 3 upright stones near Lanyon Farmhouse, and the *Written Stone*, lying in a cleft, under Carn Galva, 1 m. N.E. of Lanyon, a sepulchral monument, supposed to date from a period antecedent to the departure of the Romans. It bears an inscription. Between this and *Ding*

Dong tin mine is a ring of stones, the *Nine Maidens*. Leaving here, inspect the celebrated *Lanyon Quoit*, or *Giant's Quoit*, and return through *Madron (ante)* to Penzance. A good walker is strongly recommended on leaving Gurnard's Head to ascend *Carn Galva*, the finest hill in the Land's End district, and crossing it to visit the cromlechs mentioned above. The distances approximately are: Penzance to Gurnard's Head, 7 m. direct; thence to Lanyon, over *Carn Galva*, 4 m.; thence to *Chûn*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Chûn* to Penzance, 6 m. Another excursion is to *St. Just Church-town* (Commercial Inn), 7 m. by direct road. Omnibuses to and from Penzance daily. The *Ch.* (16th cent.) is worth visiting. Near the *Inn* are the remains of an *amphitheatre*, where "Miracle plays" were performed. *Cape Cornwall* is 1 m. W. Notice junction of the granite and slate. There is a splendid sea view. Two dangerous rocks, which are seen opposite, are the *Brisons*, or *Sisters*. Walk to *Carrickgloose Head*, immediately S. of *Cape Cornwall*, for the sake of the view of the coast, and to *Pornanvon Cove*, a very little further S., where is a fine example of a raised beach.

Botallack Mine (tin and copper), which will be the main object of the present excursion, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of *Cape Cornwall*, on the very edge of the sea. Before descending the mine, which runs 400 ft. under the sea, the visitor will rest awhile on the cliff. The scene unfolded there is one of the most singular combinations of the power of art and the sublimity of nature imaginable. It was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1865.

Pendeen Cove and village are 2 m. N. Here, too, the granite may be seen penetrating the slate. The return journey from here is about 8 m., passing, 3 m. from Penzance, village of *Newbridge*.

The most favourite excursion from Penzance is perhaps that to the *Land's End*, 10 m. The tourist is strongly recommended to walk along

the coast, between the *Logan Rock* and the *Land's End*, either going or returning. The distance is 6 m. and will occupy at least 2 hrs. The two finest points are *Tol Pedn Penwith*, and, near the *Land's End*, *Pardenick Point*. The cliff scenery between them is the finest in Cornwall, and probably in Great Britain. A person accustomed to cliffs should find his way down the former to the level of the sea. At *St. Levian*, a remote and lonely place consisting of a ch. and a couple of cottages, and situated between *Porthguwarra*, a romantic fishing station at the mouth of a wild valley, and the headland *Pedn Maen an Môr*, the *Ch.* is well worth a visit. A short distance beyond is *Treryn Castle*, a magnificent headland of granite, and the site of the celebrated *Logan Stone*. This rocking-stone, weighing upwards of 60 tons, was overturned in 1824 by Lt. Goldsmith (a nephew of the author of the 'Vicar of Wakefield') and his boat's crew. This officer was, however, required by the Government to replace it. From the *Logan Rock* a footpath leads due N., across some fields, to the village of *Treen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, where the carriage should be waiting at the small *Inn*. Thence the road to Penzance is uninteresting till we reach *St. Buryan*, where the *Ch.* is worth a visit. From here it is 6 m. to Penzance. To sum up, perhaps the most pleasant mode of visiting the *Land's End*, &c., is to drive from Penzance to, 9 m., *St. Sennen Church-town*, 387 ft. above the sea—the *Inn*, the "first and last" inn in England, according as the visitor enters from the W. or E. Another Hotel, open only during the summer, is on the *Land's End* itself, 1 m. beyond. Here the visitor will delight to linger and to ramble down the gradual slope, to an extreme point about 60 ft. above the level of the sea. The *Longships Lighthouse* rises from a cluster of rocks $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. The *Wolf rock lighthouse* is 8 m. S.W.

Between *Land's End* and the promontory (*Cape Cornwall*), seen on N., is *Whitesand Bay*. It is an interest-

ing but rough walk along the shore, about 5 m. From Land's End, walk, if possible, to the Logan Rock. If this be not practicable, return in carriage to *Treen*, 4 m.; thence walk across the fields, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the rocking-stone (*suprà*).

A shorter but delightful excursion, is along the W. shore of Mount's Bay, to *Lamorna Cove*, 6 m., passing the once celebrated *Wherry Mine*, *Newlyn*, situated at foot of *Paul Hill*, and *Mousehole*, two picturesque fishing villages. 1 m. W. of Lamorna is the headland of *Carn Boscaven*, where there is a singular pile of rocks.

Lastly and briefly, we shall notice the *Scilly Islands*.

For a detailed description of the group of islands, the tourist is referred to the 'Handbook for Cornwall' (Murray), or to Mr. North's 'Week in the Isle of Scilly,' published by Rowe of Penzance, and Longmans of London.

Steamers ply between the New Extension Pier, St. Mary's Island, every other day during summer, and twice a week in winter. Average passage, 4 hrs. The inducements to the trip, are the remote and wild position of the islands, the beauty and grandeur of the rock scenery, and some antiquities. There are Inns at *St. Mary's*, also lodging-houses; and an Inn at *Tresco*, all clean and comfortable. Only 5 of the islands are inhabited. The mean temperature of the summer is 58°, of the winter 45°. The chief botanical feature is the fern tribe, and in particular *Asplenium marinum*, or sea-spleenwort. *St. Mary's* (pop. about 1500; circum. about 9 m.) is the principal island, and *Hugh Town* its capital. *Hotels*: Tregarthen's; Holgate's Hugh House; Duff's. The town has a pier, and an excellent harbour. The most prominent and interesting building is *Star Castle*, a fortress erected temp. Elizabeth. After exploring *St. Mary's*, the other islands may be conveniently grouped into 3 divisions, each sufficient for one day's excursion. Thus (a) *St. Agnes* (pop. 200); *Annette* (uninhabited), and the rocks further W., known as the *Off*

Islands; (b) *Samson* (uninhabited); *Bryher* (pop. 115), *Tresco*, and *St. Helen's*; (c) *St. Martin's*, and the Eastern islands. *Tresco* (pop. 400), second only to *St. Mary's* in size, is the residence of the Lord Proprietor (T. A. Dorien-Smith, Esq.), whose mansion occupies the site of the ancient *Abbey*, founded 10th cent. By permission, the stranger should visit the beautiful gardens, which, in addition to their rich store of plants, contain some remains of the old *Abbey Ch.* *St. Martin's* island (pop. 185) has several points of interest. On the S. and W. shores, the *Flats* should be searched for shells. E., *St. Martin's Head*, 160 ft. high, commands a view of the whole cluster of those numberless, fantastic, many-coloured rocks, known as the *Eastern Islands*, also of the dangerous reef called the *Seven Stones*.

PERRAN PORTH, see *Truro*.

PERRANZABULOE, see *Truro*.

Pershore (Worcestershire.). Stat. Gt. W. Rly. *Inn*: Coventry Arms. The town is on the rt. bank of the *Avon*, a mile distant from the railway station. *Inns*: Three Tuns; Angel. An omnibus meets each train. A religious house was founded here as early as A.D. 689, which afterwards became an abbey for Benedictine monks, about 970. At the dissolution of monasteries, all the abbatial buildings were destroyed, except the cruciform *Ch. of the Holy Cross*, which was purchased by the inhabitants for their parish ch. It is surmounted by a handsome square tower of 14th cent., and retains only the E.-E. choir, with a remarkably rich and lofty clerestory, and S. transept of the original building. The interior of the lantern-tower is considered to be equalled only by that of Lincoln Cathedral, since the belfry stage has been removed. This fine feature of the tower is of E.-E. work, merging into Dec. There are some good monuments. This interesting building was restored in 1866 by Sir G. G. Scott.

Peterborough (Northants.). This is a great railway centre and junction: the G. N. (76½ m. from London), the L. & N. W. (110 m.

from London), the G. E. (102 m. *via* Ely), and the Midl. Rlys. The G. N. Stat. is on the N.W. side of the city; the 3 remaining lines have a joint station on the S. side. *Post-office* in Cumbergate, leading out of the Market-place. *Hotels*: **Great Northern, opposite the G. N. Rly. Stat.; the Angel, in Narrow Bridge-street; the Bull, in Westgate. This is one of those English towns which have grown up round great monastic establishments. The monastery here was founded, on the borders of the fen country, in 655, by Saxulf, a Mercian thane of great riches and reputation, and was the first of the great Benedictine abbeys established either in the midst of the fens or on their borders.

The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, formerly the church of the great monastery, and the remains of the monastic buildings which surround it. The great feature of the cathedral is the *western front*, with its 3 great open arches, completed circ. 1250—"as a portico, the grandest and finest in Europe."

Before entering the close, the visitor should place himself in front of the Market-house, and remark from that point the view of the W. front and the W. gateway (1177-1193) of the abbey precincts. As he passes the arch of the gateway a most striking view of the W. front of the cathedral breaks upon him. On the *left* is the chancel of Becket's chapel, now forming a part of the grammar school. On the *right* is the ancient gateway of the abbot's lodgings, now that of the episcopal palace; and in front rise the 3 great arches (81 ft. high) of the W. front, or, strictly speaking, the gigantic W. porch. The building is principally Norm., partly E. E. It consists of nave, aisles, transept, a smaller transept at the W. end, and a choir terminating in an apse, with a tower rising from 4 arches in the centre of the building. The *interior* is early Norm., with the exception of the small transept at the W. end of the nave and the new buildings at the E. end. Observe inside, on rt. of the W. door-

way, a 13th-cent. font; and on the l., over the doorway, a picture of old Scarlet, the sexton, who buried Queen Catherine of Arragon and Mary Queen of Scots. The roof of the nave, of wood, is of great antiquity, wonderfully preserved, and painted with curious devices. The transept-arches are among the finest examples of the Norm. period now extant. The roof of the choir (restored) is a fine specimen of the early Perp. character. The carved woodwork of the choir should be noticed. The magnificent oak screen which separates the morning prayer chapel from the adjoining parts of the cathedral contains some elaborate Perp. carving. The retro-choir, or new building, commonly called the Lady Chapel, has Abbot Hedda's monument (date 870), and a beautiful roof. In St. John's Chapel, N. choir aisle, is some ancient tapestry. In the same aisle is a slab on the floor, covering the remains of Queen Catherine.

The tourist should also inspect the *outside* of the E. end, or new buildings.

The *Market-house*, in the Market-place, is ancient, and bears date 1671.

At *Castor* (Stat.), 4 m. W. of Peterborough, and 1 m. from the Castor Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly., are two objects of interest—the *Church* and the *Roman Station*. The *Church* (dedicated to St. Kyneburgh) is a spacious building, chiefly noticeable for its very fine late Norm. tower, surmounted by an early Dec. spire. The architecture is principally Norm., but additions have been made in the E.-E. and Dec. styles. The walls on the exterior are covered with rich designs. *Within*, the nave arcades are of the 13th cent.; that on the S. side with round piers and arches; the N. arcade with octagonal piers and pointed arches. The N. transept is separated from the aisle by a stone screen, which formed the *reredos* behind the altar of the N. aisle.

The Roman settlement of *Durobrivæ* extended on both sides of the river; the principal entrenchment was on the l. bank, nearly opposite Castor

Mills. The station, now called the "Castles," remains tolerably perfect. It is surrounded by a fosse and vallum. There is a tumulus within the camp, and on the greater part of its area portions of Roman buildings, much pottery, and many coins have been discovered. The great distinction of Durobrivæ was its *pottery*. Roman potters' kilns have been found nowhere else in England so perfect or in such great numbers.

1½ m. W. from the Elton Stat. (20 min. from Peterborough) of the L. & N. W. Rly. (inquire at the station for the footpath through the fields) is *Fotheringhay*, so celebrated in English history. The site of the *Castle*, the *Church*, and the ancient *hostel* at the castle gates, are the places of interest to be visited.

The *hostel* (now a farmhouse), certainly built by Edw. IV., has been much restored, and the interior is almost entirely modern. The main portal remains, and is very picturesque. Close beyond the hostel a farm-gate opens to the fields, over which extend the foundations of the *castle*. The great keep mound rises in front, and on climbing to its summit the true position of the place is seen. The first true castle here was probably the work of Simon of Senlis, about the beginning of the 12th cent. It was the principal residence of the Plantagenets. Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner here, and here she was tried and beheaded. From the castle we turn to the *Church*, which stands a little higher up the river. Only the nave remains. When complete, it must have been a ch. of unusual stateliness, and is one of the best examples in the kingdom for the study of the Perp. style. Entering the ch., we are struck by the fine and lofty Perp. arches, the great clerestory, the noble windows of the aisles, and the western tower arch. The font is very good Perp., and the original pulpit remains with a later canopy. The massive tower is surmounted by a lofty octagon, having a large Perp. window in each of its sides. From the *Overton* Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly., the interesting

churches of *Overton Waterville* (Dec.) and *Overton Longueville* (14th cent.) may be visited. In the former, notice the finely-carved oak pulpit, 16th cent.

Crowland Abbey is 9½ m. from Peterboro'. On entering the village (*Inn*: George), the *triangular bridge* is seen. Notice mouldings, ribs, and vaulting, and on S. side a weather-beaten figure of Ethelbald of Mercia, founder of the monastery. The N. aisle of the monastery serves as the Parish Ch. The great window is Perp. See, in tympanum of W. portal, sculptures representing 5 scenes from life of St. Guthlac (d. 713), to whom Ethelbert came as a fugitive. Within, the ruined nave displays the Perp. rebuilding of 1405.

Petersfield (Hants), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly. *Inn*: Dolphin (not good). The field-walks and drives from the town are very attractive. To S.E., over the Sussex border, is *Up Park* (Lady Fetherstonhaugh), and *Midhurst*, 9 m. E. (also accessible by railway). On his way to latter, the pedestrian should follow the stream of the Rother, and visit *Trotton Ch.*, where are some brasses. The chalk range, the S. Downs, climbed about 2 m. S. of Petersfield, affords a delightful walk throughout its course, E. from this point. 4 m. W. are the Norm. Ch. and Manor-house of *East Meon*, and the antiquary should continue his excursion 4 m. further W., to *Warnford*, where are remains of a manor-house and Ch., temp. John. A very picturesque cross-country walk may be taken by Hawkley and Empshott to *Selborne* (see), 12 m. there and back.

Petersham (Surrey), about 1½ m. S. of the Richmond Rly. Stat., is a village on the Thames, between Richmond and Kingston, very pleasantly placed, having Ham Walks and Ham House and grounds on one side, Richmond and Richmond Park on the other; the Thames in front, and Ham Common in the rear.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is of red brick, built in 1505.

Ham House (Earl of Dysart) stands

on the rt. bank of the Thames, 1 m. above Richmond Bridge, and opposite Twickenham. It is a Jacobean brick mansion, of good character, a resort of the Cabal Ministry of Chas. II., and the place fixed on, 1688, for the temporary abode of James II. It was built in 1610, for Sir Thomas Vavasor, and subsequently came into the possession of the Duke of Lauderdale, one of the members of the notorious Cabal Ministry. Notwithstanding Lauderdale's alterations, the house retains its original character unimpaired, and is the best specimen of its time and style in the vicinity of the metropolis. The garden walls and great gate are equally good and untouched examples of the Lauderdale and Charles II. epoch.

The avenues and the meadows, the Ham Walks so often referred to by the writers of Queen Anne's time, have always been celebrated, and are in their way unrivalled. The great avenue by the Thames side is over half a mile long; the Petersham Avenue is little less; while from the back of the house to Ham Common, the "dappled path of mingled light and shade" extends for nearly a mile.

Inside the house, the antique character has been maintained almost unmodified.

The chief apartments are the Central Hall, paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by an open gallery. The state reception-room, called Queen Anne's Audience Chamber, but also known as the Cabal Chamber, is hung with old tapestry, as are also some of the smaller rooms. A suite of rooms known as the Duchess of Lauderdale's is remarkable as having been preserved—furniture, fittings, and all else—just as they were left by the imperious beauty. The North Drawing-room is, however, perhaps the most perfect example of the Lauderdale time and state. All the rich old furniture remains. The Library is full of rare books; here also are preserved many papers of great historical interest. The house can only be seen by special permission.

PETT, see *Hastings*.

Petworth (Sussex). Stat. L.B.

& S. C. Rly., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town. *Inns*: *Half Moon, good; Swan. The streets of this town, which have grown up about the ancient manor of the Percies, are narrow and irregular. An almshouse, beyond the ch., founded in the early part of the last century, and the revenue of which now exceeds 800*l.* per annum, is a remarkable specimen of the brick building of that time.

The *Church* is for the most part Perp.; the spire, 180 ft. high, is an early work of Sir Charles Barry. Its most interesting portion is the large N. chancel or chantry of St. Thomas-à-Becket, in which many of the Percies are buried, and some of the Dawtreys mentioned by Leland, who visited the town temp. Hen. VIII. The grand interest of Petworth, which makes it a resort of art pilgrims from all parts of Europe, is the *House* (Lord Leconfield) with its vast and superb collection of pictures.

It was originally granted by the Dowager Queen of Henry I., and has ever since continued in the hands of the great family of the Percies and their descendants, and now remains in the hands of the Wyndhams. The mass of the present house dates from about 1730, and does not possess the slightest architectural attraction. The collections may be seen on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays* only. Application should be made at the porter's lodge, in the upper part of the town. The splendid collection of pictures by *Vandyck* and *Holbein* deserves the most careful attention. There is a beautifully illuminated copy of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' preserved in the Library. This is a manuscript of much archæological interest. Also the original sword belonging to Hotspur, used at Shrewsbury, is an object of much curiosity. The date on the blade is 1392. The *Park* is open to the public, and should be visited: carriage entrance by South Lodge. The walls are about 14 m. in circumference. The Upper Park is steeper and more varied than the Lower; and at its highest point a noble view is obtained from the Prospect Tower, which should by all means be ascended. The noted

Petworth marble is found in the vicinity of the town. The Roman villa at *Bignor* (5 m. S.) may be visited from Petworth (see *Chichester*); Cowdray and Midhurst (5 m.) may also be visited (see *Midhurst*).

Pevensey (Sussex). Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inn*: Royal Oak. The exploration of Pevensey Castle will prove of the highest interest to the archæologist. It is about 6 m. walk from *Eastbourne*, and rather more from *Bezhill*. The village nearest the station is *Westham*. Its *Ch.* has parts Norm., parts Perp., and a curious carved screen, temp. Hen. VI. Between it and Pevensey village stands the *Castle*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the station. It consists of two entirely distinct parts: an outer wall of enclosure, and the mediæval castle itself. The outer wall is certainly Roman, exhibiting the usual arrangement of Roman masonry, and studded at intervals by nine round solid towers. Two of these face you as you approach the castle from the railway station. They flanked the Decuman, or western gate. Entering here, you find yourself within the walls of the ancient city of "Anderida," inclosing an irregular oval or parallelogram of three sides; the walls on the N.E. and W. sides still remain.

Having entered within the Roman walls, the traveller finds himself confronted by the mediæval castle of the "Eagle Honour," rising massive and grand without the walls of a Brito-Roman city. In ground-plan it is an irregular pentagon, with towers at the angles. The great gateway, flanked by two towers, looks to the W., but the castle is no longer accessible by this, and must be entered from behind, by a path nearly opposite the Royal Oak *Inn* and Pevensey ch. The entire castle dates from about the end of the 13th cent.

The *Ch.* of Pevensey stands E. of the castle. It is E. E.; octangular piers are varied with clustered columns, the capitals of which are richly foliated. The chancel arch is unusually fine. The chancel itself, with its lancets, must have been very striking when entire, but is now cut in two by a

wooden partition, and the E. part unused.

The ancient Town Hall, resembling an old cottage, still exists on the S. side of the village street. There is also an hospital, the date of which is unknown.

From Pevensey, *Hurstmonceaux* may be visited, by the Wartling road, about 5 m. (see *Hailsham*).

PICKERING, see *Whitby*.

PIEL ISLAND, see *Barrow*.

PIERCEBRIDGE, see *Darlington*.

PILTON, see *Shepton Mallet*.

PIN MILL, see *Ipswich*.

PINNER, see *Harrow*.

PIRFORD, see *Weybridge*.

PITTINGTON, see *Durham*.

PLAXTOL, see *Sevenoaks*.

PLESHY, see *Chelmsford*.

PLUMSTEAD, see *Woolwich*.

Plymouth (Devon.), 246 m. from London, G. W. Rly. Also fast trains from Waterloo, L. & S. W. Rly., changing at Exeter into S. Devon and Cornwall lines. A less direct route from Exeter is *via* Yeoford Junc., Okehampton, Lidford, and Tavistock, which, for the sake of the beautiful scenery through which this new line passes, the tourist should take, either going or returning. *Inns*: **Duke of Cornwall H., close to railway station; **Royal H., forming one block with the theatre and assembly-rooms, and conveniently near the railway and the Hoe; Harvey's, opposite the Royal; Globe; Chubb's Commercial Hotel. Plymouth and Devonport are well supplied with water from Dartmoor, by a leat constructed by the munificence of Sir F. Drake. The chief points of interest in the town are

(a) The *Hoe*, 5 min. walk S. of the Royal Hotel, which is the public park of the town, and one of the most beautiful promenades by the sea in the kingdom. The E. portion of it is the *Citadel*, entered by a gateway (1670), opposite Hoe-street. A walk should by all means be made round the ramparts.

(b) *St. Andrew's Ch.* (restored), situated at corner of Bedford-street, opposite the *Post-office*. The fine tower was built about 1460. *Obs.* Chantrey's

bust of Dr. Zachary Mudge; the citadel monument to Sir John Skelton, 1672; and several early 17th-cent. monuments, as well as a tablet in S. aisle for Charles Mathews, the comedian, d. 1835. (c) *Charles Ch.*, 1645-57, the tower and spire, 1708. (d) *New Guildhall*, Westwell-street, consisting of two large blocks. In the southern are the Guildhall and Assize Courts; in the northern, the handsome Council Chamber, and the municipal offices. The old pictures, which with other ancient property of the Corporation have been transferred from the Old Guildhall, include a portrait of Geo. IV., by Hoppner, and of Drake (1594). In Southside-street is Messrs. Coates' Distillery, remains probably of the Black Friars' Priory, and having two interesting doorways, and a room with timber roof. (e) The *Athenæum*, adjoining Royal Hotel, has a valuable library and museum, casts from the Elgin collection in the British Museum, &c. Here, too, are deposited, by Mr. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., the very remarkable antiquities of bronze, &c., discovered at Oreston (see *post*). (f) The *Public Library*, Cornwall-street, contains the collection of books, MSS., paintings, and numerous other works of art, presented to the town in 1852, by William Cotton, Esq. It is open free every Monday. (g) Of ancient buildings, the Palace Court, in Catte-street, 15th cent., in which Princess Catherine of Arragon lodged in 1501; and some good Elizabethan houses in Notte-street, are worth notice. At *Stonehouse* are the important Government establishments, the Victualling Yard, Marine Barracks, and Naval Hospital. The *Royal William Victualling Yard*, designed by the late Mr. Rennie, occupies a tongue of land at the mouth of the river *Tamar*, and was completed in 1835, at a cost of 1,500,000*l.* It covers 14 acres, and is fronted by a sea-wall 1500 ft. long. The whole of the interior is highly interesting, but the following departments may be mentioned as specially so:—the *Bakehouse*, in which powerful engines grind the corn, knead the dough, and spread it ready to be cut into biscuits, and

where a sack of flour is prepared for removal to the oven in 2½ min.; the *Cooperage*, the *Stores*, the *Weighing-house*, &c. A gravel walk, with seats, commanding a fine view, leads from the principal entrance round the little bay, to the headland of *Devil's Point*, on which a fort, called the Prince of Wales Redoubt, was erected in 1849. At the E. end of the walk is the *Winter Villa*, the property of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The *Royal Marine Barracks* are situated in Durnford-street, and will accommodate 1500 men. The mess-room is one of the finest in England, and contains a good portrait of William IV. The *Royal Naval Hospital* is a large building, conspicuous in the N. of Stonehouse. It dates from the French war (1762), and can accommodate 1200 patients. A little beyond is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a modern building, with remarkably fine spire. *Devonport*.—By far the most interesting object is the *Dockyard*. Visitors are admitted, under the guidance of a policeman, during the working hours; but the yard is closed for dinner from 12 to 1 in winter, and from 12 to 1½ in summer, except on Saturdays, when the hours of work continue without intermission till 3 p.m. *Keyham (Steam) Yard* is separated from the Dockyard by the Ordnance Stores, but a tunnel ¾ m. long connects the two establishments. On leaving the Dockyard, the visitor may, a very little distance from the main gate, avail himself of the river steamers which leave the pier every ½-hour, and proceed up the Hamoaze to the Royal Albert Bridge (*post*), returning by rail to Plymouth or Devonport (over the bridge), or by steamer. *Mount Wise* affords a pleasant promenade, and commands fine views. At the back of it are the *Raglan Barracks*. On the summit are a large brazen cannon taken from the Turks at the Dardanelles by Sir J. Duckworth, and a bronze statue of Field-Marshal Lord Seaton. From the top of the *Devonport Column*, 125 ft. high; from the *Public Park*, formed 1858, out of the N.E. glacis of the fortifications; and from *Stoke Hill*, the tourist will obtain admirable views,

Plymouth Sound. This magnificent roadstead is about 3 m. square. It receives the tribute of the rivers Tamar and Plym—the estuary of the first forming the harbour of Hamoaze on l., and that of the latter the Cat-water on rt. The *Isle of St. Nicholas*, or *Drake's Island*, a bold pyramidal rock, strongly fortified and garrisoned, lies between the Hoe and *Mount Edgcumbe*. The latter, on W. shore of the Sound, the beautiful seat of the Mount-Edgcumbe family, is open to the public every Monday, and the stranger by applying at the Manor Office, East Emma-place, Stonehouse, can procure admittance on other days, but he must then be accompanied by a guide (fee 2s. 6d.). The ferry is from the Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse, or from the beach under Mount Wise, Devonport, to *Cremill*. The house is a castellated building, erected in the reign of Q. Mary, and contains numerous interesting paintings. The park, however, is the chief attraction, and there are few spots in England which afford so delightful an excursion. If time permit, skirt the shore in a boat for a view of the rocks. Continue to *Cawsand*, and to *Penlee Point*, walk thence to *Rame Head* for a view of *Whitesand Bay* and a long range of the Cornish coast. The view from the tower of *Maker Ch.*, at W. end of the park, is unrivalled. For a separate excursion, *Whitesand Bay* may be reached from *Millbrook* at head of Millbrook Creek. At high water Millbrook is accessible by boat from Stonehouse or Devonport. The magnificent *Breakwater* should on no account be left unvisited. To reach it (3 m.), a boat should be hired under the *Hoe* (*ante*). A round fort, on the plan of those at Spithead, has been erected just inside it, and may be seen by an order from the commanding Royal Engineer officer. The W. end is occupied by a lighthouse, which is open to visitors. From the Breakwater, the visitor should land at *Bovisand*, on E. shore of the Sound, where there is a battery and, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from shore, a reservoir for supplying water to H.M. ships. Walk along the adjacent *Staddon Heights* to

Mount Batten, at the mouth of the Cat-water, and cross thence by boat to Plymouth. The *Sound* and its shores are protected by a circle of large forts. Among these may be mentioned *Tregentle Fort* over Whitesand Bay; *Screasdon*, which commands the St. Germans River and upper part of the Hamoaze; *Staddon Fort*, on the neck of land between the Sound and Cat-water; as well as several smaller and auxiliary forts like *Bovisand* and *Picklecombe*, which command the entrance to the Sound on either side of the Breakwater. Any of these may be visited by permission of the Comm. Roy. Engineer of the district, whose office is opposite the entrance to the Raglan Barracks, Devonport.

Excursions:—

(a) *The Tamar*. A trip by water to the Weirhead (22 m. from the Sound) and Morwell Rocks (see *Calstock*) can be accomplished either by steamer, or, with the tide, by a rowing boat. Upon leaving Devonport, you launch at once into *Hamoaze*. The rt. bank (or Cornwall side) on l. hand in ascending from here offers in succession the creeks of Millbrook and St. John's Lake; the town of Torpoint; the woods of Gravesend and Thankes (seats of Lord Graves) and of Antony House (W. H. Pole Carew, Esq.). The l. bank (or Devonshire side), the Dockyard; New Passage; Keyham Steam Yard; Bull Point. The wonderful *Albert Bridge* and the picturesque town of *Saltash* (rt. bank) are a little beyond, or 5 m. from Plymouth. The former, the work of the late Mr. Brunel, carries the railway at a height of 100 ft. above the water from the hills of Devon to those of Cornwall, on 19 spans or arches, of which 2 alone bridge the estuary in gigantic leaps of 455 ft. Its total length is 2240 ft. and its height 260 ft., or 50 ft. greater than that of the Monument. From the Saltash Rly. Stat., situated at W. end of the bridge, persons are allowed to walk on the bridge on payment of 3d. each. At *Saltash* (*Inn*: Green Dragon) is a "*Sanitarium*," where acres of ground are covered with glass, under which tons of grapes are pro-

duced. About 2 m. above, the Tavy joins the Tamar, the land between the two rivers being covered with the beautiful woods of Warleigh (W. Coplestone Radcliffe, Esq.). [On the Tavy, nearly opposite Warleigh, the archaeologist should by all means visit the *Ch. of Beer Ferrers*.—See *Tavistock*.] Opposite the mouth of the Tavy, and on the rt. bank of the Tamar, is the old *Ch. of Landulph*, remarkable for containing the tomb of *Theodore Palæologus*, a descendant of the emperors of "the East." The river scene now becomes more delightful, and on the Cornwall side is passed in succession *Pentillie Castle*; *Cothele*; and *Calstock*. The tourist must not omit to visit *Cothele* (Countess Dowager of Mt.-Edgcumbe), a most interesting old manor house, temp. Hen. VII., charmingly situated, and full of interesting ancient furniture and fittings. It is a very short distance from the landing place at Calstock. The excursion beyond Calstock is described under that place.

(b) *Oreston Quarries and Saltram* will contribute to another day's pleasure. They lie just E. of Plymouth, and should be reached by boat up the Catwater. The quarries furnished all the limestone for the Breakwater. On the hill above is the fort of *Stamford Hill*, the site of an ancient cemetery (late Celtic period), where numerous interesting relics were discovered, which are now deposited in the Museum of the Plymouth Athenæum (see *ante*), and are described in the 'Archæologia,' vol. xl. At the *Laira Bridge* the Catwater changes its name to the *Laira*, along the E. shore of which are the woods of *Saltram*, the beautiful property of the Earl of Morley. The mansion contains a magnificent collection of paintings, formed chiefly by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

(c) *Bickleigh Vale*, open to the public Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, may be reached either from Bickleigh Stat. $7\frac{1}{4}$ m., or by ascending the shore of the Laira to its termination at *Longbridge* and thence by walking to *Plym Bridge* (about 3 m. from Ply-

mouth), where the vale commences. Climb the hill $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leading to Plympton and adjoining the bridge, where are also some picturesque ruins, to enjoy the fine view. From the bridge follow the path along the river to *Cann Quarry*, thence to *Bickleigh Bridge* (3 m. N. of Plym Bridge), from which the village of *Bickleigh* (*Inn: Maristowe Arms*) is about 1 m. to l. The *Ch.* deserves notice, and a path leads across the fields to the entrance of the *Valley of the Cad* at *Shaugh Bridge*, a singularly wild and romantic spot where the *Meavy* and the *Cad* unite to form the *Plym*. Stepping stones crossing the stream lead to a path which winds to the summit of the *Dewerstone*. Above the bridge, a road leads to the village of *Shaugh Prior* (*Inn: the Thorn Tree*), this and the adjacent Valley of the *Cad* presenting one of the wildest scenes imaginable.

(d) The *Eddystone Lighthouse* is 14 m. from Plymouth, and there are frequent steamboat excursions during the summer, but passengers are seldom landed. It was finished in 1759; is 100 ft. high and 26 ft. in diameter. A full and interesting account of the building will be found in *Smiles' 'Lives of the Engineers'* (vol. ii. *Smeaton*).

(e) *St. Germans* (Stat.), 7 m. by road and 10 m. by water from Saltash, and a favourite boat excursion of about 14 m. from Plymouth (*Inn: Eliot Arms*). The *Ch.* is of great interest, and marks the site of the cathedral of the Cornish bishopric from its first establishment, temp. Athelstan, to its final union with the See of Exeter under the Confessor. Observe especially the interior of the two Norman towers and a very ancient "Miserere." *Port Eliot* (Earl of St. Germans) adjoins, and is well stored with paintings by Rembrandt, Opie, Reynolds, &c.

(f) *Dartmoor* (see) is best reached from Plymouth by proceeding to *Horrabridge* Stat. ($11\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The walk of 6 m. thence to Prince Town (a good *Inn: The Duchy Hotel*) is strongly recommended. Near this inn is the celebrated prison.

POLEBROOK, see *Oundle*.

POLPEER, see *Helston*.

POLPERRO, see *Liskeard*.

POLRUAN, see *St. Austell*.

PONDERS END, see *Enfield*.

PONT ABERGLASLLYN, see *Beddgelert*.

Pontefract (Yorkshire). Stat., Lanc. & Yorksh. Rly. *Inns*: Green Dragon; Elephant; Red Lion.

Pontefract, often, but not on the spot, called *Pomfret*, is a clean town with broad streets and a very fine market. The rocky height covered with trees, which rises l. near the station, is the site of the *Castle*, which is closely associated with some of the great events in English history.

Architecturally the remains of the castle are of little value, but for the military antiquary few places have more attraction. The summit of the rock, about 7 acres, was enclosed by a curtain wall, with towers at equal distances. A deep fosse encircled the whole rock. There are 3 wards, N., S., and middle. There is a curious rock staircase in the middle ward. The 2 great round towers at the base of the keep deserve attention. The keep is reached by a long flight of steps. From the lesser tower of the keep a narrow staircase leads down to a sally port. On the N. side of the castle is a long subterranean passage, which terminates at the bottom in 3 or 4 small chambers, hollowed out of the solid rock. Two other subterranean passages exist in the town; one of them is a winding staircase, below the street, cut with great care; at the bottom of 90 steps it ends with a well. Richard II. died in the *Castle*, and a room in the Red Tower is pointed out as the place of his confinement.

The area of the castle is planted with liquorice.

Below the castle is *All Saints' Ch.*—the old church of *Pontefract*—which was ruined during the siege of the castle by Cromwell. There are scanty remains of nave, choir, and aisles; and in 1837 the central tower and transepts were repaired and fitted for divine worship. The tower (Perp.) contains a double geometrical staircase worth notice.

A little beyond *All Saints' Ch.*, outside the town, on ground called "*Monk Hill*," are the scanty remains of a *Cluniac Priory*, founded in the reign of William Rufus.

Nostel Priory and *Walton Hall*, a short distance from the Crofton Stat. on the line to Wakefield, may be visited from *Pontefract*. (See *Wakefield*.)

PONT ERWYD, see *Aberystwith*.

PONT NEATH VAUGHAN, see *Aberdare*.

PONTRILAS, see *Hereford*.

Pontypool (Monm.), 1 m. by rail from Pontypool-road Junc. and 8½ m. from Newport. From Pontypool-road the train occupies 1½ hr. to Hereford; 1½ hr. to Monmouth; 2 hrs. (nearly) to Ross; and ½ hr. to Abergavenny. *Inn*: Crown. The town is beautifully situated. An excursion should be made (a) to *Crumlin* (Stat.), 5 m., to see the famous viaduct and the magnificent view along and below it; (b) walk up the hill-side, skirting the *Park* (Hanbury Leigh, Esq.), to the *Folly*, on one of the slopes of the *Bloreng*, which commands a magnificent view. It is 5 m. by road to *Usk*.

Pontypridd (Glamorgan). Junc. Stat., Taff Vale Rly. *Inns*: New Inn; White Hart. Not far from the station is the well known bridge, "a single arch spanning the Taff, 140 ft. span, completed 1755 by a self-taught country mason, Wm. Edwards," whose history is related at length in the '*Pursuit of Knowledge*,' vol. ii. p. 353. The neighbourhood is very pretty, and some charming excursions may be made up the valley of the *Rhondda*.

POOL PARK, see *Ruthin*.

Poole (Dorset). Stat., S. W. Rly. During the summer steamers run regularly to *Swanage* and back, 12 m. *Inns*: London H.; Antelope H. An old town situated on an extensive estuary. It is pierced by a High-street a mile in length and terminated towards the water by capacious quays well lined with shipping. It is the principal seaport of the county. Its chief activity is in the coasting trade: its imports being timber, grain, and

coal; and its exports, potter's clay (of which about 60,000 tons are sent away annually) and pitwood, for Wales and the North. Ship-building is carried on, and potteries have sprung into active operation in the neighbourhood. In the *Town Library, Literary and Scientific Institute* there is a *Museum* containing a good collection of Purbeck fossils.

The suburb of *Parkstone*, on the road to Bournemouth, is a very attractive spot, and on the high levels and spurs of the hills many beautiful villas are erected.

Excursions may be made to *Branksea Island; Swanage; Corfe Castle* (see *Wareham*); *Creech Barrow* (see *Wareham*); the *Agglestone* (see *Swanage*); *Studland* (see *Swanage*); *Bindon Abbey* (see *Wareham*); and *Lulworth Castle*. *Bournemouth*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and *Wimborne Minster*, 6 m., are also within easy reach by road or rail.

POOLEY BRIDGE, see *Patterdale* and *Penrith*.

PORLOCK, see *Lynton*.

PORHCRAWL, see *Cardiff*.

PORHLEVEN, see *Helston*.

PORTEINSCALE, see *Kewick*.

Portland, 20 minutes by rail, and the same by steamer, from *Weymouth*, is a rocky peninsula sloping in a long inclined plane from a height of 495 ft. at the *Verne* to 30 ft. above the sea-level at its southern extremity, known as the *Bill of Portland*. It is about 9 m. in circumference, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and nearly 2 m. wide. It offers a peculiarly interesting field for geological research in its unique dirt-bed and fossil trees, and its alternations of marine and fresh-water deposits (see Mr. Dawson's 'Geology of Weymouth and Portland'). The chief points of interest are the *Chesil Beach*, which extends $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Abbotsbury*, having on its E. side a narrow channel called the *Fleet*, and exposed on the other side to the fury of S. and S.W. gales. The pebbles increase in size from W. to E. "The true explanation of this phenomenon is doubtless this: the tidal current runs strongest from W. to E., and its power is greater in the more open channel or farther from

the land; the size of the masses which are carried from the W. and thrown ashore, being largest where the motion of the water is most violent."—*Lyell*. Between the railway station and the pier is *Portland Castle*, built by Hen. VIII. (interior not shown) after his return from the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." The island is but one parish, but it is divided into 8 hamlets.

Chesilton, where is the railway station. Vehicles may be hired here for a drive to the Breakwater, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (see *post*), and round the island, a pleasant excursion of 2 or 3 hours. It straggles up the hill to meet *Fortune's Well*. (Inn: *Portland Arms*, where may be seen the *Reeve Staff*, "a sort of wooden Domesday book," containing a record of every estate in the island, which is a royal manor), and continuing the ascent reaches *Verne* hill, from which a magnificent view of the beach, &c., is obtained, and where are impregnable fortifications. Immediately to the rt. are the quarries, in some of which the convicts may be seen at work. At the S.E. extremity of these, in a part of the island called the *Grove*, is the *Convict Prison* (admission by order from the Secretary of State, or by permission of the Governor, G. Clifton, Esq.). It is a place full of interest, and the stranger will be amazed with the wonderful internal arrangements, and with the perfect order, discipline, &c., which pervade the whole premises. The convicts may be known by their dress, blue and white striped "slop" and cap in summer, and a brownish-grey jacket, and striped oil-skin hat in winter. Just before reaching the prison will be seen the Rom. Cath. Chapel, built and decorated entirely by convicts; also the Prison Schools and School-house adjoining. A walk of a few minutes from the entrance-gate of the prison will lead to *Cove of Church Hope*, containing *Pennsylvania Castle*, and on a cliff overhanging the sea, the ruinous old keep of *Bow and Arrow Castle*, said to have been built by William Rufus. Here also are the ruins of the old parish church. Con-

tinuing the walk towards the S. end of the island, is reached *Cave hole*, and about 1 m. beyond, *Portland Bill*, a castellated mass of rocks, having 2 lighthouses. 3 m. S.E. of the *Bill* is the sandbank called the *Shambles*, between which and the land the tide rushes with extraordinary force, raising a dangerous surf known as the *Race of Portland*. The island yields every year a quantity of arrowroot, produced from the root of the *Arum*. The *Breakwater*, forming the largest artificial harbour in the world, was commenced in 1817. The preliminaries completed, H.R.H. the late Prince Consort deposited the first stone on 25th July, 1849. Upon the same spot, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laid the last stone, and declared the work completed on the 10th August, 1872. Nearly 6,000,000 tons of stone have been put into the sea for its construction; about 1000 convicts were employed, and the total cost has exceeded 1,000,000*l*. The first portion of the breakwater runs from the shore due E. for about 1800 ft. Then comes an opening of 400 ft., and the outer, or main, breakwater, 6000 ft. in length, extends in a N.E. direction, terminated by a strong circular fort.

Portmadoc (Caernarvon.), Stat., 247 m. from Paddington, *viâ* Shrewsbury, Welshpool, and Cambrian Rly.; 1 hr. 50 min. by rail from Caernarvon; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Pwllheli; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Harlech; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Ffestiniog; included in L. & N. W. New N. Wales Circular Tour. *Inns*: *Queen's, close to the station; Sportsman, in the town. A rising little port, which exports slates from the neighbouring Ffestiniog quarries; the tourist should pay a visit to the wharf, where he will see every size and variety of slate, as well as the ingenious instrument used for cutting them to the required pattern. The road from Portmadoc to Tremadoc (*Inn*: Maddocks Arms H., comfortable) crosses the land recovered from the sea. About 1 m. W. of Tremadoc is *Penmorfa*; an easy ascent may be made hence to *Moel Hebog*, whence is noble view (see *Beddgelert*). Hence it is 3 m.

to the quiet little watering-place of *Criccieth*. An excursion may also be made, following the old Caernarvon road towards Penygroes, to *Dolbenmaen*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; between this and Llanystumdwy, on the banks of the *Dwyfawr*, still exist some cromlechs; from Dolbenmaen it is $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Caernarvon*. The best excursion is from Tremadoc to the very lovely *Pont-Abereglallyn*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m., whence it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Beddgelert*. Hence the excursion may be continued 8 m. through the lovely vale of Nant Gwynant to Penygwryd, whence it is 4 m. l. to *Llanberis*, through pass of Llanberis, or 4 m. rt. to *Capel Curig*, by Nant-y-gwryd. To *Tun-y-bwlch* (Oakley Arms Hotel), 7 m. by the embankment, and small rly. passing *Plas Penrhyn* and *Castle Dendraeth* (see *Beddgelert*).

To *Harlech*, 10 m. by direct road (20 m. through Tan-y-bwlch); at about 5 m. from Portmadoc, lying 1 m. l. from high road, is the mountain village of Llandecwyn, about midway between Llyn Teewyn, Uchaf and Llyn Isaf. A little S.E. of latter is *Mount Diphwys* (Hotel: Queen's), whence is a splendid view of promontory of Llyn, Bay of Cardigan, Cader Idris and other mountains; the fishing in the lakes, the interesting geology, and beautiful scenery will well repay an excursion to this district. A pleasant trip may be made by steamer to Bardsey island (see *Aberdaron*).

The geology of the country around Portmadoc and Tremadoc is very interesting, affording in the lower *Lingula* Flags plentiful specimens of *Lingula Davisii*, so much affected by cleavage as to have assumed forms of distinct genera.

Distances (by rail).—Harlech, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Dolgelly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Pwllheli, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to Caernarvon, *viâ* Afonwen, 1 hr. 50 min.; and to Tan-y-bwlch, *viâ* Mynydd Junc., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

PORTMELLIN, see *St. Austell*.

PORTREATH, see *Redruth*.

Portsmouth (Hants), 74 m. by direct railway route from Waterloo *viâ* Godalming, and 85 m. by L. B. & S. C. Rly. *viâ* Dorking, Horsham, and

Chichester. The time occupied from London is nearly the same in both routes. The line now ends at Portsmouth Harbour, enabling passengers to embark at once on board the steamers for the Isle of Wight. *Inns*: in Portsmouth—George; Star and Garter; Dolphin; Wellington; York; and Pier. In Portsea—Keppell's Head, close to rly. stat. and Albert Pier, and good quarters for bachelors; Totterdell's. At Landport—Bedford; Sussex. At Southsea—Pier; Queen's; Royal Beach Mansion; Portland; Castle. *Piers*: Royal Albert, Portsea; Victoria, Portsmouth; Clarence Esplanade, Southsea. Steamers ply frequently daily between each of these and the *Isle of Wight* (see). The Irish steamers call for *Plymouth* (19 hrs.), *Falmouth* (25 hrs.), and *Dublin* (54 hrs.) every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M.; and for *London* every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon. *Portsmouth*, *Portsea*, *Landport*, and *Southsea*, are included in *Portsea Island*, a level tract about 4 m. from N. to S., and 2½ m. from E. to W. *Gosport* lies on the W. side of the harbour, opposite Portsmouth; a floating bridge plies between the two every 10 minutes, and steam-launches from the Albert Pier also every 10 minutes. Part of the house (11 High-street) in which the murder of the Duke of Buckingham (1628) took place still remains. Two other historical events are the execution of Admiral Byng, 1757, and the sinking, in 1782, of the "Royal George," with the loss of Admiral Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men." Besides *St. Thomas's Church*, in St. Thomas's-street, and the *Garrison Chapel*, on the *Parade*, the tourist will find little to attract him in the town of Portsmouth itself. The former, dedicated to Thomas A'Becket, was built circ. temp. Henry II., and the nave and tower were rebuilt about 1698. The bells and the copper-gilt vane in the form of a ship were presented, 1710, by Prince George of Denmark. On the S. side of the chancel is a hideous memorial (cenotaph) for the murdered Duke of Buckingham. The

register of the ch. contains an entry of the marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Braganza, 1662. The *Garrison Chapel*, a short distance E., is a very interesting building. Its chancel was the chapel, and its nave the hall, of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, or "God's House," founded by a bishop of Winchester, temp. Henry III. In it the marriage of Charles II. took place. It is now a fine E.-E. building, restored by *Street*, with numerous memorial windows, and with 42 carved oak stalls, in memory of Wellington, Nelson, the Napiers, &c. The sacramental plate was the gift of Queen Anne, and the very handsome service-books that of George III. The visitor should witness the *guard-mounting*, which takes place daily on the Grand Parade at 11 A.M. Military bands play, during the summer months, on the military parade ground known as "Governor's Green," where occasionally the interesting ceremony of "trooping the colours" is performed. The *Naval Club House*, a spacious and handsome building, faces Governor's Green. The chief *Barracks* and military gymnasium are also in Portsmouth. The principal object of interest is undoubtedly the celebrated *Dock-yard*, the entrance to which (with the date 1711 over it) is by the Common Hard, a quay or sea-terrace in *Portsea*. Hours for admission are from 10 to 12, and 1½ to 3 (12 to 1 is dinner-time). Native Englishmen require no introduction. Foreigners *must* have an order from the Admiralty. On entering, the *Mast House* is on l. Suspended from one of the beams is a small piece of rope cable recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*. The visitor will also notice some of the mast gear of the ill-fated ships *Captain* and *Eurydice*. On rt. is the *Boat House*, containing boats of every description used in the navy; also a pinnace from H.M.S. *Captain*. Beyond is the *Mast Shed*, in which is a collapsible boat. Recrossing to the opposite side and at the end of the mast house is one of the *Muster Stations*, or ticket offices, where an ingenious method is adopted for the rapid

registration of the men's attendance. Next in order are storehouses, and on the top of one of them a *Clock*, the minute hand of which is 7 feet long; behind these storehouses is the *Semaphore*, from the top of which may be obtained a fine view of the town, harbour, and dockyard. Returning to the main road and passing *Anchor Lane*, the old *Ropery*, and *Ship Basin*, the visitor reaches the *Block Mills*. Here he may see a block begun and finished in all its stages, in 10 or 12 minutes. The machinery was designed and constructed by the late Sir Isambard Brunel. Next is the *Smithery*: notice small anchor over S. doorway, with inscription. The steam-hammers, shearing and punching machines, and the "Oliver" machines for making bolts and rivets, are the chief objects of interest here. On north side of the shop see the machine for making block pins, together with the *Circular Saw* for cutting hot iron. Beyond the smithery are the various slips, basins, docks, and armour-plate shop (the last worth visiting). The great *Convict Prison* is in Anchorgate-road, Portsea. Off the Dockyard lie the "Victory," the old wooden ship in which Nelson died, and the "Duke of Wellington," the flag-ship of the Port Admiral. Divine service in the latter, at 10 A.M., should be attended by any stranger spending Sunday at Portsmouth. At the *Gun Wharf*, near the harbour rly. stat., the chief attraction is the *Armoury*, containing interesting specimens of ancient armour. In the storehouses is deposited the most approved and newest war material. Across the harbour, at Gosport, beside large barracks, is the *Royal Clarence Victualling Yard*, a vast establishment, well worth seeing. The process of making sea-biscuits in the *Bakery* is exceedingly remarkable. About 1 m. S. of Gosport, and beyond the Blockhouse Fort, is *Haslar Hospital*, for sick or wounded soldiers and sailors. Beyond, and near the extreme point of the W. side of the harbour known as *Gillkicker Point*, is *Fort Monckton*, from which the line of defence is continued as far as *Brown-*

down, nearly 2 m. Between these points is the "measured mile" in Stokes Bay, for testing the speed of Government vessels. Facing the bay is the little watering-place of *Anglesea*. A branch of the L. & S. W. Rly. from Gosport runs to the water's edge, whence steamers ply in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Ryde. Returning to Portsmouth, and proceeding along the shore S.E. of the town, the visitor soon arrives at the extensive suburb of *Southsea* (for *Inns*, v. *suprà*), now a much-frequented and fashionable watering-place. The *Common*, the *Pier*, and the *Esplanade* afford most pleasant promenades. First-rate military bands play on the Pier daily (mostly both in the afternoon and evening). The Isle of Wight steamers call frequently at the Pier. *Southsea Castle*, 1 m. along the shore, was one of the forts of Henry VIII. The famous roadstead of *Spithead* (named from the "Spit," a sandbank about 3 m. long, stretching S.E. from Gillkicker Point), lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, is a well-known rendezvous of the British navy. W. of Spithead is the *Motherbank*, now used as a quarantine station. From *Havant Junc. Stat.*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Portsmouth, a branch line of 4 m. runs to *South Hayling*, a slowly rising watering-place in *Hayling Island*, which is 4 m. long and about 2 m. broad (*Inn*: **Royal Hotel*). Instead of proceeding by rail from Havant, the tourist can walk through green lanes to the little fishing village of *Langston*, and then cross the toll-bridge. He may also reach Hayling from Southsea or Portsmouth by walking 3 m. or 4 m. E. to Fort Cumberland, thence by ferry to Langston, and along the beach. The *Ch.* at South Hayling is a very interesting building. A company is in course of formation for the purpose of superseding the present rowing-boat ferry at Langston by a floating-bridge, similar in character to that plying between Portsmouth and Gosport.

POST BRIDGE, see *Dartmoor*.

POTTERNE, see *Devizes*.

POYNINGS, see *Brighton*.
Prescot (Lancashire), Stat., L.

& N. W. Rly., midway between Liverpool and Wigan. *Inns*, not recommended. A small and quiet town; is remarkable principally for the number of people engaged in the watch-making trade. Here Kemble, the tragedian, was born. The *Ch.* is conspicuous for its lofty spire, 156 ft. high, and has a carved timber roof. *Monuments*: (a) to Mr. Atherton by *Westmacott*; (b) effigy of Capt. Ogle, 17th cent. 1 m. N.W. is *Knowsley*, the seat of the Earls of Derby since 1385. The park is 2000 acres in extent, and entered by 4 lodges. The greatest portion of the mansion was built by the 10th Earl (temp. Geo. II.), from designs by *Foster*. In the E. front is the chapel, and on the S. a corridor, with a long inscription in memory of the 7th Earl, beheaded at Bolton. In the Hall are paintings by Rubens, Vandervelde, Rembrandt, Teniers, Claude Lorraine, &c., and interesting family portraits.

Preston (Lancashire). Junc. Stat., L. & N. W. and L. & Y. Rlys. in Fishergate. Also rail from Maudland Stat. to Longridge, 6½ m. *Inns*: Bull, in the town; *Victoria, close to Stat. *Post-office* in Lancaster-road. Preston is one of the oldest and most beautifully situated towns in the county, occupying a conspicuous position on the steep N. bank of the Ribble, which here becomes tidal (good row and sailing boats for hire), and overlooking the ancient district of Amounderness. Its striking position, and the wealth of its inhabitants, obtained the name of "Proud Preston." The chief buildings of interest are all in or near the Fishergate. The *Town Hall* is a superb modern pile by *G. G. Scott*, of E.-E. style, blended with continental features. The tower is 197 ft. high. The great hall is lavishly ornamented, and there is in the S. vestibule some wall pictures representing a guild procession in the time of Henry VIII. On the ground-floor is the *Exchange*, the granite pillars of which are worth notice. *St. John's* (parish) *Church* (rebuilt), in Church-street, has excellent stained glass, and a beautiful reredos in Venetian mosaic, erected by Sir Henry de Hoghton, lay rector. *St. Walpurgis*

(R. C. ch. in Maudland) is well worth a visit for its E.-E. architecture. In Winckley-square, between Fishergate and the river, is a *Literary Institution* with a good *Museum*. The *Avenham* (pronounced Aneham) and *Miller Parks*, on the slopes of the river side, are charmingly laid out and planted, and should certainly be visited. In the latter is placed a fine statue of the late Earl of Derby, sculptured by Noble. *Moor Park* is at Fulwood, at the N.E. outskirts. There are large *Cotton Mills* in the town, Preston having always taken the lead in this trade, and given birth to Sir R. Arkwright, the inventor of the waterframe spinning-machine. Amongst the best worth visiting are those of Messrs. Horrocks & Miller, and Calvert & Son.

Excursions.—(a) *Penwortham*, 1 m. lower down the Ribble, a very pretty residential village, though once the seat of the Castle of Preston, and a famous Benedictine Priory. (b) *Walton Ch.*, 2 m. up the Ribble, containing monuments to the Houghtons and Asshetons. (c) By rail to *Longridge* stone quarries, 6½ m. (*Inn*: Towneley Arms). (d) To *Hoghton Tower*, 6 m. from *Preston*, and 1½ m. from *Hoghton Stat.*, the scene of James I.'s visit in 1617 to Sir R. de Houghton, and where he ordered the publication of the 'Book of Sports.' There is a magnificent view from the gateway.

PRESTON (Sussex), see *Brighton*.

PRESTON BISSET, see *Buckingham*.

PRESTWOLD, see *Loughborough*.

PRINCE TOWN, see *Dartmoor*.

PRITTLEWELL, see *Southend*.

PROBUS, see *Truro*.

PRUDHOE, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

PUDDLETOWN, see *Dorchester*.

PUFFIN ISLAND, see *Bangor* and *Beaumaris*.

Purbeck, Isle of (Dorset.), has but little claim, regarded geographically, to the designation of an island. The eastern portion forms a bold promontory, divided from the main land by the wide expanse of Poole Harbour. The civil boundaries are constituted by nothing more marked than the Frome and the little stream of *Luckford Lake*, which, rising

in the Park of Lulworth Castle, runs N., and joins the Frome near Holme Bridge. The so called *Isle* forms an irregular oval some 12 m. in length, by 10 m. in breadth. It is in many respects a very interesting district. To the admirers of fine scenery it offers the attractions of a heath 10 m. in length, of a range of downs nearly 700 ft. in height, commanding magnificent views, and of a rock-bound coast, sometimes fronting the open sea, sometimes retiring in bays of remarkable beauty. The geologist can also revel here in a variety of strata.

The southern part of the district is isolated by a range of chalk hills, known as the Purbeck Hills, running down to the sea, at *Handfast Point*, between Studland and Swanage Bays, to the E., and at Worbarrow Bay to the W., at both of which points the chalk rises in lofty perpendicular cliffs. Another range of hills of the oolitic formation runs nearly parallel with the chalk range to the S. from *Peveril Point* E. to *Gad Cliff*, the southern point of Worbarrow Bay, W. Between these ranges lies a rich and fertile undulating valley of the Hastings sands, 11 m. long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. Still further S. between the oolitic ridge and the sea, the coast line presents a series of low-level pasture lands in the Kimmeridge strata, and a succession of picturesque bays, extending from St. Aldhelm's Head westward.

Its quarries have been worked from a very early period, supplying both the shell marble so largely used in the decoration of our more ancient cathedrals, and the freestone employed for paving and building purposes.

The geological structure of the district is well displayed on the cliffs between Studland and Durlston Head, the beds dipping to the N., and so appearing in succession. The chief place in the Isle of Purbeck is the little town of *Swanage* (which see).

PURLEY, see *Thames*.

Pwllheli (Caernarvon.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (266 m. from Euston-square); 1 hr. 10 min. by rail from Caernarvon; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Barmouth.

Inns: Tower; Crown. A brisk little seaport, with a fine beach 4 m. long and beautifully clear water, which offer unusual facilities for bathing. At mouth of the port is the picturesque *Gimlet Rock* or Carreg-y-Wimbill.

Excursions.—An interesting excursion of about 36 m. may be made to Nevin (7 m. N.); thence through the promontory to Aberdaron, returning by the coast to Pwllheli. At 4 m. is village of *Boduan*; *Boduan Hall* (one of Lord Newborough's seats) is situate just underneath *Carn Boduan*, which rises 900 ft. abruptly from the plain, and the view from which is finely panoramic. 3 m. beyond is *Nevin*, a fishing village at foot of *Carn Boduan*. (Inn: Ty Cerrig.) (See *Criccieth*.) 2 m. S.W. is *Porth Dinlleyn*, whence a road runs about 1 m. S. to village of *Edeyrn*, where it divides; the l. route, which offers the best scenery, passes close to foot of *Carn Fadryn* or *Madryn*. At 6 m. from *Edeyrn* is the hamlet of *Sarn Meylltern*; the road thence to *Aberdaron*, 6 m., crosses the dreary common of *Rhos Hirwaun* and by the side of *Mynydd Ystwm*, on which is a large circular camp called *Castell Odo*; from *Aberdaron* (which see) *Bardsey Island* may be visited. On the return to Pwllheli the coast road to S. should be followed, passing villages of *Llanfaelrhys* and *Rhiw*, which is on high rugged ground overlooking the sweep of *Porth Nigel* or *Hell's Mouth*, dreaded for certain currents; about 4 m. beyond *Rhiw* is *Llanengan*, noted for its fine restored 16th-cent. church. In *Llangian* ch.-yd. a little to N. is an inscribed stone round which is a curious sunk pavement; the scenery in this neighbourhood is well worth exploring, especially at headland of *Trwyn-cilan* about 3 m. S. of *Llanengan*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from both *Llanengan* and *Llangian* is the small fishing harbour of *Abersoch*, whence the road skirts the bay, passing rt. *Llanbedrog* to Pwllheli.

To *Yr Eifl* and *Tre'r Caeri*, the view from which for grandeur and a certain peculiar wildness has not its equal; at 7 m. is the small village of

Llanaelhaiarn close to the mountain. To ascend Yr Eifl and examine Tre'r Caeri, it is best to proceed from Llanaelhaiarn $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the Nevin road, and then strike l. up the slope, until reaching a narrow green pathway; the town follows the configuration of the mountain, and consists of several groups of cells or cyttiau, surrounded by a wall enclosing upwards of five acres. To *Criccieth*, 8 m.

PWLLYCHROCHON, see *Conway*.

QUARR ABBEY, see *Wight, Isle of*.

QUATFORD, see *Bridgnorth*.

QUENINGTON, see *Fairford*.

QUERNMORE, see *Lancaster*.

Quorndon (Leic.), situated 1 m. S.W. of *Barrow-on-Soar* Stat. ($112\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, *St. Pancras* Stat.), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of *Loughborough* Stat. (110 m. from London); is best known as the headquarters of the *Quorn Hunt*. The kennels and stalls in the neighbourhood are a source of interest to many visitors. *Quorn Hall* (E. Warner, Esq.) and *Quorn House* (E. B. Farnham, Esq.) are the principal residences.

RABY CASTLE, see *Barnard Castle*.

RADCLIFFE, see *Bury* (Lanc.).

RADIPOLE, see *Weymouth*.

RADLEY, see *Abingdon*.

RAGLAN, see *Monmouth*.

RAMSEY, see *Huntingdon*.

RAMSEY, ISLE OF, see *St. David's*.

Ramsgate (Kent), Stats., S. E. Rly. and L. C. & D. Rly. (2 hrs. from London). *Inns*: ***Granville H.* (*St. Lawrence*); *Albion H.*; *Royal H.*; *Royal Oak*; *Castle*. As a watering-place, Ramsgate is slightly more aristocratic than Margate. The season is from June to November. The bathing is very good, "Ramsgate Sands" being smooth. Boarding-houses and lodgings of all kinds abound; and from the situation of the town, the best of them command good sea views. Every usual seaside accommodation or amusement is to be found here. The climate is far more bracing than that of the southern coast; and it is found to have an especially favourable influence in all cases of scorbutic disorder; the death rate is lower than almost any other watering-place.

The pier, which was commenced in 1750, is a very fine and important work. It was built by Smeaton, the engineer of the Eddystone lighthouse. The inner basin is used as a wet dock, and also contains a dry dock for the repair of ships. On the W. pierhead is a lighthouse. An obelisk near the pier commemorates the departure of George IV. from this place for Hanover.

Beyond the Crescent on the W. cliff, and close to the sea, is *St. Augustine's*, the Gothic villa built by A. W. Pugin, and long his residence. The Roman Catholic Ch. adjacent, in which he is buried, though small, is good, and was considered by him as his best work. A little beyond is Pegwell Bay, noted for its shrimps. The return walk should be through the village of *St. Lawrence*, which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland. Here, too, is the junction station for *Pegwell Bay*. *St. Peter's* village, where the ch. is worth visiting, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. The hill of *Osengal*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. from Ramsgate, should be visited as well for the sake of its noble view as for the interesting associations connected with the site. In cutting the railway, it was found that the whole of the summit of the hill was covered with the graves of the first Saxon settlers in Thanet. Roman graves have also been discovered. *Ebbs Fleet*, 3 m. W., the spot where St. Augustine first landed in Britain, and *Richborough* (see *Sandwich*), the Rutupis of the Romans, 5 m. W., are places of great interest. Canterbury Cathedral may be reached in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rly. *Margate* is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., and there are frequent trains between it and Ramsgate.

RANMORE COMMON, see *Dorking*.

RANTON ABBEY, see *Gnosall* and *Stafford*.

RANWORTH, see *Yarmouth*.

RATLINGHOPE, see *Church Stretton*.

RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

Reading (Berks. and Hants), Junction Stat., for the lines of the G. W., the L. & S. W., and S. E. Rlys. *Inns*: Great Western Hotel; Queen's Hotel. This is a very flourishing

town, situated on the Kennet, 1 m. above its junction with the Thames. It possesses few objects of antiquarian interest, being now chiefly remarkable for its gaol, and for Huntley and Palmer's manufacture of biscuits. Abp. Laud, the son of a clothier, was born here; in his prosperity he founded charities for his native town, which still remain. Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was also a native of Reading. The flower farm of the Messrs. Sutton, on the London road (seen from the railway), is well worth a visit.

St. Lawrence Church, near the market-place, has a curious monument in S. aisle to Johannes Blagrove, mathematician and astrologer.

St. Mary's, founded on the site of a nunnery built by Elfrida, to expiate the murder of her stepson, was formerly called the minster, which name still remains as that of the adjoining street. The *Ch.* was rebuilt (1551) with the materials of the abbey and priory. The nave has a good roof of early character. A beautiful new re-dos has been added: and in N. wall, under an E.-E. canopy, is a recess for the Easter sepulchre. The chequered tower of flint and ashlar, the monument of William Kendrick and his wife, also merit notice.

St. Giles's Church was much damaged during the siege in 1643; the tower was rebuilt, and is surmounted by a slender spire. The *ch.* has been restored and enlarged. At the N.W. of the town is the *Greyfriars Church*, the old monastic *ch.* of the Grey Friars, which long served as the borough gaol, but was in 1864 again adapted to religious use. Notice the beautiful Dec. W. window; also the side windows of the aisles.

The chief object of interest in Reading is its Benedictine Abbey, founded by Hen. I., 1121, now a mere shell, but formerly the third in size and wealth of all English abbeys. Several royal persons were interred here, and some of the royal tombs were destroyed and the bones "thrown out" at the dissolution in 1539, when Hugh

Farrington, the abbot, was hung, drawn, and quartered, for denying the royal supremacy.

Many parliaments have been held at Reading.

Henry VIII. converted the abbey into a palace, occasionally residing there himself. It was afterwards frequently occupied by the sovereign till its destruction in the great rebellion. Among the remains still standing, are a portion of the great hall in which the parliaments were held, and where the marriage of Edw. IV. with Elizabeth Woodville was first made public; and of the *Ch.* dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, which once contained the royal monuments, and in which John of Gaunt was married to Blanche of Lancaster in 1359.

The foundation of a Norm. apsidal chapel may still be seen at the E. end of the Roman Catholic chapel, into the walls of which many Norm. fragments have been built. The site of the abbey is now laid out and planted as a pleasure ground.

In the *Forbury* is the *Abbey Gateway* (restored by Scott), visible from the railway. An assize court-house, of very handsome appearance, adjoins it. The Holy Brook, a stream formed by the abbots, branching from the Kennet, 4 m. above the town, drives the abbey mill within the precincts of the abbey. There are some very curious Norm. arches, with zigzag mouldings over the waterwheel of the mill. There are two well-supported lodges of Freemasons, and a handsome masonic hall, built 17 years since; also public buildings, now being erected, adjoining the Town Hall.

Aldermaston, Stat., G. W. Rly., 1½ m. from station, is 9½ m. S.W. of Reading. *Inn*: Hind's Head. The *Court* (Higford Burr, Esq.) and park, the former containing much fine old tapestry and curiously-carved furniture; and the Roman amphitheatre of *Silchester*, 3 m. S.E., are worth visiting from here.

RECLIVER, see *Herne Bay*.

Redcar (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., 1½ hr.'s ride from Darlington. *Inns*: the ** Coatham H.; about 1 m. from station and facing the sea;

Red Lion; **Swan**; **Royal**, facing the sea. This little watering-place is increasing in importance, chiefly on account of its fine open sea and extensive sands. Two rival piers have been erected within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of each other, one of them facing the Coatham Hotel. The only buildings of any interest are the Church, the Convalescent Home, and the Grammar School at Coatham. The ch. is passed in the walk to *Kirkleatham* (3 m.), where the *Hospital*, founded 1676, is one of the lions of the Redcar neighbourhood. Observe in the chapel the superb stained-glass window and 2 gilt chairs, the latter presents from Charles II. There is a *Museum*, the most remarkable object in which is a carving of St. George and the Dragon, cut from a single piece of Turkish boxwood, date 15th cent. In the *Library* is a copy of Walton's 'Polyglot,' which belonged to Cromwell, and near it one of Castell's 'Lexicon,' with the autograph of "Ri: Bentley." *Kirkleatham Church* contains a statue by Scheemaker, and a fine brass (date 1631). A very beautiful silver dish, 17th cent., richly decorated, was thrown up by the sea about 100 years since, and is now used as the paten. The walk, or drive, may be continued to *Easton Nab* (800 ft.), about 3 m. further, the view from which is superb (see also *Saltburn-by-Sea*).

REDDITCH, see *Alcester*.

Redhill (Surrey)—Junc. Stat., L. B. & S. C. and S. E. Rlys. (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London); on W. the line branches to Dorking, Guildford, and Reading, and on E. to Tunbridge—a modern railway town within the parish of *Reigate* (see), from which town it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. *Inns*: Warwick; H.; South-Eastern H. From its convenience of access, reputed healthiness, and the charm of the scenery, Redhill has become a favourite place of residence for merchants and men of business. From the hill and heathy common there are fine views, and about the lanes very pleasant walks. On the common is an excellent cottage hospital.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Redhill is the *Philanthropic Society's Farm*, a

school for the reformation of criminal boys.

At *Earlswood*, 1 m. S. of Redhill, is the *Asylum for Idiots*. The grounds, very prettily laid out, are about 80 acres in extent. The asylum is open to visitors (it will be well to obtain an order at the Office, 29 Poultry, E.C.).

REDMARSHAL, see *Stockton-on-Tees*.

REDMIRE, see *Sheffield*.

Redruth (Cornwall)—Stat., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Truro, and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Penzance. (*Inns*: Tabbs' H.; Clinton H.)—is situated in the heart of the mining district. *Carn Brea Hill* (alt. 740 ft.; crowned with a castle of doubtful origin) is believed to have been the site of a Druidical temple. The column on summit is to the memory of the late Lord de Dunstanville. The view from the summit of this hill is extensive and interesting, comprehending a large portion of West Cornwall and the Bristol Channel. *Dolcoath Mine*, 2 m. W. (nearer Camborne Stat. than Redruth), is worth visiting; from the top of the hill overlooking the valley, which divides this from Cook Kitchen Mine, the spectator can obtain a panoramic view of the machinery by which the tin is dressed. *Gwenap Pit*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E., is celebrated as the scene of Wesley's preaching to the miners. *Portreath*, or *Bassel's Cove*, is a picturesque little port, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W.

Camborne (*Inns*: Abraham's H.; Tregoning's H.), like Redruth, is a large mining town. The Ch. contains a very handsome heraldic window, in memory of the late E. W. W. Pendarve, Esq., M.P. for the county.

REDWHARF BAY, see *Beaumaris* and *Llangefni*.

REETH, see *Richmond* (Yorks.).

Reigate (Surrey), Stat., S. E. Rly. (Reading Br.), 23 m. from London. *Inns*: White Hart, an excellent family hotel, and a very pleasant resting-place for those proceeding by road from London to *Brighton*; **Swan**; **Grapes**: both good commercial houses.

The town is seated near the head of the long and lovely Holmesdale, a valley bounded N. by chalk downs, S. by a steep ridge of greensand. The neighbourhood is exceedingly beauti-

ful; the views from the ridge are rich, varied, and extensive.

Of *Reigate Castle*, nothing now remains except the strange entrance archway, built by Mr. Barnes, in 1787, out of fragments of the old wall. What is called the castle court is the mound on which the keep stood, and is surrounded by a dry ditch. In the centre of the court, by a rude recent structure of "rockwork," is the entrance to the *Barons' Cave*, a series of extensive vaults; the cavern may be visited; for a small gratuity the key and candles will be brought from the cottage close by.

The castle grounds have been cleared, planted with shrubs and flowers, and formed into very pretty pleasure grounds; and a lease of them for 999 years presented by their owner, Lord Somers, to the town, on condition that they be kept in order, and opened free.

The *Grammar School*, founded 1675, occupies a building on the Redhill road, near the ch.

A pleasant lane of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. leads to *Reigate Park*, now an open space of about 150 acres. The prospects from it are very extensive.

Reigate Heath is another picturesque spot, or was, till defaced and vulgarised by racing encroachments; and there is a charming walk from it to Bethsworth, by Wonham Mill, or by Flanchford to Leigh. Reigate Hill, and the downs on the other side of the town, afford lovely views, endless pleasant walks; and flowers, ferns, and orchids innumerable.

Gatton House, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. from Reigate Stat., the property of Lord Monson, but now in the occupation of R. Macalmont, Esq., is a large and stately Italian structure. The *Hall*, the chief feature of the house, was constructed by Lord Monson on the model of the Corsini Chapel, Rome. It has a pavement of rich coloured marbles, purchased by Lord Monson at Rome, for 10,000*l.* The walls are also panelled to some height with various coloured marbles, above which are 4 fresco paintings by *Severn*. Visitors are permitted to see the hall, corridors, &c., on any week day,

Gatton Ch. stands close to the house. It is mainly of Perp. date, but was entirely remodelled by Lord Monson in 1834, and has been altered since. The interior is interesting, as containing 2 rows of richly-carved stalls with misereres from a monastery at Ghent. The pulpit and altar are from Nuremberg.

RENDLESHAM, see *Woodbridge*.

Repton (Derby).—1 m. E. of Willington Stat., Midl. Rly. (*Inn*: Bull's Head)—is the seat of a famous Grammar School, founded by Sir J. Porte, 1556. At the entrance to the school-yard is a fine Norm. arch. The school-room was the old Refectory of the Priory of Black Canons. The Master's House has a curious brick tower (Hen. VI.). The *Ch.* (Dec.) has a lofty spire (188 ft.), and under the chancel a very unique *Crypt*, of A.-Sax. date. Some of the masonry looks like Roman work. *Foremark Hall*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. from Repton, has a gallery of family portraits of the Burdett family. On the road to *Melbourne*, 4 m., are the *Knool Hills*, where, in the plantation called "*the Ferns*," is a singular and ancient tumular cemetery.

RESTORMEL CASTLE, see *St. Austell*.

Retford (Notts.)—Stats., Gt. North. Rly., and Manch. Sheff. & Linc. Rly.; also Midl. Rly. to Worksop and Mansfield (*Inn*: White Hart)—is a busy country town, with a large trade in corn and malt. The *Town Hall* contains good portraits of James I., George II., and Queen Caroline.

REVELSTOKE, see *Kingsbridge*.

RHAIDR DU,
RHAIDR MAWDDACH, } see *Dolgelley*.

RHAYADER, see *Wye*.

RHOS-COLYN, see *Holyhead*.

Rhuddlan (Flint.), Stat., 7 min. by rail from *St. Asaph*, 22 min. from *Denbigh*, and 13 min. from *Rhyl*. A decayed little village on E. bank of the Clwyd. The *Castle*, in a striking position on opposite side of river, now a mere shell, is a red sandstone building. It was founded time of Domesday Book, was rebuilt by Hen. II., 1157, and was dismantled after capture from the Royalists, in 1646. It

was here that Edw. I. promised the Welsh a native prince. The *Ch.*, close to the bridge, is a well-restored building with massive tower. In the village are remains of the "Parliament House," where an inscription states, though erroneously, that Edw. I.'s Parliament was held. Between the village and the sea is the marsh of *Morfa Rhuddlan*, the scene of a dreadful battle in 795, between the Saxons under Offa of Mercia, and the Welsh under Caradoc, in which the latter were defeated.

Excursions.—To St. Asaph. 3 m. on the road are slight remains of a priory of Black Friars of the 13th cent., close to which is a mound surrounded by a fosse called *Tut-hill*, the site of a more ancient fortress, said to have been built by Llewelyn ap Ithyllt (A.D. 1015). Not far from the priory, too, is a farmhouse called Spital, or Ysptyty, formerly a hospital of the Knights Templars. A figure of a knight of 13th cent. is to be seen on the wall of an adjacent farmhouse. *Dyserth Castle* is 2½ m. N.E., passing at foot of the hill *Bodryddan*, the ancient seat of S. Conway, Esq. The excursion may be extended to Newmarket and the "Gop," 2 m. further on (see *Mostyn*).

Distances.—*Abergele*, 5 m.; *Denbigh*, 9 m.; *Holywell*, 11 m.

Rhyl (Flint.), 209 m. by rail from Euston-square, or from Paddington, *via* Chester. *Inns*: Queen's; Belvoir, both good; Royal; Mostyn Arms. A fishing village, lately risen to the rank of a watering-place, situated at mouth of the Clwyd, and now possessing a promenade pier upwards of 2000 ft. long, winter-garden and aquarium, and a large Hydropathic Establishment. It is very healthy, commands beautiful views, and has extensive and fine sands. There is no sea-fishing, but some good sport for salmon and trout may be had in the Elwy and Clwyd. St. Thomas' *Ch.* has a beautiful alabaster pulpit and some good painted glass. *Ty-yn-Rhyl* (Miss Lloyd) is of the 16th cent., and has in the hall carved woodwork made out of the bedstead of Griffith,

gentleman usher to Catherine of Aragon.

An excursion of about 7 m. may be made to *Newmarket* and the "Gop," passing the *Talargoch* lead-mines and *Dyserth Castle* (see *Mostyn*).

It is a very pleasant walk of 6½ m. to *Llanddulus*, and its pretty ch. A beautiful new ch. (St. Mary's), designed by Street, has been built at the sole cost of R. B. Hesketh, Esq., Gwrych Castle, on the road to *Abergele*. Cheap day tourist tickets are issued in summer time to: *Abergele*, 4½ m.; *St. Asaph*, 6 m.; *Denbigh*, 12 m.; *Conway*, 15 m.; *Bangor*, 30 m.; *Carnarvon*; *Llanberis*; *Holyhead*; *Llandudno*; *Bettws-y-Coed*. An omnibus runs daily in summer (2 or 3 on Sundays) to the beautiful *Ch.* at *Bodelwyddan*, 6 m. (see *St. Asaph*).

Ribchester (Lancas.), near the Wilshire Stat., Lancas. & Yorks. Rly. The village is 4 m. to l. on bank of the Ribble. It is celebrated as an important *Roman station*, supposed to be either Coccium, or Rhigodunum, and many altars, statues, and other remains have been dug up. The *Ch.* has a screen in the Houghton Choir (S. aisle), and in the Dutton Choir (N. aisle), a tombstone with cross and sword of an Hospitaller (1689). There is old stained glass in the E. window, and interesting pulpit. Within a short distance is *Stydd Ch.*, now in a state of semi ruin. It is one of the oldest buildings in the county, and possesses some interesting architectural features. *Old Houses*: (a) *Osbaldestone Hall*, 1 m. S., across the river, a moated farmhouse; (b) *Salisbury Hall*, 2 m. E., higher up the Ribble, Elizabethan, has an altar of the time of Diocletian built in it.

RIBSTON HALL, see *Harrogate*.

RICHBOROUGH, see *Ramsgate* and *Sandwich*.

Richmond (Surrey). Stat., Lond. & S. W. Rly., and Lond. & S. W. Rly. in conjunction with North London and Metropol. Rlys. Omnibuses to London *via* Kew, Hammer-smith, and Kensington. Steamers also in summer time from London; the distance by water from London Bridge

is 16½ m. The town is situated on the right bank of the Thames, 8½ m. W. of Hyde Park Corner, at the base, and on the slope of a hill, commanding a view of great celebrity. *Inns*: The Star and Garter, on the Hill; Castle, by the river; Queen's, opposite the Star and Garter, is a first-class family hotel; Roebuck, on the Terrace; Talbot, High-street; Greyhound, George-street.

Of the famous palace, so rich in historical remembrances, and so stately in its architecture, nothing remains but the entrance-gateway of the Wardrobe Court (now called *Old Palace Yard*), a rude stone building on the W. side of the green.

The old *Ch.* (St. Mary Magdalen) contains several monuments worth attention. The burial-place of Thomson, author of 'The Seasons,' &c., is indicated by a brass plate inserted in the wall at the W. end of the N. aisle.

Richmond Park is nearly 9 m. in circumference, and contains more than 2000 acres. Its sylvan scenery is of extreme beauty, and many fine distant prospects are commanded from it. It is traversed in all directions by footpaths, and roads run through it to East Sheen and Roehampton, Wimbledon, Petersham, and Kingston. Persons on foot or on horseback have free entrance, and the latter may ride on the turf, or wherever they please. All private carriages are allowed free passage through the park, but must keep to the roads. The principal gates are on Richmond Hill, close to the Star and Garter; but there are others at the outlets of the different roads, and gates or ladder-stiles at East Sheen, Roehampton, Ham Common, Petersham, opposite the ch., and Coombe (Robin Hood Gate).

In the centre of the park are two large sheets of water, the *Pen Ponds*, nearly 18 acres in area. They are a great addition to the scenery, and attract many aquatic birds.

About 1450 fallow, and 50 red deer, are kept in the park, and the venison has the reputation of being the best from any of the royal parks.

The principal residence in the park is the *White Lodge*, now occupied by the Duke of Teck and the Princess Mary. It stands at the end of the Queen's Avenue, which faces you on entering the park from Richmond Hill, and a short distance E. of the smaller of the two Pen Ponds. There are several other lodges and small residences in and adjoining the park, which are occupied by different persons with permission of the Crown. Of these the chief are *Pembroke Lodge*, the summer residence of late Earl Russell. It stands at the end of the New Terrace, on the rt., after entering the park from the hill; the *Thatched House* (Lady Bowater), at the S.W. end of the park, near Kingston Gate; and *Sheen Lodge* (Professor Owen), at the opposite edge of the park.

The neighbourhood of Richmond affords a number of pleasant walks and excursions. Hampton Court and its palace are 4½ m. distant, and may be reached either by water, road, or rail. Richmond also communicates by rail with Staines and Virginia Water, and thence with Reading. Among the walks, there is a very pleasant footpath across the fields, by the water side, to Twickenham, along the left (Middlesex) bank of the river. Ham may also be reached through Richmond Park, passing out through the gate which opens on Ham Common, and following the road through Petersham. A third walk may be taken to *Kew*. There are others across the park to Wimbledon, &c.

One of the most famous of the riverside residences is *Buccleuch House* (Duke of Buccleuch), at end of towing-path on W. side of the bridge. *Devonshire Cottage*, by the Petersham meadows, was the residence of Lady Diana Beauclerk, the "Lady Di" of Horace Walpole and Dr. Johnson. It was afterwards the residence of the more noted Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire.

Richmond (Yorksh.). Stat., N. E. Bly. (*Inn*: King's Head.) This is one of the most picturesquely placed towns in England. The Swale, rocky and broken, flows round the foot of the

hill; and, cresting a precipice above the river, rises the great castle of the Breton earls, magnificent even in decay.

The *Castle*, founded by Alan the Red, 1st Earl of Richmond (temp. Wm. I.), is approached by a lane opening from the Market-place. A space of five acres, on the summit of a rock, projecting over the river, is surrounded by walls and buildings, the great keep-tower being the most prominent.

L. of the entrance is *Robin Hood's Tower* (E. Norm.), in the lower portion of which is the Chapel of St. Nicholas, of early Norm. character. The *Golden Tower* is so called from a tradition that a treasure was once found in it. Adjoining this tower is *Scolland's Hall*, one of the most perfect Norm. halls of its class remaining in England, and deserving careful examination.

The great *Keep* is one of the finest and most perfect Norm. keep-towers in England, 100 ft. high, the exterior walls being 11 ft. thick. This tower has suffered little from time; though its antique effect, as seen from within the court, is damaged by some modern "pointing" of the masonry, and by a modern portal. The interior has been "restored" of late years, and the floors have been relaid, the building now serving as a store for the accoutrements of the militia. The view from the battlements is one of the finest in England. The exterior is best seen from the opposite hill. There is a walk close under the walls, which the tourist should follow throughout.

The parish *Ch.* stands on the hill-side near the station, and has been restored and, in effect, rebuilt under the care of *Sir G. G. Scott*. The greater part of the choir, the clerestory of the nave, and the tower are Perp., and the rest Dec. The screen and stall work in the choir was brought from Easby Abbey, and is of great beauty.

The *Tower of Grey Friars* (Franciscans) in the garden of J. J. Robinson, Esq., is interesting. It was the central tower of their ch., and is the sole remaining fragment of a house of Franciscans, founded 1258.

Hipswell, a village 1 m. S.E. of Richmond, is believed to have been the birthplace of Wickliffe the Reformer.

The ruins of *Easby Abbey*, 1 m. E. of Richmond, may be reached by a lovely walk, passing below the parish *Ch.*, and turning l. before crossing the railway bridge. The abbey was founded in 1152, for Premonstratensian Canons. Adjoining the mill-race, which still serves the mill of the abbey, is the ancient granary, perfect, and still in use. The great gateway beyond the parish *Ch.* is a very fine example of E. Dec. (temp. Edw. I.).

The little parish *Ch.* of Easby, which closely adjoined the abbey, has been (1869) restored under the direction of *Sir G. G. Scott*.

On the rt. bank of the river, a little beyond the station, is the ruin of *St. Martin's Priory*.

The *Racecourse* is about 1½ m. N. from Richmond. In climbing the hill towards it the view of the town, with the castle dominating it, should be remarked. From the grand stand a vast prospect is obtained.

The upper part of *Swaledale* may be visited from Richmond. The tourist may make a day's expedition to *Reeth* (12 m.) and back; but to explore the higher and wilder part of the dale, he should arrange to sleep at Reeth, where there is a tolerable *Inn* (the Buck). From Reeth to *Muker* (*Inn*: White Hart) it is 9 m. (There is a poor but very clean public-house at *Thwaite*, 3 m. beyond Muker.) From either, the tourist proceeding S. will pass into Wensleydale and descend upon Hawes. Going N. he will pass the small mining village of *Keld*, 2 m., below which is a waterfall (*Keasdon Force*) worth a visit; thence, 10 m., to *Kirkby-Stephen*. There is a good road from Richmond to *Barnard Castle*, 17 m. At 2 m. is reached *Aske Hall* (Earl of Zetland). Some good trout fishing in the Swale and numerous becks which join it. The fishing is open between Richmond and Keld.

Rickmansworth (Herts.), the terminus of the Watford and Rick-

mansworth branch of the L. & N. W. Rly. (20½ m.), is a small town on the Chess, near its junction with the Colne; 4 m. W.S.W. from Watford by road, and 18 m. from London. *Inns*: Swan, High-street; Railway Hotel by the station.

The *Town* is the centre of a busy paper-making district—there being the extensive paper mills of Messrs. Dickinson at Croxley and Betchworth, M'Murray at Loudwater and Scott's Bridge, and Austin at Solesbridge and Mill End. Straw-plaiting and horse-hair weaving are among the domestic occupations; and watercresses are largely grown for the London market. The Grand Junction Canal comes close to the town, and there is a considerable carrying trade.

A little S.E. of the town, and divided from it by the river Colne, is *Moor Park*, the stately seat of Lord Ebury. The chief external feature of the Mansion is a grand tetrastyle Corinthian portico. Of the interior the Hall is of unusual size and height, with five large marble doorways supported by colossal statues, and the walls and ceilings decorated with classical and emblematical compositions painted by Sir James Thornhill; the saloon has on the ceiling a copy of Guido's *Rospigliari Aurora*.

RIEVAULX ABBEY, see *Thirsk*.

RINGINGLOW, see *Sheffield*.

RINGMORE, see *Kingsbridge*.

RIPLEY (Surrey), see *Woking*.

RIPLEY (Yorks.), see *Harrogate*.

Ripon (York.). Stat., N. E. Rly. (*Inns*: ** Unicorn; Crown; Black Bull.) The *Cathedral* is the one object of interest in the town itself, and though comparatively small is full of interest and architectural beauty. The beautiful west front opens to the visitor as he descends Kirkgate. In 1862 the building was placed in the hands of Sir G. G. Scott for a complete restoration, which has been effected with the utmost skill, and with the strictest preservation of every antique fragment. The work continued for 10 years, and the cathedral was formally opened in Oct. 1872. The cost was about 40,000*l*.

The existing building was commenced by Abp. Roger (1154–1181). Abp. Walter Gray probably added the west front (1215–1255). Toward the end of the 13th cent. (1288–1300) the eastern portion of the choir was rebuilt, the work of Abp. Roger being replaced by two Dec. bays. About 1451 the central tower had become greatly ruined, and part of it had fallen. It was then rebuilt; and during the first year of the 16th cent. Abp. Roger's nave was removed, and Perp. work substituted for it.

The *West Front*, Abp. Gray's addition to Abp. Roger's ch., is a singularly pure and beautiful example of E. E. It consists of a central gable 103 ft. high, between flanking towers of somewhat greater elevation.

On entering the Minster by the western door the view is one of great interest, owing mainly to the unusual width (85 ft.) of the nave. The two westernmost bays opening into the towers are E. E., of the same date as the whole W. front. The present nave of five bays was begun about 1502, and is unusually light and wide; with a character which gives the whole an appearance of much earlier date than is really the case.

The *Transepts* retain Abp. Roger's work more entirely than any other portion of the ch. The north transept especially is almost unchanged. Each transept has an eastern aisle of two bays.

The *Choir Screen*, Perp., like the piers between which it rises, was, like them, completed soon after 1459. It is a mass of rich tabernacle work, 19 ft. high, with four niches on either side of the door, and a range of smaller ones above.

Through the screen we enter the *Choir*, which, including the Presbytery, contains work of three distinct periods, Trans.-Norm., Dec., and Perp.

The *North Choir Aisle* follows the architecture of the choir. The *South Aisle* resembles that opposite.

The *Chapter-house* is entered from the second bay of the S. aisle (counting from the W.). The vaulting and two central piers are E. E., of later

date than Abp. Roger's work. At the N.W. angle a doorway opens to a flight of steps leading to the crypt.

The *Vestry*, or *Sacristy*, E. of the Chapter-house, is of the same character. Above both Chapter-house and vestry, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the *Lady Loft*, a chapel of Dec. date (c. 1330), which formed the ancient Lady Chapel of the Minster, and now serves as the Chapter Library.

Returning to the nave, we enter, by stairs at its N.E. angle, the *Crypt*, called *St. Wilfrid's Needle*, in many respects the most interesting part of the Ch. A long and narrow passage leads to a cell, cylindrically vaulted, 7 ft. 9 in. wide, 11 ft. 3 in. long, and 9 ft. 4 in. high.

Passing to the *exterior*, the visitor should remark the good double-headed Perp. buttresses of the nave, and the massive Dec. buttresses between the choir and aisles at the E. end of the ch.

The *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene*, in *Stammergate*, not far from the Ure, was founded for lepers by Abp. Thurstan (died 1140). The houses attached to it were rebuilt in 1674; the little chapel on the opposite side of the way remains as it was left at the Reformation.

The *Hospital of St. Anne*, or *Maison Dieu*, in *High-street*, *Agnes-gate*, a retreat for eight poor women, is thought to have been founded by one of the Nevilles (temp. Edw. IV.). The little Perp. chapel is in ruins, but retains its piscina and altar-stone, on which tradition asserts that the ransom of a Scottish king was paid.

The *Episcopal Palace*, a Tudor building, designed by *Railton*, and completed 1841, stands about 1 m. N.W. of Ripon. Attached to it is a chapel of Perp. character, also designed by *Railton*.

The principal *Excursions* from Ripon are to *Studley Royal* and *Fountains Abbey*; to *Markenfield Hall* and to *Hackfall*. (a) The grounds of *Studley Royal* (Marq. of Ripon), with the ruins of *Fountains Abbey*, which closely adjoin them, have long been ranked with

the most famous "show-places" in Yorkshire. (Those who desire to visit both the grounds and the ruins of the abbey may take the following route—beginning with the grounds. If it is only desired to see the abbey, carriages may drive to the W. gate, by *Fountains Hall*, and close to the ruins.)

The entrance to the park of *Studley Royal* is about 2 m. from Ripon, on the road to *Pateley Bridge*. (The grounds are open daily from 7 to 5; the house is never shown.) A long and most picturesque avenue of limes leads to an obelisk on high ground, commanding views of both Ripon and *Fountains*. On l. (before reaching the obelisk), the road turns down a grand old beechen avenue to the valley of the little river *Skell*, winding onward to join the Ure below Ripon. Here is a picturesque cascade. A little on rt., just before entering the beechen avenue, is a highly beautiful 13th-cent. Ch., dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and erected for the Marchioness of Ripon by Mr. Burgess.

The *pleasure-grounds* of *Studley Royal*, which we now enter, were begun about 1720, and the original design was formed on that Dutch taste which King William had introduced. These grounds are among the best examples of their class. The walks, sometimes passing by the side of the canal, and sometimes through the woods, afford many beautiful prospects, until the stream is crossed by a rustic bridge, and in the midst of natural wood, a small irregular "pool" appears, with an island bearing a pillar to the memory of General Wolfe. The view from the Temple of Piety should be noticed. Beyond it, a path, cut through the wood, climbs the hill, and passing through a tunnel in the rock, the octagon tower is reached. Passing through high woods of beech and oak, the visitor reaches *Anne Boleyn's Seat*. This is a small harbour, from which is obtained a view of "*Fountain Dale*," with the ruins of its famous *Abbey* rising on a strip of green meadow-ground, and shut in by the wooded sides of the valley. The view is wonderfully beautiful and impressive.

The ruins of *Fountains* were purchased by Wm. Aislabie in 1768, and have been carefully protected since they came into his possession, and are kept with the utmost order and propriety by the present owner. Since 1848 a series of excavations have been made, and the foundations of the abbot's house and adjoining offices have been uncovered, and the arrangements of a great monastery may now be studied more perfectly here than on any other site in England.

Crossing the *mill bridge*, the main *gate-house* is immediately in front. This is now a fragment, but must have been of considerable size. The visitor should pass at once to the *Conventual Church*, on the extreme left, most of which is so perfect, that at first sight it seems as if little more than a roof were wanted to restore it. It consists of nave, transept, choir, and eastern transept. The tower is at the end of the N. transept. A door at the S.E. angle of the nave leads into the *Cloister Court*, round which were ranged, as usual, the chief conventual buildings. On the E. was the *Chapter-house*, E. E., but of an earlier character than the choir. It is rectangular, and was divided into 3 aisles by a double row of 5 columns, the bases of which alone remain. A staircase leads from the S.E. angle of the cloister to the *Hall of Pleas*, or court-house of the abbey. The great *Refectory*, on the S. side of the cloister, is E. E., 109 ft. by 46½. The *Domus Conversorum*, or room of the converts, 300 ft. long, extends from the S. side of the ch. to the river Skell, and is most striking and impressive. (For a very interesting account of "The Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire," see 'Fraser's Magazine,' Sept. 1876.) *Fountains Hall* stands a little beyond the West Gate, and is a most picturesque James I. mansion. A few hundred yards from it is entrance to *Spa Gill*, well worth a visit. A magnificent view over the plain of York is obtained from *How Hill*, about ½ m. S.W. of the abbey.

(b) *Markenfield Hall*, 2 m. W. of Ripon, well deserves a visit from the antiquary. The plan (as the house

now stands) is a large irregular court, formed partly by the house, and partly by stables and other out-buildings, surrounded by a moat. The Dec. house was added to and altered in the 15th and 16th centuries.

(c) *Hackfall*, 7 m. from Ripon. Taking the road to Tanfield (*post*), turn off at Sleningsford, and passing the little village of Mickley, we reach that of Grewelthorpe. Here the carriage must be left, and through a wicket at the entrance of the village, the woods of Hackfall are entered. (Each visitor must pay 6d. for his ticket, which is to be had at a cottage opposite the entrance.) A stream here descends through a most romantic glen, the sides of which are covered with wood, to join the river Ure. A path winds downwards to the river, crosses the "Hack" burn, and then reascends steeply towards Mowbray Castle, an artificial ruin; and to *Mowbray Point*, whence a wonderful view bursts on the eye.

(d) An excursion may also be made to *Brimham Rocks*, about 7 m. on high road to Pateley Bridge; the rocks are a curious group of immense blocks (millstone grit), heaped in wild confusion and worn by atmospheric action into fantastic shapes; they stand on high moorland (900 ft. above the sea), which affords fine views. 4 m. further on is Pateley Bridge, whence the tourist can return by rail to Ripon.

(e) A pleasant drive may be taken from Ripon to the picturesque village of Tanfield, about 7 m., passing at 3 m. on l. the Roman camp of *Castle Dykes*. At Tanfield the *Ch.*, originally Norm., has some monuments to the Marmion family and others. W. of the ch. is the gateway of the old *Castle*.

(f) An excursion may also be made from Ripon to *Newby Hall* (Lady Mary Vyner), about 4 m. S.E., which has a good *statue gallery*. Not far from the lodge gates is the beautiful new *Ch.* (13th-cent. style) dedicated to "Christ the Consoler," erected by Mr. Burgess for Lady M. Vyner in memory of her son.

Harrogate (11 m.) is easily reached from Ripon by railway.

Rivington (Lanc.)—1 m. E. of *Adlington Stat.*, L. & Y. Rly., a pretty walk through the fields—is a village charmingly situated at the foot of Rivington Pike by the side of the *Rivington Reservoirs*, two vast sheets of water of 500 acres, holding 3100 millions of gallons, and constructed to supply Liverpool with water. *Inn*: Blackamoor's Head. Omnibus from Bolton daily in the summer.

Excursions.—(a) To *Dean Wood* (1 m. N.), a beautiful little glen. (b) Ascend, by the banks of the little river Douglas, *Rivington Pike*, for the sake of the view over the Irish Channel and the Cumberland mountains.

ROAD, see *Trowbridge*.

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, see *Whitby*.

Rocester (Staff.). *Stat.* (Junc. with Ashbourne line), N. Staff. Rly. 1 m. N. at *Denston* are a good Gothic ch. (by *Street*) and a new middle-class school.

Excursion.—Nearly 2½ m. to *Croxden Abbey*, founded for Cistercians by Bertram de Verdon in 1176, and where King John's bowels are buried. The ruins are E. E., and consist of the W. front with deeply splayed windows and recessed door. There are also the S. wall of the nave, and S. transept with the great hall and refectory. The situation is very charming. The walk can be extended for 3½ m. N. to *Alton Towers* (see *Alton*).

Rochdale (Lancash.)—*Stat.*, L. & Y. Rly. (*Inns*: Wellington; Reed Hotel)—a busy manufacturing town, occupied chiefly in the woollen trade, and situated in a pretty and broken district on the Roch and Spodden, and within easy distance of the Blackstone Edge, which divides Lancashire from Yorkshire. The *Ch.* contains a monument to Sir Bertine Entwistle, who was present at Agincourt, and was killed at the battle of St. Albans, 1455. The *Town Hall* (cost 137,000*l.*) and *Public Hall* are both handsome modern buildings. *Healey Hall*, 2 m. on the Bacup road, built in 1783 by J. Chadwick. Visit the "Thrust," a narrow wooded glen near Healey Hall, through which the Spodden flows; also "Tyrone's Bed" in the valley of the Roch, 2 m.,

where the Earl of Tyrone was in the habit of concealing himself. *Littleborough* (*Stat.* 3¼ m. from Rochdale) is a pretty little village at the foot of *Blackstone Edge*, which the pedestrian should ascend for the sake of the wild views into Yorkshire. A short distance on rt. is *Hollingworth Lake*, a pretty sheet of water, a great resort of holiday-makers. There is an *hotel* by side of the lake. The admirer of rock scenery should walk from Littleborough to Todmorden, 5 m. (*Inn*: Queen's), through the Calder valley.

ROCHE ABBEY, see *Blyth* and *Rotherham*.

ROCHE ROCKS, see *St. Austell*.

Rochester (Kent). *Stats.* L. C. & D. Rly., and N. Kent Rly. *Inns*: the Crown; the Bull, or Royal Victoria. On leaving the stations, which are on the Strood side of the Medway, the great Norm. Castle and Cathedral rise into view. Cresting the hill beyond is Fort Pitt, above Chatham; and immediately before us is the river, crowded with barges and steamers. *Rochester Bridge*, 1., by which we pass into the city, has always been one of the lions of the place and a triumph of engineering skill. Toward the Strood end is the "Swing-bridge." The machinery here employed should be carefully examined, a weight of 200 tons being readily swung by 2 men at a capstan.

Turning rt. from the High-street, the visitor will approach the *Cathedral*, which is full of interest from its great antiquity. The entire ch. was probably rebuilt in Norm. times, though the eastern portions are E. E. The building, however, had fallen into such a state of decay and disfigurement, that the Dean and Chapter in 1871 made strenuous efforts for its restoration, and so far as the funds at their command would permit, this has been (1875) effected under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, at a cost of about 20,000*l.*

The *W. front*, with the exception of the great Perp. window, belongs to the Norm. period, from Gundulf to Bp. John, and the great door is a very fine example of this time.

The *Nave* is Norm., as far as the

last 2 bays eastward. The triforium is richly ornamented, and the arches open to the side aisles, as well as to the nave.

The *Western or Nave Transepts* are both E. E., differing in detail—the N. being much richer than the S.

The *Choir* has undergone a complete restoration. A new carved oak choir pulpit has been set up in the place of the old one, which has been removed to the nave. A new reredos has also been erected. In the E. wall of the S. choir transept is the *Chapter-house door*, one of the great glories of the cathedral. The Chapter-house into which this door opens is a modern addition, and serves also as the *Library* of the cathedral.

From this transept a steep flight of stairs leads to

St. Edmund's Chapel. From the chapel we enter the *Crypt*, which extends under the whole of the choir.

Returning to the *exterior*, the chief point to be noticed is *Gundulf's Tower* at the E. end of the N. transept. The greater part of the *central tower* dates from 1825.

Close to the cathedral is the *Castle*, the ruins of which give a powerful impression of ancient grandeur. The present Norm. keep forms a quadrangle more than 70 ft. square, and about 100 high. The wonderful strength and massive character of the masonry should be noticed. From the third storey a noble view is commanded.

The visitor should walk quite round the Castle, both outside and inside the walls (admission 3d.), for the sake of the many picturesque points of view in which it presents itself. There is a pleasant public walk, planted with trees, under the wall, along the Medway.

The *ch.* of *St. Nicholas* adjoins the cathedral, and S. of the castle is *St. Margaret's*.

On the N. side of the High-street is *Richard Watt's Hospital*, founded in 1579.

A most interesting excursion may be made to *Cobham Hall* (Earl of Darnley), 5 m., from whence the tourist may visit the churches of *Shorne* and

Chalk, and return to Rochester by *Gad's Hill*. The walk from Rochester, through the woods of the *Park*, is a very pleasant one. The house and picture-gallery are open only on Fridays. Cards of admission must be procured at Caddell's Libraries, High-street, Rochester, or at Gravesend. 1s. is charged for these cards, which prevents all fees to the housekeeper. The collection of pictures is superb, chiefly of foreign schools. The *Park*, which is well varied with hill and dale, is 7 m. in circumference and nobly wooded. It contains a heronry of considerable size, and is well stocked with deer.

An avenue of 4 rows of lime-trees extends for more than 1000 yards on the S. side of the house, and leads direct to the Sole-street Stat.

The *Church* of Cobham amply deserves a visit. It contains an unrivalled collection of *brasses*.

Adjoining the ch.-yd. are the scanty ruins of the *Old College*, and the *New College* or almshouse, forming a quadrangle containing 20 lodging-rooms and a large hall, now used as a chapel for the pensioners.

N. of Cobham Park is *Gad's Hill*, on the S. side of which is the house in which the late *Charles Dickens* resided. It has been purchased by his son.

ROCKBORNE, see *Fordingbridge*.

ROCKINGHAM, see *Kettering*.

ROKEBY, see *Barnard Castle*.

ROKER, see *Sunderland*.

Romford (Essex), Stat. Gt. Eastern Rly., 12½ m. from Liverpool-street terminus. *Inn*: White Hart. A town on the Rom.

3 m. N. is the prettily wooded hamlet of *Havering-atte-Bower*. The "Liberty" of Havering was a very ancient royal demesne, and Edward the Confessor had a residence here, of which traces in certain mounds are said to remain near the ch. *Bower House* (E. P. Matthews, Esq.) stands nearly on the site of the palace. The ground is high, and from it are extensive and beautiful views. Coach daily to Corbet's Tey, 4½ m. by Hornchurch and Upminster.

Romsey (Hants)—Stat., L. &

S. W. Rly., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Bishopstoke Junc. (*Inns*: White Horse; Dolphin)—is situated on the river Test, a good trout stream. In the Market-place is a bronze statue by Noble of Lord Palmerston. The great object of interest, however, is the noble *Abbey Ch.*, 240 ft. long, 75 ft. high; an excellent specimen of a purely Norm. conventual church, passing into as good E. E. in the 3 W. bays of the nave, and specimens of the Norm. style. The *West Front* is very fine, of E. E. design. The centre is occupied by a triplet of lancets filled with painted glass. *Obs.* the Norm. door of the S. aisle, and an ancient crucifix close to it; a very ancient sculpture, as a memorial of Lord Palmerston. Close to the town, S., in a park traversed by the Test, is the late Lord Palmerston's residence, *Broadlands* (Rt. Hon. W. Cowper-Temple), designed by "Capability Brown." The late Lord Palmerston's (Premier) favourite room overlooks the Test.

2 m. N. is *Standridge*, where a pin-nacled house, with porch, dated 1652, is supposed to occupy the site of Ethelwulf's manor. 3 m. W. is *Embley Park*, the home of Florence Nightingale. The *Ch. of E. Wellow*, 2 m. further, has some wall-paintings worth notice.

ROSEDALE, see *Whitby*.

ROSEHERVILLE, see *Gravesend*.

ROSS, see *Wye River*.

ROSSALL, see *Fleetwood*.

ROSTERNE, see *Altrincham*.

ROSTHWAITE, see *Keswick*.

Rothbury (Northumberland), Stat., N. Brit. Rly. (Border Counties Line), 1 hr. 10 min. by rail from Morpeth, and 12 m. by road from Alnwick. *Inns*: New Joint-Stock Rothbury H. beautifully situated; good fishing (almost free) in the Coquet. At lower end of the village, near the green, is the *Church of All Saints*, with E.-E. chancel and transepts. In the porch are fragments of sculpture, and an incised cross. The red sandstone font is very curious. On the N. W. is *Old Rothbury*, a camp with double vallum. S. of the Coquet is *Whitton Tower* (Rev. Dr. Ainger, a fortified 15th-cent. rectory,

with corner turrets, dungeon and walls 7 ft. thick. At *Tosson*, 1 m. W., where also issues a spring of water, yielding more than any other in Northumberland, is a Peel Tower.

Excursions.—(1) $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Rothbury is the picturesque hill of *Simon-side*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. further S., by road or rail, may be visited *Nunnykirk* (C. W. Orde, Esq.), in richly wooded park. 2 m. W. of Nunnykirk is the chalybeate spring of *Wingate Spa*, and a little S. E. of Nunnykirk is *Nether Witton* (see *Morpeth*). (2) 2 m. N. W. are picturesque ruins of *Cartington Castle*. The excursion may be continued about 4 m. to *Callaly Castle* (E. Clavering, Esq.), an old mansion attached to a single tower of an original border fortress. In the park is the *Castle Hill*, crowned by a circular camp. 2 m. further N., at *Whittingham*, is the cruciform *Ch. of St. Bartholomew*, once interesting as possessing remains of an old Saxon ch., but totally spoilt by restoration in 1842; the lower portion of the tower, and the corners of the nave, alone remain (at the W. end) of this Saxon building. 1 m. W. is *Eslington*, in deer-park, watered by the Aln, and with pleasant views of the Cheviots; it has some interesting portraits. (3) To *Alnwick*, passing *Edlingham Castle* (see *Alnwick*). (4) A beautiful excursion may be made E. and W. of Rothbury, through Coquetdale—(a) leaving Rothbury E., and passing the *Thrum*, where the Coquet flows through the beautiful rocky gully, is reached at 3 m. *Craigside*, built 1870 by Sir W. G. Armstrong, where the very beautiful gardens are open to strangers on Thursdays. 1 m. further on is *Brinkburn Priory*, beautifully situated on a secluded peninsula formed by the Coquet. The *Ch. of SS. Peter and Paul* (restored 1858) has in N. of nave a very rich Trans. doorway, round-headed, and with Norm. ornaments. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Brinkburn is *Weldon Bridge* (Appleby's Anglers' Inn, clean and good, much resorted to by fishermen and artists). A coach leaves Rothbury daily at 2.30 P.M. for Weldon Bridge, and goes on to *Morpeth*. (b) Leaving Rothbury W., at $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. is

Hepple (Sir W. Riddell, Bt.), which has remains of an ancient castle of the Tailleboy's family. 4 m. further on the river is crossed by a ford, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. I. of which is the hamlet of *Hallystone*: several curious fragments of sculpture are built into the walls of the little ch. From the village a path leads to the striking and interesting "Our Lady's Well," rising from water of which is a tall inscribed cross. On the brink is a moss-grown statue of an ecclesiastic. 2 m. beyond *Hallystone* the road descends upon *Harbottle* (Inn: Star). The ruins of the *Castle*, built 1155-89, crown a lofty green mound. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village is the interesting Druidical *Drake Stone*, and by the small tarn near it a Druidical rock basin. N. of the Coquet is *Hetchester Camp*, with triple entrenchment; and S. is *Harehaugh Camp*, with triple rampart and water on 3 sides. A short distance N. W. of *Harbottle* is *Alwinton*, beautifully situated on confluence of the *Alwine* and *Coquet*. Lovely excursion may be made from *Harbottle* to *Coquet Head*, 10 m. N. W. in the wilderness of *Thirlmoor*; at *Chew Green*, near *Coquet Head*, is an extraordinary series of Roman camps, and there are fine views of *Teviotdale*, the *Tweed*, and S. E. of *Scotland*. Between *Chew Green* and *Redesdale*, at intervals of about 1 m., are 5 of the antiquities called the *Golden Pots*, pedestals 2 ft. in diameter.

Rotherham (Yorksh.), Stats., G. N., Midland (6 m. from *Sheffield*), and *Manch.*, *Sheff.*, & *Linc. Rlys.* Inn: Crown. This is a thriving but murky town, trading principally in iron and coal. It stands at the confluence of the *Rother* with the *Don*, which is navigable hence to the *Humber*. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. across the *Don* is *Masborough* (Inn: the Prince of Wales), a suburb of *Rotherham*.

The chief point of interest is the *Ch.* of *All Saints* (restored by *Scott*), "one of the finest *Perp.* churches in the north."

On the exterior remark the very beautiful W. front, with its panelled doorway (now closed), and the great *Perp.* window above it; the S. porch, the lofty clerestory of the nave, the tower,

and the lofty crocketed spire. *Within*, the bold and lofty proportions of the nave are very striking. The present roof of the central tower is covered with fan tracery; but this was originally a lantern. In the chancel, the *sedilia* and *piscina*, and the niches on each side of the E. window, deserve attention.

Roche Abbey (8 m. S. E.) adjoins *Sandbeck Park* (Earl of *Scarborough*). The main gateway (Dec.) and the ruins of the *Ch.* are the principal relics (see also *Blyth*). The fine *Ch.* of *Laughton-en-le-Morthen* is 2 m. S. W. from *Roche*, and 7 m. E. by S. of *Rotherham*. It has been restored by Sir G. G. *Scott*, and well deserves a visit.

A road of about 4 m. will bring the tourist to *Tickhill*, a small town with a fine and large *Perp.* *Ch.*, and the fragments of a castle.

Wentworth House and Park (Earl *Fitzwilliam*) is 4 m. N. W. of *Rotherham* (see *Sheffield*).

ROTHWELL, see *Market Harborough*.

ROTTINGDEAN, see *Brighton*.

ROUNDWAY HILL, see *Devizes*.

Rowsley (Derby.), Stat. (for *Chatsworth*), Midl. Rly., about 1 hr. from *Derby*. Inn: *Peacock*, an old-fashioned house, comfortable, and excellent fishing quarters for the *Wye* and *Derwent*. Omnibus to *Chatsworth* (see), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Ch.* has a beautiful effigy, by *Calder Marshall*, to Lady John *Manners* and her Child. *Excursions*.—(a) 2 m. S. to *Stanton*, and its early rock and stone remains. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the village are the *Nine Ladies*, a circle of 35 ft., the *Andle Stone*, across the moor, and others. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the latter are the *Rowtor Rocks*, a curiously weathered collection of millstone grit. Cross the turnpike-road to *Cratchell Tor* with its hermitage, and then to *Robin Hood's Stride*, or *Mock Beggar's Hall*, on *Hartle Moor*. The whole round will be 8 or 9 m. (b) To *Youlgreave*, 3 m. E. S. E. The *Ch.* has an old font with a chrismatory. 4 m. further W. is *Arbelows*, a famous circle surrounded by a rampart and ditch, and connected with a "low" called *Bunker's Hill* or *Gib Hill*, 350 yds. distant. (c) To *Haddon Hall* (see).

Ruabon (Denbigh.). Junc. Stat. (196 m. from Paddington), for Llangollen, Corwen, and Bala, and included in N. Wales New Circular Tour from Stats. on L. & N. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Wynnstay Arms). A small village, important from neighbouring ironworks and collieries. Close by is *Wynnstay* (Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.), the park of which, said to be the largest in Wales, is nearly 8 m. in circumference. Close to the park gates is the Ch., in which note the monuments of the Wynn family, and altar-tomb of the Eyton family. The chief objects of interest are the avenue, 1 m. long, the bath, the column (10 ft. high), the Waterloo Tower (see also *Chirk*). From the Waterloo Tower a lovely walk leads along the valley of the Dee to the mausoleum at *Nant-y-belan*, "the Marten's Dingle," erected by Sir Watkin to the memory of Welsh officers who fell in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The walk may be continued through the woods to Newbridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

Excursions.—To *Overton*, 5 m. (see *Oswestry*). 2 m. N. of Overton, on Wrexham road, is *Bangor Iscoed* (held by some to be the Roman Bovium), the Ch. of which is beautifully situated on the banks of the Dee, which is here crossed by a picturesque bridge of 5 arches. The walk may be continued to *Wrexham*, 6 m. further on, returning to Ruabon, by rail, 5 m. To *Llangollen*, 6 m., through the far-famed *Vale of Llangollen* (see). To *Chirk Park and Castle* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ m.) by road, or via *Chirk* Stat.

Distances.—Corwen, 1 hr. by rail; Ellesmere, 9 m. by road; Oswestry, 11 m. ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail).

RUAN MINOR, see *Helston*.

RUARDEAN, see *Wye*.

RUDSTONE, see *Bridlington*.

RUDYARD, see *Leek*.

RUFFORD ABBEY, see *Ollerton*.

Rugby (Warwick.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., $82\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. Branch lines to Leamington, $16\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Market-Harborough and Stamford, $41\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and (Midland Rly.) to Leicester, 20 m. *Inns*: Royal George H.; Horse Shoes Commercial H. The Grammar School was founded 1567, and now ranks as

one of the most important schools in the kingdom. Its handsome chapel has memorial windows to Rugbeians who fell in the Sikh war, the Indian Mutiny, and in the Crimea; and monuments, with sculptured effigies, to Drs. James (by *Chantrey*), Woolf, and Arnold, former head-masters. It has, also, a fine organ worked by means of electricity. The visitor is also shown the chair and table used by the late Dr. Arnold.

Distances.—Birmingham, 30 m. Lichfield, $32\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Coventry, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Rugeley (Staff.), Junc. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (Trent Valley). *Inn*: Shrewsbury Arms. The chancel of the old Ch., used as a school-house, has the monument of J. Weston, a priest of the 16th cent. *Excursion*.— $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. to *Hamstall Ridware*, manor-house, with a watch-tower. The Ch. has carved oak stalls and screen, and old painted glass. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *Abbot's Bromley* (*Inn*: Bagot's Arms). 3 m. E. is village of *Newborough*, in centre of *Needwood Forest*. *Stafford* (see) is 9 m. N.W.

RUMBALD'S MOOR, see *Ilkley*.

RUNNIMEDE, see *Egham*.

RUSHALL, see *Walsall*.

RUSHDEN, see *Wellingborough*.

RUSTINGTON, see *Littlehampton*.

Ruthin (Denbigh.), Stat., 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Paddington via Shrewsbury, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. by rail from Denbigh. *Hotels*: *Castle (late White Lion); Wynnstay Arms; Cross Foxes. A pleasant old-fashioned little town on rt. bank of the Clwyd. The *Castle* (F. R. West, Esq.) is a modern building of red sandstone, and is built upon and within the walls of the ancient one, which was (temp. Edw. I.) also of red sandstone (Castell Coch, Red Castle). Strangers are admitted to view mansion on entering name at gate. Underneath the walls of the castle, and on the river, is an old mill, of the reign of Edw. I., with lancet windows and red sandstone cross over the gable. The Ch., restored 1855, was conventual and of the 14th cent. Note Perp. oak roof in N. aisle, divided into panels and ornamented with nearly 500 different devices, legends, &c.; the

lantern arches of the tower; the stained E. window, given by the late J. Jesse of Llanbedr Hall; and numerous brasses and mural tablets. There is an effigy of Dean Goodman, a benefactor to the town in the time of Elizabeth. Adjoining Ch. are the "cloisters," now the dwelling of the Warden of Ruthin (Rev. B. Jones).

Excursions.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Llanfawrog*, in Ch. of which note the rather singular arcades. A little further S. is *Pool Park* (a seat of Lord Bagot, in which are some interesting antiquities, viz. an inscribed stone pillar, and stone chair, locally called the "Queen's Chair." On the hills around, the antiquarian may inspect circles, cyttiau and carneddau, almost to repletion. Within 1 m. from Pool Park is the quaint little Ch. of *Efenechtyd*, supposed to have been a nunnery, containing wooden font, and good rood-loft, used as a singing gallery. Observe old-fashioned knocker on the door, illustrative of the parable of the Ten Virgins. From *Efenechtyd* the tourist may proceed by a somewhat wild country to *Cerrig-y-druidion*, about 10 m. (Inn: Lion), passing *Clocaenog* (where Camden saw an inscribed stone), *Glyn Myfer*, and *Llanvihangel*. At *Cerrig-y-druidion* a road branches rt. to *Pentrevoelas* and *Bettws-y-Coed*, and l. to *Corwen*, 10 m. To *Denbigh*, 8 m. At about 4 m. is *Bachymbyd*, a residence of Lord Bagot, where are 3 noteworthy chestnuts near the high road, called "the Three Sisters," the largest being 35 ft. round at 6 ft. from the ground. About 1 m. further on is *Llanrhaiadr*, where are *Brynmorfydd* (N. Uniacke, Esq.) and *Llanrhaiadr Hall*. The Ch. has good timber roof and celebrated E. window, with elaborately painted subject, "the Root of Jesse;" the glass was found in a curious old chest buried in the ch.-yard, of which the hinges and locks are puzzles. Note monument, with curious epitaph, to M. Jones, Esq. Near the Ch. are remains of an old well (Ffynnon St. Dyfnog), supposed to work miraculous cures. 2 m. further on, l., is *Ystrad* (T. Hughes, Esq.). And on opposite bank of Clwyd is *Glanwynern* (J. E. Maddocks, Esq.).

On the hills above are the villages of *Llangwyfen* and *Llandyrnog*. In chancel of Ch. of latter is a plain slab to memory of Bp. Roberts of Bangor. A little beyond *Ystrad*, *Whitchurch* is passed, 1 m. from *Denbigh*. For the last 2 m. there is a fine view, l., of the castle and town of *Denbigh*. To *Mold*, 10 m., either by high road passing *Llanferres*, or by a more circuitous bridle-road, passing *Cilcen* and *Mael Famman* (see *Mold*).

Several beautiful excursions may be made S. of Ruthin through the "wild hills of Yale." (a) About 2 m. S. is reached the little ch. of *Llanfair Dyffryn Chloyd*, and, at 3 m., *Llanfair Chapel*. The road now winds through a very picturesque ravine to the *Crown Inn*, 6 m. further on (or 5 m. by shorter road over the hill), passing at 2 m. from the inn the large tumulus called *Tomen-y-rhodwy*. On l. is the village of *Llandegla* (Ch. of St. Tecla), on river *Alun*, where is a famous well, efficacious in cases of epilepsy. From the *Crown Inn* the tourist may proceed round the base of *Cyrn-y-brain* (1857 ft.) to *Minera*, about 2 m. further on, whence it is 5 to *Wrexham*. (b) From *Llandegla* the tourist may visit *Plas Bodidris*, an ancient residence of the Vaughans of *Corsygedol*; and, 3 m. further N., *Llanarmon in Yale*, where the Ch., dedicated to St. Germanus, contains, under arch in S. wall, a figure of a knight of 14th cent. In niche of outer S. wall is a carved effigy of a bishop; also singular brazen chandelier with figure of Virgin in centre. About 3 or 4 m. N.W., from *Llanarmon* in Yale, is the small Ch. of *Llanrhydd* (Ch. of the Red Sandstone), the mother Ch. of Ruthin. Observe interesting monument to John Thelwall and his wife. From the Ch. it is 1 m., l., to Ruthin. (c) From *Llandegla* the tourist may also proceed S. through the beautiful scenery of the *Oernant Slate Quarries* to *Vall Crucis Abbey*, about 6 m., whence it is 2 m. to *Llangollen* (see); or, (d) continuing S.W. from *Llandegla*, he may proceed to *Corwen*, about 10 m. To *Corwen*, direct 12 m., passing at about 5 m. *Nantchwyd Hall* (J. Naylor, Esq.);

and at 7 m., about 1 m. rt. from high road, *Derwen*, Ch. of which has a handsome rood-loft of 15th cent., and the ch.-yard a good cross. A beautiful pedestrian excursion, of about 17 m., may be made to Denbigh by *Nantglyn* (see *Denbigh*).

RYDAL, see *Ambleside*.

RYDE, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Rye (Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: George H., opp. "Peacock's School;" Cinque Port Arms; Red Lion. Like Winchelsea, this is one of the "ancient towns" annexed to the Cinque Ports, and has also been deserted by the sea, which is now 2 m. off; but its harbour is still of some importance, and has on its W. bank a branch railway. It is formed by the 3 rivers, Rother, Brede, and Tillingham, which here unite their waters. There are three points of much interest in Rye—the Church, the *Ypres Tower*, and the *Land Gate*.

The cruciform Ch. is said to be the largest parish ch. in England, and well deserves the most careful examination. The earliest portions are the central tower, the transepts, and the plain circular arches opening into them from the aisles of the nave. These are Early Norm. The nave is Trans-Norm. The chancel has chapels on either side, into which arches N. and S. once opened. The N. or St. Clare's Chapel is E. E., and must originally have been very striking. The S. or Chapel of St. Nicholas, which was used as a school, has been restored to the Ch. This chapel, and the opposite one, have passed through many changes—having been used to shelter the parish engine and old lumber, as a butcher's shop, and for the parson's stable, &c. The Clock, with its quarter boys on either side of the large dial, and its large pendulum swinging down across the large centre arch of the nave, are worthy of note, and story says that this clock was taken out of the Spanish Armada as a part of the spoil of "ye gallant men of Rye."

S. of the ch.-yard is a stone building (14th cent.), supposed to have been the chapel of the Carmelites. That of the Augustine Friars is on Con-

duit Hill, and now used as a wool store.

The *Ypres Tower*, at the S.E. angle of the town, was built by Wm. de Ypres, Earl of Kent, temp. Stephen. It was both a watch-tower and a tower of defence, since the sea once flowed close under the rock on which it stands. It has since served as the borough gaol, but is now only a police-station.

A good view of the position of Rye is obtained by passing beyond this tower to the path by the river.

The *Land Gate*, on the London road, N.E. of the town, is the only one remaining, and deserves a visit. The "Mermaid Inn" (no longer an inn, but now occupied by a labouring man), in Mermaid-street, has some carved wainscoting, and old Dutch tiles.

It is 12 m. by road to *Hastings*.

Appledore (Stat.) is 7 m. by rail from Rye. The town is nearly 2 m. W. of the station, and stands on high ground. The Ch. is of some interest.

Rye House (Herts.), Stat., G. E. Rly., 20½ m. Here, and at *Broxbourne*, are the two best fishing stations on the Lea (see *Broxbourne*). *Rye House*, on l. bank of the Lea, near a group of poplars, is the scene of the famous plot (1683) for setting aside the succession of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Observe the embattled Gate House, and, in one of the rooms, the noted "great bed of Ware" (see *Ware*).

Hoddesdon, 1 m., is about half-way between this and *Broxbourne*.

RYHOPE, see *Sunderland*.

RYTON, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

SADDINGTON LAKE, see *Market Harborough*.

Saffron-Walden (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., 45½ m. from London. *Inn*: Rose and Crown. The Ch. of *St. Mary* (Perp.) is one of the finest churches in the county. *Outside*, remark the fine turret-pinnacles at the angles of the tower and at the E. end of the nave.

E. of the ch. are the remains (12th cent.) of the *Castle*, founded by Geoffry de Mandeville. Behind the castle is a singular excavation in the chalk of

concentric circles, called the *Maze*, 110 ft. in diameter.

The *Museum*, on the Bury or Castle Hill, opened 1835, contains a good provincial collection of local antiquities and natural history.

The *Sun Inn*, built about 1625, is a picturesque specimen of domestic architecture. It has quaint gables, ornamented with stucco-work, and over the gate two giants support the sun. It was Cromwell's head-quarters. In Church-street notice some very curious old fronts with carved and embossed gables; also a very good timber house of the early part of the 16th cent.

Audley End, a picturesque and venerable mansion, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, one of the finest examples of Jacobæan architecture remaining in England, may be visited from Saffron-Walden by a pleasant walk through the park; or the visitor may walk to the house from the Audley End railway station (about 1 m.), and thence to Saffron-Walden—entire distance about 2½ m.—and return to Audley End Stat. by the rail. The house is shown on Tuesdays and Thursdays, throughout the year, from 10 to 4. Audley End was so called from Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom the site, on which stood the dissolved abbey of Walden, was granted by Henry VIII. in 1538. The present house is only a portion of that which was built by the first Earl of Suffolk (1603–1616) at an enormous cost.

The *Great Hall* is a very fine apartment, 90 ft. long. It is panelled with oak, and has at the N. end a lofty screen of carved oak. Portraits and armour hang on the walls. In the various state and other rooms, notice the painted ceilings and walls, also the chimney-pieces. The rooms contain numerous portraits and cabinet pictures. The *Park* is well wooded, undulating, and commands good views. The *Stables* are very picturesque; they are more ancient than any part of the house, and it has been suggested that they formed a portion of the hostel, or guests' apartment, attached to the monastery.

L. of the Audley End Stat. is seen the *Ch. of Wenden*. The tower may possibly date before the Conquest, with the exception of the parapet and one or two insertions. There is a very good Perp. wooden pulpit. The foundations of an extensive Roman dwelling-house have been found here, and an arch at the W. end of the *Ch.* is turned with tiles from a hypocaust.

1½ m. l. of the Newport Stat. is the *Ch. of Wicken Bonnett*, pleasantly situated. It was restored and partly rebuilt in 1859. The *hall* is now a farmhouse, dating early in the 16th cent., and has picturesque chimneys. *Distances from Audley End*:—*Bishop's Stortford*, 11½ m.; *Cambridge*, 14 m.

St. Albans (Herts.), a market-town and borough, and created, in 1875, the seat of a bishopric, stands on rising ground on the l. bank of the little river Ver or Mure, the main upper branch of the Colne; 21 m. from London by road, 20 m. by Midland Rly.; 23 m. by L. & N. W. Rly.; and 23 m. by G. N. Rly. The Midl. Stat. is in Victoria-street, ¼ m. E. of the town; the L. & N. W. at the foot of Holywell Hill, on the S.; the G. N. in London-road, ½ m. S. E. Coach in summer from White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, every week-day, at 11.15, calling at Langham Hotel, Child's Hill (Royal Oak Hotel), and Barnet (Red Lion), returning from the George Hotel, St. Albans, at 4 p.m. Time occupied each way, 2½ hrs. A coach also ran, 4 days a week, from St. Albans, at 8 a.m., to London, returning from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, at 4.30 p.m. There is a branch rly. to Hatfield, ½ hr. *Inns*: Peahen; George.

St. Albans is the most interesting place, for its historical associations and antiquarian remains, within the like distance of London. The objects to be visited in and around the town are—the *Abbey Church and Gatehouse*; the three parish churches, but especially that of *St. Michael*, Bacon's church and burial-place; the unique *Clock-Tower*; the ruins of *Sopwell Nunnery* (of little account); *Bernard's Heath*, the field of the 2nd Battle of

St. Albans; *Gorhambury*, the seat of the Earl of Verulam; the vestiges of the Roman city of *Verulamium*; and the earthworks at *Beech Bottom*, possibly a relic of the older British *Oppidum*.

Verulam, the ancient town (*Oppidum*) of *Cassivellaunus*, is believed to be the precursor of St. Albans. *Cæsar* carried the place by assault, but his occupation was of brief duration, and it remained an important British city till the conquest of Britain by *Claudius*. When the Romans took possession of the island, they conferred upon the place the term of dignity—*municipium*. In the 5th cent. *Verulam* fell into the hands of the Saxons, who built a new town on the hill N. of the river. In the year 303, *Alban*, an eminent citizen of *Verulam*, henceforward "the protomartyr of England," was condemned to death for having sheltered *Amphibalus*, a Christian priest. Nearly five centuries after the death of St. Alban (793), *Offa*, king of the Mercians, being desirous of expiating his share in the murder of *Ethelbert*, founded a monastery in honour of St. Alban. *Offa* built a church, which he dedicated to St. Alban, and, adjoining it, suitable buildings for an abbot and 100 monks of the order of St. Benedict, endowing the abbey with a princely revenue. About the abbey a large town grew up, which received the name of the parent monastery, and the old city of *Verulam* was abandoned.

Many of the sovereigns of England visited St. Albans, and, about 1356, King John of France was a prisoner in the abbey.

In the Wars of the Roses, St. Albans was the theatre of two important battles. The first was fought on the 23rd May, 1455, in the Key Fields, E. of the town. The second battle was fought on the 17th Feb., 1461, on *Bernard's Heath*, N. of the town.

On the suppression of the monasteries, the abbey church was sold to the townsmen, for 400*l.*, for conversion into a parish church. The Lady Chapel was divided from it, and converted into a grammar school, and the

convent grounds and buildings passed into private hands.

On quitting the N. W. Rly. Stat., the Ver is crossed, rt., and the principal street of St. Albans is seen running up a pretty steep hill. A market for straw-plait (the staple industry) is held in St. Peter's-street every Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, and is worth visiting by the stranger.

The *Clock-Tower*, "the old town belfry," stands in the Market-place, on the rt. of the High-street. It is a lofty tower of flint and stone, of early Perp. character, probably of the 15th cent., and was restored by Sir G. G. Scott, 1864.

The *Abbey* was founded, as we have seen, in 793, but it was not till 1116 that a new ch., the largest and one of the grandest yet built in England, was consecrated, with great solemnity, in the presence of the King and Queen (*Henry I.* and *Matilda*) and a great array of bishops, abbots, priests, and nobles.

As it stands, the abbey church consists of nave with aisles, triforia, and clerestory; choir, presbytery, and sanctuary; central tower and transept; and once more, after being severed from it for more than 3 centuries, the Lady Chapel may be spoken of as part of the building. Including the Lady Chapel, St. Albans is the longest Ch. in the kingdom, its internal length being 535 ft. The transepts are 176 ft. across. The internal width, E. of the tower, is 76 ft. 8 in.; W. of the tower, 74 ft. 2 in. The nave is 276 ft. long from the W. wall to the tower-arch. The extreme length of the exterior, including the Lady Chapel, is 556 ft. The tower is 144 ft. high. The great interest of the Ch. consists in its being substantially the Ch. built by Abbot Paul in 1077-88, and consequently one of the earliest Norm. churches—perhaps the earliest on a large scale—remaining in this country. It comprises also dated examples of each subsequent period of English ecclesiastical architecture. The Norman portion is constructed of Roman bricks from the ruins of *Verulam*. The present entrance to the abbey is on the

S., and the visitor is generally led to the transept or chancel; but to see the interior aright he should pass at once to the W. door. Excavations made in the W. porch have disclosed beautiful moulded vases of Purbeck marble, the work of Abbot John de Cella, d. 1214. A remarkable want of congruity will be felt in the architectural character of the nave, arising from the curious admixture of styles. The nave is divided from the choir at the 10th bay by *St. Cuthbert's Screen*, which is of fair design and admirable workmanship.

The *Choir* extends from *St. Cuthbert's Screen* to the tower, the 4 bays of which it is composed retaining the massive Norman piers. The eastern extension of the choir, the *Sanctuary*, or *Presbytery*, was that part of the building in which its splendour culminated, and must, in its palmy days, have been of extraordinary magnificence. The *Sanctuary*, as it now appears, is closed eastward by the lofty screen erected by Abbot William Wallingford (1476-84). The *Altar-Screen* (or Wallingford's, as it is frequently called) bears a marked resemblance to that of Winchester Cathedral, which is of about the same date. It is a lofty and solid structure, is in three compartments—a centre and two wings—and rises in three stages of the most elaborate carved work. The wings have each a doorway leading to *St. Alban's Chapel*.

St. Alban's Chapel extends E. of the altar-screen to the *Lady Chapel*. Near the centre of the chapel stood the shrine of *St. Alban*, on the beauty and splendour of which the chroniclers never tire of expatiating. On the N. side of the chapel, looking directly over the shrine, is the Watch Gallery, where, night and day, the shrine-keeper and his assistants kept watch over the treasures of the shrine. On the opposite side is the *Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester*, a work, for its time, of unsurpassed beauty. From the suppression, or shortly after, the shrine had disappeared, but it has been reconstructed from fragments discovered in the modern wall-casing of

the S. aisle, in the course of the restorations at the abbey. The *Lady Chapel*, in its best days a structure of exceeding beauty, has suffered far greater injury than any other part of the building. When the body of the Ch. was sold to the townsmen for a parish Ch., the *Lady Chapel* was separated by a wall, and a public passage made through the antechapel, and some years afterwards was appropriated to the use of the Grammar School.

After being used for 300 years, more convenient schools having been provided, the chapel served as the boys' playground. In 1869 the abbey gatehouse was purchased and appropriated for the school; and in 1875 the restoration of the tower, transepts, and earlier end of the main building having been completed, the restoration of the *Lady Chapel* was proceeded with, under the supervision of Sir G. G. Scott. The *Transepts* and the *Tower*, with the choir, form the great central portion of the Norm. building, and that in which the original character has been best preserved; although the restorations have greatly changed the former venerable appearance. The *Tower* is the most massive Norm. tower in England; it is constructed of Roman bricks, and rises in 4 storeys above the inner arches. It is carried on 4 piers of vast thickness. The grand old tower has been thoroughly repaired and strengthened, having fallen into a dangerous state in consequence of the undermining of the great piers.

The *Abbey Gatehouse*, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yds. W. of the Ch., and in old time was the entrance to the great court of the abbey. It is a large sombre structure, with a low pointed archway and groined roof. It was used as a house of correction till the erection of the new prison in 1869. It was then decided to adapt the building for the grammar school, and it was accordingly restored externally, and remodelled inside, and is said to serve its new office very well. The house adjoining it is the *Head Master's house*. The new *Borough Gaol* is a large red

brick building on Victoria Hill, close to the Midland Rly. Stat.

Sopwell Nunnery was founded in the meadows S. E. of the abbey and town, about 1140. Of the nunnery not a fragment is left; the so-called ruins of Sopwell Nunnery are really the remains of the mansion built by Sir Richard Lee, to whom the site was granted by Henry VIII.

St. Michael's Ch., rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the abbey, is much the most interesting of the remaining churches, both architecturally and as Bacon's church and grave. It was thoroughly restored by Sir G. G. Scott in 1867. Inside the chief object must always be the *monument of Bacon*, which stands within a shallow arched recess on the N. side of the chancel.

Verulam, the site of the Roman Verulamium, is still unbuilt upon except in one part, and its boundaries easily traceable. Take the path from the S. door of the abbey, across the meadow to the Silk Mill. Cross the foot-bridge, and in the field just beyond, you strike the N.E. angle of the wall of Verulamium. From this angle the short line of wall northwards to the river is marked by uneven high ground and a row of firs. Returning to the path from the Mill, a straight embankment marks the site of the wall, which extends for about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and you soon enter on an attractive pathway overhung with trees, having the mass of the wall on one hand, and the fosse on the other. At the end of this walk the wall makes a sharp turn to the N. W. for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Quitting the path, turn to the rt., along the road to Gorhambury, and, entering the field on your rt. by the first swing gate, you will again see the wall. Returning to the road, take the lane on rt. and a clap-gate on l. will put you again on the line of wall. The wall is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, the river frontage $\frac{3}{4}$ m. The site of Verulam is now occupied by well-cultivated fields, and, except the outer walls, no relic of the ancient city is visible.

Bernard's Heath, the theatre of the second battle of St. Albans, lies a little way N. of St. Peter's Ch. At the

northern end of the heath, commencing about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. up the Harpenden road, and running in a N. E. direction for over $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the Sandridge road, is the remarkable entrenchment known as *Beech Bottom*, some 30 ft. to 40 ft. wide, and 20 ft. to 30 ft. deep. It is supposed to be a portion of the defences—the outer wall and fosse mentioned by Cæsar—of the Oppidum of Cassi-velaunus.

Gorhambury, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, stands in the midst of a fine park of 600 acres, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. of St. Albans. The manor was one of the early possessions of the abbey. In 1550 it was purchased by Nicholas (afterwards Sir Nicholas) Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and father of the great Chancellor.

What remains of Bacon's house will be found a short distance W. of the present mansion, which was erected by Lord Grimston between 1778 and 1785. It is a large semi-classic edifice, consisting of a centre of stone, with a grand portico supported on Corinthian columns, and 2 wings of brick covered with stucco. The hall, library, and reception rooms are spacious, well proportioned, and contain a good collection of pictures, chiefly portraits. These, if permission can be obtained, are well worth seeing.

ST. ANNE'S HILL, see *Chertsey*.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, see *Blackpool*.

ST. ANTHONY IN MÊNEAGE, see *Helston*.

St. Asaph or LLANELWY (Flint.), Stat., $214\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Euston-square, 2 hrs. by rail from *Chester*, 20 min. from *Rhyl*. (*Inns*: Plough H., over the bridge, very comfortable, and noted for its homely neatness and cleanliness; Kinmel Arms.) A quiet cathedral town, charmingly situated on rising ground between the rivers Clwyd and Elwy.

The *Cathedral* is cruciform, with plain but massive central tower; oldest portions are the aisles and nave (13th cent.), the transepts and lantern arches being a little later; the choir was rebuilt in 1770. The whole building, both inside and out, is re-

markable for extreme neatness, and the interior has been re-arranged and restored. Observe the old oak stalls of fine tabernacle work, the beautiful reredos, and an oaken throne and pulpit. There is an ancient monument of a bishop, temp. Edw. I., and in S. transept a full length figure of Dean Shirley, by Ternouth. In N. transept are monuments to Bps. Luxmoore, Howell, and Barrow, and Mrs. Hemans, to whose memory there is also a painted window on N. side of chancel. Opposite the cathedral is the *Deanery*, and at bottom of the hill, on the banks of the Elwy, the *Palace*, opposite the gates of which is the parish church.

Excursions.—An extremely pretty excursion of about 6 m. may be made to *Cefn Caves*, going past *Cefn* (Mrs. Wynne), and returning by *Ffynnon-y-Capel* and the turnpike-road. The view from the caves is one of the most charming in Wales, looking down from a great height on a beautifully-wooded ravine, through which flows the Elwy; the caves, to which innumerable zigzag paths lead up the face of the cliff, can be seen on Mondays, on application to a cottager at the back of Cefn. Fossils of huge animals have been discovered here. The parish *Ch.* of St. Mary's, Cefn, is modern, and in E.-E. style. Observe font of white Carrara marble, a copy of one by Thorwaldsen, by his pupil Stein. Opposite the caves is *Dolben*, the romantic residence of Major Hutton. Descending from the Cefn rocks, and following the l. bank of the stream, the tourist will come in 1 m. to a holy well called *Ffynnonfair*, almost overgrown with ivy, in a field close to the river. The elegant building over the well apparently resembles that at Holywell; the early portion, or S. arm of the cross, is 15th cent., and the rest late Perp. The high road from Denbigh is re-joined close by *Pont-yr-alltgoch* (the bridge over the red cliff), where the Elwy is crossed by a handsome bridge of 1 arch.

To *Abergele*; at 2½ m. is *Bodelwyddan* (Sir Hugh Williams, Bt.). The *Ch.* of St. Margaret, in the park conspicuously placed on rising ground overlooking the vale, should not pass

unseen by any visitor to St. Asaph. (See also *Rhyl*.) It was erected 1856–60 by Lady Willoughby de Broke, in memory of her husband. It is a cruciform Dec. ch. of the 14th cent., consisting of nave, transept, N. and S. aisles, chancel, and a tower 200 ft. high, crowned by an octagonal spire, pierced with tracered bands and windows. The interior is most beautifully and lavishly fitted up. Observe particularly E. window, which forms, with those in the chancel, a series of events in the life of our Lord; the choice stone and marble pavement of trellis pattern; the exquisitely carved pulpit and font of white Carrara marble. 1 m. beyond is *Kinmel* (R. H. Hughes, Esq.), in deer park, of which are some fine views and majestic timber. 1½ m. further on is *St. George*, l. of which, on eminence of *Parc-y-Meirch*, is a fortified post of nearly a mile in circuit, with triple entrenchment. 2 m. further on is *Abergele*.

A beautiful excursion on foot may be taken by exploring the Elwy, about 15 m. to *Llanfair Talhaiarn*, and diverging thence rt. by *Bettws Abergele* to *Abergele*, 7 m. (which see); or (2) from *Llanfair Talhaiarn* the tourist may cross the hills for about 3 m. S. (see *Abergele*) to *Llansannan* (*Inn*: *Saracen's Head*), whence it is 9 m. to *Denbigh*. To *Rhuddlan* and its castle, 3 m. (which see), and to *Dyserth Castle*. 2½ m. rt. of *Rhuddlan*, the excursion may be extended to *Newmarket* and the "*Gop*," 2 m. further on (see *Mostyn*). To *Holywell*, 10 m.; to *Caerwys*, 7 m.

Distances (by rail).—*Mold*, 1½ hr.; *Denbigh*, ½ hr.; *Rhyl*, 6 m.

St. Austell (Cornwall), Stat., G. W. Rly., 1½ m. from Plymouth, and ½ hr. by rail from Truro. *Inns*: *White Hart H.*; *Globe H.* The *Ch.*, one of the best in the county, is richly ornamented. The chancel is Early Dec. (circ. 1290). The stranger should visit *Carclaze*, N.W. of the town, a singular tin-mine, open to the day; also the china-clay works. The *Roche Rocks* (680 ft. high) are 4½ m., and *Hensbarrow* (1634 ft. high), 4 m. N. of the town. Between here and *St. Colmb* (see *Wadebridge*) are the *Tregoss*

Moors, the fabled hunting ground of King Arthur. 5 m. S. of St. Austell is the fishing town of *Mevagissey* (Inn: Ship), situated on the shore of a beautiful bay. It is noted for pilchards. (For an interesting account of the pilchard fishery, read Cyrus Redding's 'Itinerary of Cornwall.') There is a good pier. The ch. contains a very curious font (Norm.) and several old monuments. A delightful road runs near the cliffs to, 1 m. S., *Portmellin*, a fishing cove, and 2 m. beyond to *Gorran Haven*. The tower of the Ch. in Gorran village dates from 1606, and the body of the building contains a monument, date 1656. About 1 m. beyond is the wild *Dodman Point* (379 ft. above sea); and still further W. the cliffs of *Veryan Bay* (the village is 11 m. from *Truro*), and *Gerrans Bay*. On the E. side of the latter bay is a remarkably fine example of a *raised beach*. For the neighbourhood beyond (W.), see *Falmouth*. Due N. is *Tregony*, 8 m. from *Truro*, and 2½ m. from *Grampound*, the last-named a village of great antiquity. In the neighbourhood are no less than 6 camps on the Fal. The rail E. of St. Austell, after passing *Par*, reaches *Lostwithiel*, one of the "unreformed corporations" alluded to by Sir C. Dilke in the House of Commons (Inn: Royal Talbot), and one of the most interesting towns in the county. The Ch. of *St. Bartholomew* is almost entirely of 15th and 17th cents., with the exception of the tower and spire, which are 13th cent., and form "a composition as beautiful as it is unique." The octagonal font deserves special notice. The trout of *Lostwithiel* are considered very excellent. *Excursions* from *Lostwithiel* should be made to (a) the ivy-mantled ruin of *Restormel Castle*, 1 m. N., a residence of the Earls of Cornwall, and said to be the work of Richard, king of the Romans (temp. Henry III.); (b) *Boconnoc*, 4 m. E., residence of Hon. G. M. Fortescue, purchased in 1709 by Gov. Pitt, grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham, and owner of the celebrated Pitt diamond. In the mansion are some good paintings by old masters. Charles I. made *Boconnoc* his head-quarters when

the battle of *Braddoc Down* was fought. (c) To *Lanhydrock House* (Lord Roberts), 2½ m. N.W. Some of the rooms bear date 1636. It is built of granite, and was garrisoned for the Parliament in the civil war (for notice see 'Quarterly Review,' vol. cii.). (d) *St. Blazey* (Inn: the Packhorse), either by road, 4 m. from *Lostwithiel*, or by rail to *Par*, thence 1½ m. by road. A port, constructed solely by the late J. T. Treffry, where there are silver smelting works. By the former, ½ m. rt., is seen the fine tower of *Lanlivery Ch.* From this point the walk to *St. Blazey* may be extended to *Lazulian*, celebrated for its beautiful granite, and over the moors to 1 m. N., the *Whispering Stone*; thence to *Helmén Tor*, 2 m. further N., and there search out the logan-stone, on its southern slope. From here proceed to the *Treffry Viaduct*, a magnificent granite structure, and 2 m. beyond, and 1 m. from *St. Blazey*, to the beautiful valley of *Carmears*.

A very favourite excursion from *Lostwithiel* is a trip by water, about 6 m., to *Powey* (Inn: Ship), delightfully situated near the mouth of a broad estuary. On each shore of the harbour, which is one of the most commodious in the county, are the ruins of square forts, built temp. Edw. IV. Crowning a magnificent pile of rocks at the mouth of the harbour are the remains of the ancient stronghold (erected in the reign of Hen. VIII.) called *St. Catherine's Fort*. There are some excellent houses in the town, specimens of 14th-cent. work. The Ch. (chiefly 15th cent.) has a handsome tower, a carved roof, and a Perp. pulpit. *Place House* (property of the Treffry family) stands immediately above the town, and is well known for its antiquity and for its restoration by the late Mr. J. T. Treffry. It is well worth a visit. At *Polruan*, on opposite shore of the harbour, are some remains of *Hall House*, which was garrisoned in the civil war, and of *St. Saviour's Chapel*, or baptistery. A delightful promenade, *Hall Walk*, runs along the water-side. *Menabilly* (the seat of the Rashleighs) is situated on the promontory of *Greber Head*, 2 m. W., and is noted for its

collection of minerals, and for its grotto near the shore.

St. Bees (Cumb.). Stat., Furness Rly. Inns: Sea Cote Hotel, close to the sea; Royal; Queen's. The bay is well sheltered, and the shore abounds in objects interesting to the naturalist. The Collegiate Church was the church of the priory of St. Bees. The *College* was founded by Dr. Law, Bp. of Carlisle, died 1787. The promontory of St. Bees Head and lighthouse are within an easy and pleasant walk. Near the latter is a beautiful little bay, called *Fleswick*, at the base of lofty cliffs, and a favourite spot for picnics. *Excursions*.—*Seascale* (good hotel), 6 m., where cars may be hired for Wastwater, 6 m., and Wastdale Head, 12 m.; *Whitehaven*, 4 m.

ST. BLAZEY, see *St. Austell*.

ST. BRIAVELS, see *Newland*.

ST. BURYAN, see *Penzance*.

ST. CLEARS, see *Caermarthen*.

ST. CLEER, see *Liskeard*.

ST. COLUMB, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. CROSS, see *Winchester*.

St. David's (Pembrokesh.), the ancient *Menapia* (Inn: Commercial), has few attractions save its grand old *Cathedral*, built 1176. The village is situated in the N.E. corner of St. Bride's Bay, 16 m. from *Haverfordwest* (Stat.), whence an omnibus runs 3 times weekly. On entering the cathedral, which is cruciform, the visitor will be struck with the extreme richness of decoration of the *Nave*, which is Trans., between Romanesque and Gothic. Observe especially roof of nave; the peculiarity of the triforium; the beautiful stone rood-screen, the work of Bp. Gower; the grotesque carvings of the stalls in choir; the tomb of E. of Richmond, father of Henry VII.; and the shrine of St. David. Adjoining, and on N. side of the cathedral, are the picturesque ruins of *St. Mary's College*, founded, 1377, by Bp. Hoton. The remains of the *Bp's. Palace*, on the opposite side of the river Alan, are an excellent example of richly-decorated Domestic architecture. A beautiful arcade and parapet runs round the whole build-

ing. On the S. side is the Great Hall, over the richly-decorated entrance-porch of which are statues of, it is supposed, Edw. II. and Queen Philippa. The tourist should explore some of the numberless little creeks along the coast. At *Caerfai*, a little S., are the ruins of the *Nuns' Chapel*. Divided from the mainland by a strait 1 m. broad, is the *Isle of Ramsey*, cultivated, and the resort of countless sea-birds. 2 m. N.W. is *Whitesand Bay*, bounded on the N. by *St. David's Head*, 100 ft. high. Close to it is *Carn Llidi*, from the summit of which is an extensive and beautiful view. It is 16 m. to *Fishguard*.

ST. DOGMAEL, see *Cardigan*.

ST. ENODOC, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. FAGAN'S (Glam.), see *Cardiff*.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL, see *Weybridge*.

ST. GERMAN'S, see *Plymouth*.

ST. GOWAN, see *Tenby*.

St. Helen's (Lanc.)—Stats., L. & N.W. Rly. and L. & Y. Rly. (Inns: Raven; Wellington Arms)—is the seat of the plate-glass trade, and contains some of the largest establishments in England, such as the British Plate-Glass Co., St. Helen's Crown-Glass Co., Union Plate-Glass Co., &c. The alkali and chemical works are also numerous and important. *Windleshaw Abbey*, 1 m. N., is a small ruined chapel, used as a burying-place by the Roman Catholics.

ST. IVES (Cornwall), see *Hayle* and *Penzance*.

ST. IVES (Hunts), see *Huntingdon*.

ST. JUST CHURCH-TOWN, see *Penzance*.

ST. KEVERNE, see *Helston*.

ST. KEW, see *Launceston*.

ST. KEYNE, see *Liskeard*.

ST. LAWRENCE (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

ST. LAWRENCE (Kent), see *Ramsgate*.

ST. LEONARDS, see *Hastings*.

ST. LEVAN, see *Penzance*.

ST. MARY CHURCH, see *Torquay*.

ST. MARY CRAY, see *Crays*, the.

ST. MAWGAN, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. MAWGAN IN MENEAGE, see *Helston*.

ST. MELLON, see *Cardiff*.

ST. MICHAEL PENKIVEL, see *Truro*.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, see *Penzance*.

ST. MINVER, see *Wadebridge*.

ST. NEOT, see *Liskeard*.

ST. NEOTS (Hunts), see *Huntingdon*.

ST. OSYTH, see *Brightlingsea*.

ST. PAUL'S CRAY, see *Crays*, the.

ST. PETER'S, see *Ramsgate*.

ST. PIRAN, see *Truro*.

ST. SENNEN CHURCH-TOWN, see *Penzance*.

ST. TEATH, see *Launceston*.

SALCOMBE, see *Dartmouth*.

Salisbury (Wilts), Stats., G. W. and S. W. Rlys. (Railways diverge from Salisbury: the G. W. by Heytesbury and Warminster to Westbury; the S. W. by Andover and Basingstoke to London; by Sherborne and Yeovil to Exeter and Plymouth; by Romsey and Bishopstoke to Southampton; and the *Salisbury and Dorset Junction* by Downton to Wimborne.) Inns: **White Hart H., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from railway, and close to Cathedral; Red Lion; Three Swans; *Angel, near railway station. This cathedral and county town is situated in a valley at the confluence of 3 streams—the Upper Avon, Bourn, and Wiley, and near the junction of a 4th, the Nadder. It is now one of the best-drained and healthiest towns in the kingdom.

The *Cathedral* is the chief object of attraction, and in some respects may be considered the first of our English cathedrals. The foundation was laid by Bp. Poore, April 28th, 1220. The history of no English cathedral is so clear and so readily traceable, and, with the exception of St. Hugh's Choir at Lincoln (commenced 1192), it was the first great church built in England in what was then the new, or Pointed, style (Early English), of which it still remains, as a whole, one of the finest and most complete and uniform examples. "The spire is among the most imposing objects of which Gothic architecture can boast." It is the loftiest in England, rising 400 ft. above the pavement. The *Close*, which is surrounded by a wall, has 4 gateways: *Harnham Gate* to the S.; *St. Anne's* to the N.E., with a chapel over it; the *Cemetery Gate*, at the end of the High-

street, ornamented with a statue of James I., by Beckwith, on the S. front; and *Bishop's Gate*, fronting Exeter-street.

The best point of view of the cathedral is from the N.E. side of the Close; but a more distant view, bringing out the beautiful proportions of the spire, &c., is from a point on the Southampton-road, about 1 m. from the cathedral, near the "Grange," built by, and a residence of, the late Mr. Pugin, architect.

The *N. Porch*, which serves as the usual entrance to the cathedral, is lofty and fine, lined with a double arcade, and having a chamber in its upper storey.

Entering the *Nave*, the visitor should proceed to the western extremity for the sake of the general view, which, in spite of a certain coldness arising from want of stained glass, is exceedingly beautiful. On stone bench under third arch from W. door, and on S. side, see two remarkable figures brought from old Sarum, of 12th cent. date.

The *Cloisters*, which are among the finest in England, are entered from the S.W. transept, are of later date, and exhibit a more developed style than the rest of the cathedral, and nothing can be more beautiful than the contrast of their long grey arcades and graceful windows with the green sward of the cloister-garth, or "Paradise." In the centre of the E. walk of the cloisters is the *Chapter-house*, octagonal in form, with an internal diameter of 58 ft., and height of 52 ft. It was restored in memory of Bp. Denison. The doorway forming the entrance from the cloister is of great beauty. The sculptures running above the arcade, in the spandrels of the arches, represent Old Testament history to the time of Moses. The sum expended on restoring the exterior and interior up to 1st Nov., 1876, has exceeded 52,000*l*. The restoration of the nave and N. porch is in progress. The organ cost 3000*l*., the gift of Miss Grove, of Zeals. The reredos, the gift of Earl Beauchamp, cost 1800*l*.

A door from the cloisters opens into

the grounds of the *Episcopal Palace*, a very long, irregular, but picturesque pile of building, the chief feature of which is the gateway tower. Several of the houses that surround the close are of architectural or historical interest. The *Deanery* is an irregular pile, opposite the W. front. The King's House, a very picturesque gabled mansion, is now a Training College for schoolmistresses.

The *Ch. of E. Harnham*, on the hill beyond the limits of the city S., is a small but very beautiful structure, in the Dec. style, erected, 1854, in memory of the late Dean Lear.

West Harnham Ch. (restored) contains a good Norm. N. door, an E.-E. chancel-arch, an early font, and a singular squint in the chantry. The old part of Harnham Mill, temp. Hen. VII. or VIII., is very curious.

St. Nicholas' Hospital, founded, under the auspices of Bp. Poore, 1227, for poor men and women, forms a very picturesque and interesting pile between the S. wall of the Close and Harnham Bridge. The whole is pure E. E., and has been well restored by Mr. Butterfield.

The *Market-place* is a large open square near the centre of the city. At the S.E. corner stands the *Council House*, erected 1788-1794, and in front of it a statue of Sidney Herbert, by Marochetti. A narrow passage at the S.W. corner leads to the *Poultry Cross*, a picturesque structure, late Gothic.

Amongst the many interesting remains of mediæval architecture remaining in Salisbury, the finest example is the *Halle of John Halle*, on the Canal, now a show-room for china. This noble banqueting-room was built circa 1470 by John Halle, an eminent woolstapler. The lofty roof is of dark oak or chestnut, and the S. end of the hall is occupied by an elaborate and curious carved oak screen.

In St. Ann-street is the *Joiners' Hall* (Elizabethan). The front is all that now remains.

The *Tailors' Hall* is situated at the end of a narrow passage leading out of Milford-street.

The *Salisbury and South Wills Mu-*

seum, in St. Ann-street, is open to the public (free) any week-day except Friday during daylight. Attached to it is

The *Blackmore Museum*, one of the largest, best arranged, and most instructive collections of pre-historic remains of man from all parts of the world, but especially the neighbourhood of Salisbury, formed by Dr. B., and presented by him to his native city. It is arranged in 3 divisions, viz.:—The Palæolithic; the Cave Series; and the Neolithic and Bronze Age. *Group 1.* Remains of Animals found associated with the works of Man. *Group 2.* Implements of Stone. *Group 3.* Implements of Bronze. *Group 4.* Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Modern Savages, which serve to throw light upon the use of similar objects belonging to pre-historic times.

The chief *Excursions* that may be made are those to—

(1) *Stonehenge* and *Amesbury*, including *Old Sarum*; (2) *Wilton House* (shown Wednesdays and Fridays), including *Bemerton (post)*; (3) *Longford Castle* (shown Tuesdays and Fridays), including *Trafalgar House* (the scenery E. from the pleasure-garden is most charming) and *Clarendon*; and (4) *Wardour Castle*, shown Wednesdays and Fridays.

(a) *Stonehenge*—This mysterious monument of antiquity lies about 1½ m. W. of Amesbury, 9 m. from Salisbury. The best plan is to take a carriage, going by *Old Sarum*, *Lake House* and *Heale House*, and the *Valley of the Avon*, and returning over several miles of Salisbury Plain. 2 m. rt. is *Old Sarum*, a huge conical knoll; now a bare hill, encircled by two deep vertical entrenchments, with a central mound, the citadel of the fortress, peering above them. Down to the reign of Henry III., this spot was crowded with buildings, religious, military, and domestic, and was one of the most important cities in our island. *Old Sarum* is chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than 500 years after it had ceased to be inhabited, of returning 2 M.P.'s.

8 m. brings the traveller to the lifeless town of *Amesbury* or *Ambresbury*

(*Inn*: George), prettily situated in a fertile bottom embosomed in woods, in the valley of the upper Avon. It is a place of the highest antiquity. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Queen Elfrida, circa 980. It subsequently increased in splendour and in royal favour, and became a favourite retreat of ladies of royal or noble birth. After the Dissolution the monastery was granted to the Earl of Hertford, and in 1824 the estate was purchased by Sir Edmond Antrobus.

The *House* "is interesting as one of the earliest examples of the type on which nine-tenths of the seats of English gentry were afterwards erected," and because Gay, the poet, often stayed here when the house belonged to the D. of Queensberry. The Avon flows through the beautiful grounds and is famous as a trout-stream.

The *Church* is a cruciform edifice of E.-E. character, with a low square central tower. The Avon sweeps round the base of the *Camp*, locally known as "*the Ramparts*," crowning a wooded hill enclosing 39 acres.

Stonehenge is 2 m. from Amesbury, in an angle formed by the high road where it branches rt. to Heytesbury. It is situated in the midst of *Salisbury Plain*. When perfect, it consisted, so far as we can now judge, of 2 circles and 2 ellipses of upright stones, concentric and environed by a bank and ditch, and, outside this boundary, of a single upright stone and a hippodrome or *Cursus*. The entrance to the great cluster of circles faced the N.E., and the road to it, *Via Sacra*, or *Avenue*, is still to be traced by banks of earth.

The *outer circle* consisted of 30 upright stones fixed in the ground at intervals of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., connected at the top by a continuous line of 30 imposts forming a ring of stone at a height of 16 ft. above the ground. About 9 ft. within this was the *inner circle* of unhewn obelisks, 30 or 40 in number, about 4 ft. high. Within this, again, was the grandest part of Stonehenge, the *great ellipse*, formed of 5 or perhaps 7 trilithons, or triplets of stones, 2 placed upright and 1 crosswise. Lastly, within

the trilithons was the *inner ellipse*, consisting of 19 obelisks. In the cell thus formed was the *altar-stone*. The ruin of to-day, however, presents a very different appearance, and is but a confused pile of enormous stones. The stones, for the most part, are such as occur on the plains, and are known as *sarsen stones*; 2 or 3 of the smaller blocks may be transported boulders. The date, origin, and use of Stonehenge, are all equally uncertain.

$\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. are the *Seven Burrows*, a cluster of sepulchral tumuli ranged round at a distance; and adjoining them is the western end of the *Cursus*.

On returning to Salisbury, the route by the valley of the Avon, locally known as the *Bournes*, may be taken. Proceeding over Normanton Downs, in 2 m. we reach *Wilsford House*, the handsome modern residence of Giles Loder, Esq. A little further down the stream is *Lake House* (Rev. E. Duke), a very picturesque mansion in the Elizabethan style. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. is *Great Durnford Ch.* with very rich Norm. N. and S. doorways and chancel arch. 5 m. at *Middle Woodford* is *Heale House*, one of the many hiding-places in which Charles II. found shelter after the battle of Worcester. Some of the carved work still remains.

We reach at 6 m. *Stratford*, lying close under the hill of Old Sarum. The manor-house was the birthplace, or at least the residence, of *William Pitt, Earl of Chatham*, who was first returned to Parliament (1735) as Member for those vacant mounds on the hill above. The old tree under which the election took place still remains.

(b) *Wilton House* (Earl of Pembroke). May be seen Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 4. It is 3 m. distant. There are stations at Wilton, both of the G. W. and S. W. Rlys.; but the most agreeable way of visiting it is by road. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. l. is *Bemerton*, interesting as the living (house and church still exist) of *George Herbert* (1630-35), in which he died (1635) in his 43rd year, and is buried within the altar rails of the Ch. *Coze*, the traveller and historian, was also rector of Bemerton. A fine Ch. has been

erected near the old one, as a memorial of Herbert.

Wilton, 3 m. (*Inn*: Pembroke Arms, close to the Park gates), is a small quiet town, of great antiquity. The finest *carpet* are manufactured here. Coming from Salisbury, the visitor will, before entering Wilton, arrive at the little ch. of *Fugglestone*. At this point instead of turning l. towards the Park gates, continue about 100 yds. on the Warminster road to *Messrs. Yates's carpet factory*. Admission is readily given on signing name in book. The visitor will be much interested in the dexterity shown by the operatives and in the primitiveness of the machinery. In the village itself, the remaining ivy-clad fragments of the old parish church and the ancient *borough cross* adjoining are very picturesque.

A new Church was erected, in 1844, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, afterwards Lord Herbert of Lea, in the Lombardic style of the N. of Italy, from designs by T. H. Wyatt, which for gorgeousness and beauty of detail stands unrivalled. Fronting the road is a bell-tower, 108 ft. high, distinct from the ch., but communicating with it by a cloister of elaborately-worked columns. The usual entrance for visitors is by the door under the campanile. The internal decorations are of the most elaborate and costly character; the pulpit should be specially noticed. Under 2 altar-tombs, bearing their marble effigies, are buried Lord Herbert of Lea and his mother. A little way past the ch. may be noticed some remains of the *Hospital of St. John*, founded circa 1189. *Wilton House* occupies the site of the monastery given by Hen. VIII. to the 1st Earl of Pembroke. The place abounds in interesting associations. The present mansion, famed for its marbles and pictures (particularly *Vandycks*) is, for the most part, modern. A *Triumphal Arch* leads to the chief entrance. The *Hall* is adorned with suits of ancient armour. The *Pembroke Marbles*, arranged in the hall and around the cloister, were collected, 1678, by Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke. The *Paintings* are nu-

merous, and consist chiefly of works of the German and Flemish schools.

The *Grounds* and gardens are exceedingly beautiful, owing to the views they command.

(c) *Longford Castle* (Earl of Radnor) is situated on the Avon, l. of the road to Downton, 3 m. from Salisbury. It may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, or by travellers and foreigners, by permission, on any week-day. It is of curious construction, and celebrated for its *picture-gallery*, one of the finest in the country, and particularly rich in paintings by *Holbein*.

On an eminence nearly opposite Longford, on the E. side of the river, stood *Ivy Church*, an Augustine priory, founded by Hen. II. Some remains of its walls may still be seen in a school which occupies its site; and one of its old fireplaces, 7 ft. in length, and cut from a single block of Portland stone, is in the kitchen of the Green Dragon Inn, at *Alderbury*, a village on the Southampton road, and close to the small remains of the royal palace of *Clarendon*, the latter lying 2 m. E. of Salisbury. The drive through the Park and woods is a most attractive one.

Trafalgar House (Earl Nelson)—not open to visitors—purchased, in 1814, for the heirs of the conqueror of Trafalgar. Near the river-side is a chapel of the 17th cent.

(d) *Wardour Castle* (2 m. S.W. of *Tisbury* Stat.), the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour, is shown on Mondays and Fridays from 11 till 4. It is a large stone mansion, with a Corinthian portico attached to the S. front. It is justly celebrated for its collection of paintings, and other rare and curious works of art. The visitor is conducted to the *rotunda staircase*, and by this grand and beautiful approach, to the suite of apartments containing the pictures. The *Park* is large and finely wooded. The pleasure-grounds extend more than 1 m. from the house to the ivy-mantled ruin of the ancient castle.

The *Castle* is hexagonal in plan, with 2 square towers attached to the eastern point. The walls are nearly perfect; a good example of early Perp.

The visitor enters the precincts of the ruin through a gatehouse.

Downton (Stat.), 6 m. from **Salisbury** by road, is a place of great antiquity, and still retains a vestige of Saxon times in a mound called the *Moot*, at the E. end of the village. The church is a large cruciform building, with a central tower, chiefly E. E. The tower arches are fine, with marble shafts. The old *manor-house*, of Eliz. or Jacobean date, is now a farmhouse. One of the old chimney-pieces, sculptured with shields, may still be seen in the hall. The *Moot* will be interesting to the antiquary, presenting to his notice the singular earthwork in which either Saxon parliaments or Saxon courts of justice have been supposed to be held. It is in good preservation, and surrounded by an old-fashioned garden. W. of **Downton**, on *Wick Down*, are remains of several complicated circles, forming a *maze*. The hills are crowned by the entrenchment of *Whichbury*, or *Castle Ditches*. At *Breamore* (Hants), 3 m. by rail, the *Ch.*, with its Norm. doorway, is worth a visit. *Breamore House* (re-built 1856) is the seat of Sir Edward Hulse. (See also *Fordingbridge*.)

SALLE, see *Aylsham*.

SALTAIRE, see *Bradford* (Yorks.).

SALTASH, see *Plymouth*.

Saltsburn-by-Sea (Yorks.), Stat., N. E. Rly., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from *Stockton*, and 252 m. from London (King's-cross). *Inns*: *Zetland H.*; *Alexandra H.*; both first-class; *Queen*. A picturesque modern watering-place, situated at the mouth of 2 wooded glens. There is good bathing, and a pier about 500 yards long offers an agreeable promenade. A hoist, worked by hydraulic power, may be used for ascending from or descending to the sands and pier, and is a great boon to invalids. Steamers call occasionally from *Scarborough*, *Whitby*, *Hartlepool*, and *Middlesborough*, and afford the means of easy water excursions. *Huntcliff* (350 ft.), which is reached by a footpath passing the coastguard houses, and *Rockcliffe* (550 ft.) should be visited. It is a pleasant walk along the magnificent sands to *Redcar*, 5 m.

N. Marske (Stat.) is about half-way between *Saltsburn* and *Redcar*. The places of interest along the coast on the S. side are described under *Whitby*, 20 m. distant. *Skelton Castle*, 2 m., may be reached by passing through the glen, and 4 m. beyond is *Guisborough*. On this road is *Upleatham Hall* (Earl of Zetland). *Brotton Ch.*, 1778, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E., and has a fine view from the ch.-yd.

SALT HILL, see *Slough*.

SALTAM, see *Plymouth*.

SALTWOOD, see *Hythe*.

SALVINGTON, see *Worthing*.

SANDBACH, see *Crewe*.

SANDERSTEAD, see *Croydon*.

SANDFORD, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SANDFORD, see *Tiverton*.

SANDFORD OBCAS, see *Sherborne*.

SANDGATE, see *Folkestone*.

SANDHURST, see *Wokingham*.

SANDLEFORD, see *Newbury*.

Sandon Hall (Staff.), close to *Sandon Stat.*, N. Staff. Rly. (*Inn*: *Dog and Doublet*), is the seat of the Earl of Harrowby—a modern Tudor mansion, in place of an older one burnt down in 1848. The grounds are very charming, and contain the following objects of interest:—The conservatory and aquatic houses; the Pitt Monument, a copy of *Trajan's Pillar*; *Perceval's Seat*, a Gothic temple in memory of that statesman; the Reservoir, a copy of the tomb of *Helen*, daughter of *Lysias*. The views from the higher portions of the grounds are very lovely. In the *Ch.* are (a) an elaborate Monument to *Erdeswicke*, the antiquary, erected to, and made by, himself; (b) altar-tombs to the same family. *Stone Junc. Stat.* is 5 m.

SANDOWN, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SANDOWN PARK, see *Esher*.

SANDPLACE, see *Liskeard*.

SANDRINGHAM, see *Lynn, King's*.

Sandwich (Kent), Stat., S. E. Rly. *Inns*: *Bell*; *Fleur-de-Lis*; *Lord Warden*; *King's Head* (an Elizabethan house, with a very fine "upper chamber," nearly 60 ft. long). *Sandwich*, one of the most ancient of the Cinque Port Towns (ranking next to *Hastings* in precedence) was, in early days, one of the most important English har-

hours on the East Coast, but is now (like *Rye*) distant nearly 2 m. from the sea. The tract below the town is still called the Haven, and through it the Stour winds so greatly that its course is nearly 4 m. in length before reaching the sea. The town is in the form of a semicircle, of which the river Stour, or "Haven," is the base, built on a flat elevated about 15 ft. above the rest of the plain. The walls towards the river, N.N.E., were of stone, the others of earth. Their site is now occupied by a well-kept public walk, affording a good view of the town. There were formerly 8 gates, at which watch and ward were kept, of which the only ancient one remaining is the *Fisher Gate*, towards the Haven. Just above is the *Barbican*, a Tudor structure, through which the town is entered from Ramsgate.

The principal ch. is *St. Clement's* (interior restored), the fine Norman tower of which, with an exterior arcade, is seen from the station.

St. Thomas's Hospital, founded in 1392 by Thomas Ellis, a draper in Sandwich, stood nearly opposite *St. Peter's*, but was rebuilt in 1864 outside the town. At the S.E. end of the town, nearly opposite the railway station, is the *Hospital of St. Bartholomew*, probably of the 12th cent. Its chapel is E. E., and interesting. At the opposite end of the town, near the site of the Canterbury Gate, is the *Grammar School*, founded 1564 by Sir Roger Manwood, Kt.

Richborough, the ancient Rutupiaë, and perhaps the most striking relic of old Rome existing in Britain, lies about 1 m. N. of Sandwich. It is, however, 2 m. from the station, and may be quite as readily reached by walking or driving from Ramsgate or Minster, and crossing the ferry by the Stonar Cut, on the high road—a route which affords the best view of the noble N. wall. This, the best-preserved portion of the structure, is about 460 ft. in length, 30 ft. high on the exterior in some places, and in others 20 ft. The masses of ruin passed in ascending to it from the river are those of a return wall, now

overthrown, and of a tower and buttress, near the angle of the cliff. At the opposite N.W. angle are the remains of a circular tower, and there were originally square towers at intervals on the sides of the castrum.

It must be remembered that Rutupiaë was not a large walled city, like Durovernum (Canterbury) or London, but only a strong frontier fortress. The ancient arrangement of the buildings within the walls it is impossible to determine. The most remarkable feature is the cruciform structure commonly called *St. Augustine's Cross*, within the walls, towards the N.E. corner. The cross is a block of rubble and mortar, the shaft 87 ft. in length by 7 ft. 6 in., and the traverse 46 ft. by 22 ft. This is level with the ground, but rests on a solid platform of boulder stones laid in cement, 144 ft. by 104 ft. square. Excavations have been made to a depth of 30 ft. and upwards, but without reaching the foundations or obtaining any clue to the object for which such a solid mass of masonry was built.

Within 500 yds. on the S. side of the walls, the remains of an amphitheatre are clearly to be traced in an arable field. Fragments of pillars and cornices, in a fine white marble, have been found, as well as much broken pottery.

It has been calculated that not less than 140,000 coins have been found at Richborough at different periods. Besides Roman relics, ranging over the whole 400 years of their occupation, Saxon coins and personal ornaments have been found in the neighbourhood, indicating the continued occupation of the place by the new conquerors.

Sandy (Beds.), Stats. (Sandy Junc.), G. N. and L. & N. W. Rlys. *Inns*: Bell, near the station; Greyhound. This is a large village, under a long ridge of sandhills, which rises almost abruptly from the plain, on the rt. bank of the Ivel. Sandy has been pronounced to be the *Salinas* of Ptolemy; and in the neighbourhood, at *Chesterfield*, is a large oblong entrenchment, no doubt Roman; besides

what is called *Cæsar's Camp*, on the great mound which rises immediately above the station, rt.

Northill Church (restored), 2½ m. S., has a fine S. porch, with stone vault and a parvise chamber above. The village of *Ickwellbury* is 1 m. beyond.

On the W. side of the park, between *Ickwellbury House* and *Northill*, are some *earthworks* of unusual character. They occupy a square area of about 5 acres, and are surrounded by a broad outer moat. At *Caldecott*, a hamlet in the parish of *Northill*, is a small modern ch. worth notice.

From *Potton* (Stat., 4 m.) the antiquary or artist should by all means visit *Halley Cockayne*, 3 m., where the Ch. has been fitted with very fine Flemish carvings. It stands in the *Park of Hatley Cockayne* (Capt. Cust). The key must be asked for in the adjoining village. The woodwork in the chancel and stalls came from the Benedictine abbey of *Alne*, on the *Sambre*, near *Charleroi*. The design of these stall-divisions is excellent, and there are fine cherubs' heads at the bench ends. The carvings below the chancel windows are admirable. The altar-rail was brought from a church at *Malines*, and is carved with subjects relating to the Holy Eucharist; the pulpit is from the Ch. of *St. Andrew*, at *Antwerp*. The doors separating the tower from the nave are from *Louvain*, and the wooden screen of the "family pew" was once part of a confessional in the Ch. of *St. Bavon*, at *Ghent*.

SANTON DOWNHAM, see *Thetford*.

SAPPERTON, see *Cirencester*.

SAUNDERSFOOT, see *Tenby*.

SAVERNAKE, see *Marlborough*.

Sawbridgeworth, pron.

Sapworth (Herts.), Stat., G. E. Rly. The Church (St. Michael's) has some very good windows, some curious monuments, and fine brasses. *Rivers's Nursery Garden* should be visited: it contains 12 acres of roses.

On the wooded height (rt.) is *Wallbury*, a perfect Roman camp of 30 acres area—about 1 m. in circumference. 4 m. N. is *Bishop's Stortford*.

SAWLEY ABBEY, see *Clitheroe*.

SCALBY, see *Scarborough*.

Scarborough (Yorks.), 233½ m. from King's-cross Stat., London, *viâ York*. From the latter city the distance by N. E. Rly. is 42½ m., and the journey by express train occupies 1½ hr. Inns: on (a) *South Cliff*—the more fashionable—***Royal H.*; ***Crown H.*; *Grand H.*; *Prince of Wales H.*; all good. Table d'hôte in each daily from May to November. The average coffee-room charges per head for bed and board, 11s. 6d. to 13s. a day; they are much less from the middle of October to the end of June. (b) *North Cliff*—a quieter and rather cheaper suburb—*Queen H.*; *Albion*. (c) In the town: *Talbot*; *Castle*; *George*; *Bull*; *Pavilion* (opposite the station). There are numerous lodgings in all directions: the best and pleasantest are on the N. and S. Cliffs. Post-office, corner of *Market-st.* and *Queen-st.* Pop. of borough, 26,000, and about 200,000 visitors annually. The season is at its height in August and September, when it is difficult to obtain accommodation in any of the principal hotels. No other place offers the resources or the amusement of this "Queen of Northern Watering-places." The air is bracing, the sands remarkable for extent and smoothness; the bathing is excellent; the spa waters (*chalybeate*) are in high repute; and the numerous excursions, both inland and along the coast, are in the highest degree pleasant and picturesque. The *Cliff Bridge* across the ravine, completed in 1827, connects the old town and the S. Cliff. The chief points of interest are the *Castle* and *St. Mary's Ch.*, in the old town. On the S. Cliff, the *Museum*, the *Spa*, the *Promenade*, and *St. Martin's Ch.* Railway carriages run (water the motive power) between S. Cliff (opposite the *Prince of Wales Hotel*) and *Esplanade*, for the use of visitors. The town is well supplied with pleasure-boats, hackney-carriages of every description, and saddle-horses. The best streets for shopping are *St. Nicholas-street*, in which are *Theakston's Library*, *Marshall & Snellgrove's* and *Bright's* (jewellery); and *Newborough-street*. *Sarony's*

photographic gallery (S. Cliff) is well worth a visit. There is a marine aquarium, larger than that at Brighton. The *Castle*, a most picturesque object viewed from S. Cliff and sands, was built by Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Stephen. It was surrendered by Piers de Gaveston, Edward II.'s favourite, after an attack made by the Earl of Pembroke, in 1312; again, in 1645, after a stout resistance by Sir Hugh Cholmley. On this occasion, a lodgment of troops under the first Parliamentary commander, Sir John Meldrum, was made in *St. Mary's Ch. (post)*, and a battery opened from the E. window; but the castle guns destroyed the choir of the ch., still in ruin. In 1665, Geo. Fox, founder of the society of "Friends," was imprisoned here. After the injuries received during the Civil War, the ancient portions of the castle gradually fell into ruin. The approach is a short distance E. of *St. Mary's Ch.*, and the barbican, by which the visitor enters, was repaired after the siege already named in 1645. For an excellent notice of the castle, the archæologist should refer to the 'Builder' for Dec. 16, 1866.

The scar (300 ft.), on which the castle stands, is precipitous toward the sea. The summit is divided by a cross-wall into two unequal spaces. In the smaller of these, or the "inner ward," is the keep, and for leave to inspect this the visitor must apply to the artillerymen, whose barrack is close by. It is, no doubt, of the reign of Hen. II. The E. side is perfect, whilst the W. side is quite gone; about half of the N. and S. sides is standing. The "outer ward," or "Castle Green," is always open to the public, and from it is gained a magnificent sea-view. The old *Ch. of St. Mary*, Trans.-Norm. and E. E., is close at hand. It was originally granted by Rich. I., in 1198, to the Abbey of Cîteaux, in Burgundy, and was, together with the castle chapel, confirmed to the Cistercians by Edw. I. The rectorial property was subsequently seized by Hen. IV. and by Hen. VIII. After the siege in 1645, some repairs

were made, and an extensive "restoration" was completed in 1850. It has a splendid peal of bells, the prize bells in the International Exhibition of 1851. The nave is that of the original building. Observe the roofing of the chantries adjoining the S. aisle outside the ch. The view from the ch.-yd. towards the S. Cliff is very picturesque. Those who study quiet and economy are recommended to take up their quarters on the N. side of the town. The bathing there is excellent, and close at hand; the iron pier affords a capital promenade, which is enlivened, during the season, by a band; whilst the distance hence to the Spa, on the S. Cliff, is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Spa* is approached by the Cliff Bridge (admission 6d.). The grounds are very pretty, and offer a very pleasant lounge. The Spa buildings (rebuilt 1878) are immediately facing the sea, and consist of a large saloon, refreshment-rooms, &c. A band plays at midday and evening, and the fine terrace-walk in front of the buildings is a favourite and fashionable rendezvous. The well-kept Museum (admission 6d.) stands on rising ground below the Cliff Bridge. It contains interesting antiquities, and a most valuable geological collection, arranged by the first curator of it, Mr. J. Williamson. In the lower room, the chief object is a hollow oak-tree, with the skeleton and all else found in it, discovered in a tumulus at Grinstead, in 1835. In a small adjoining room is a very good aquarium. On the S. Cliff is the fine *Ch. of St. Martin's on the Hill*, consecrated in 1863. The doors are always open, and the pulpit and stained glass deserve attention.

Excursions.—*Oliver's Mount*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. (so named from a false tradition that Cromwell was present at the siege of the castle), is 600 ft. high, and commands magnificent views from the road running round its summit. To *Filey*, along the sands (about 8 m.), returning by train. Care must be taken by those choosing the sands to ascertain the state of the tide, or the pedestrian may be overtaken by it without any means of escape. The

coast-line along this route is indented by 3 distinct bays:—*Cornelian Bay*, a short distance from the Spa, where jaspers, moss agates, and cornelians are found among the pebbles; *Cayton Bay*, the cliffs above which are of calcareous grit and Oxford clay; and *Gristhorpe Bay*. The lowest strata of the cliffs at the last-named contain “vast multitudes of beautiful ferns, zamia, lycopodiaceæ, and much wood.” From the cliff at the S. end of the bay (280 ft. high) the visitor may descend at once upon Filey, or continue along the coast to *Filey Brig*, the N. end of Filey Bay. A 4-horse coach leaves Scarborough (Royal Hotel) daily, during the season, for *Bridlington*, calling, going and returning, at the Crescent Hotel, Filey. N. of Scarborough, the sands beyond the castle form a noble promenade, and the view of the castle cliff from them is very picturesque. Proceeding northwards is reached, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Cloughton Wyke*, and, 2 m. beyond, *Hayburn Wyke*, a narrow wooded glen, through which a stream descends to the sea. The scene here is very picturesque. From this point is the long stretch of *Staintondale Cliff*, extending to the “Old Peak,” a distance of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the N. end the cliff is 585 ft. high, and affords a magnificent view over the moors inland and across the German Ocean. The various beds of sandstone are rich in fossil plants, and the limestones are full of shells. Immediately beyond is the beautiful “Robin Hood’s Bay” (see *Whitby*), and hence it is 6 m. to Whitby. At N. end of the bay is the primitive and picturesque *Bay Town*, which the tourist should not fail to visit. The whole distance along the cliffs from Scarborough to Whitby is about 22 m., and the direct railway now in course of construction between the two towns will afford easy access to the places of interest along the coast in this direction. The drive to Whitby across the moors, passing, 8 m., the *Falcon Inn*, affords the visitor an opportunity of inspecting the hollows, marking the site of primitive villages, and numerous tumuli. At the village of

Falsgrave, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the York road, is a public garden. A very interesting drive, or walk, about 15 m., is by the Old Malton road to *Ayton*; thence up the Forge Valley to *Everley*, and the charming village and park of *Hackness*; and thence back to Scarborough by *Scalby*. *Hackness* stands at the junction of the Lowdales Beck with the Derwent, and the tourist will do well to halt for a day or two at the *Inn* at *Everley*, adjoining *Hackness* on the Forge Valley side. [*Trontdale* lies a little S.W. of *Hackness*. Long narrow valleys, all wooded and beautiful, run up into the high moors, each having a tributary of the Derwent. For fishing in the Derwent—a fine trout-stream—apply to the Secretary of the Anglers’ Club, Jas. Cooper, Esq., of Hutton Buscel.] The chancel-arch of the *Church* is very early Norm. On the N. wall is an inscription recording the early history of *Hackness*. On the S., observe a good monument by *Chantrey*, to the wife of G. Johnstone, d. 1819; and above it the long inscription on the tablet for Lady M. Hoby, d. 1613. In the chancel are preserved fragments of crosses belonging to St. Hilda’s monastery, established 680. Adjoining the ch. is *Hackness Park* (Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bt.). The road winds through the picturesque park, and in making a descent towards *Scalby* affords a fine view of Scarborough. In *Scalby Ch.*, 3 m. from Scarborough, observe E.-E. chancel-arch, and curious debased windows in the top storey of the tower. 6 m. from Scarborough, on the Malton road, is *Hutton Buscel* (interesting church), and, 1 m. farther, *Wykeham Park* (Dow. Lady Downe), where was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded circa 1153. Beyond again, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Brompton*, where the poet Wordsworth was married in 1802.

Excursions by rail may be made to *Filey* (about 25 min., or a pleasant drive of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. by road); *Marton*, for *Flamborough Head* (about 1 hr.); *Bridlington* (about 1 hr.—a 4-horse coach runs daily to *Bridlington* and back in the season); *Pickering* (18 m.), where the castle and ch. are worth see-

ing, *via* Billington Junc. : *Malton* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by express train) and *Castle Howard* (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); *Gilling*, 13 m. from *Malton*. Steamers run daily to *Whitby* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Filey*, and *Bridlington* (24 m.), affording a good view of the coast.

SCARISBRICK HALL, see *Ormskirk*.

SCILLY ISLES, see *Penzance*.

SCRIVELSBY, see *Lincoln*.

SEACOMBE, see *Birkenhead*.

SEAFORD, see *Newhaven*.

SEAHAM HARBOUR, see *Sunderland*.

SEASCALE, see *Lakes and St. Bees*.

SEATHWAITE, see *Keswick*.

SEATOLLER, see *Keswick*.

Seaton (Devon), Stat., 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, L. & S. W. Rly., and 5 m. from *Seaton Junc.* Stat., close to which is seen the gatehouse of *Shute*, an interesting Tudor ruin, embowered among trees. The mansion was the ancient seat of the Bonvilles, and has been occupied by the De la Pole family since the reign of Queen Mary. The small watering-place of *Seaton* (*Inns*: *Clarence*; *Pole Arms*; *Golden Lion*) is beautifully situated at the mouth of the valley of the *Axe*. The cliffs are remarkable for their colouring: on the W., *White Cliff* (chalk), and on the E., *Haven Cliff*, red sandstone surmounted by chalk. At the E. end of the latter is a ferry to a road running to *Azmouth*, 1 m., and to a diminutive quay and pier. *Azmouth* is situated under *Hawks-down*, a lofty hill, crowned by an ancient camp. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from here, and the same distance from the ferry at *Seaton*, is *Bindon*, an interesting 15th-cent. manor-house. In its ancient domestic chapel (1425) are an elaborate screen and piscina. It is a delightful walk from *Seaton* to *Sidmouth* across *White Cliff*, thence by a path to *Beer*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., a most romantic fishing-village, which will charm the visitor. Much "Honiton" lace is made here. The view from *Beer Head* is one of the finest on the S. coast, and a sunset here will never be forgotten. The cliffs at this point are pierced by some of the most picturesque caverns imaginable. From the village visit the celebrated *Beer Quarry*, 1 m. (a shout at the entrance

will generally bring a quarryman, who will act as guide). A path leads from the quarry over the fields to *Branscombe Mouth*, a highly picturesque spot. The manufacture of "Honiton," or pillow lace, is busily pursued in the village. From here walk along the cliffs to *Weston Mouth*, 3 m., and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, to *Salcombe*, the *Salt Vale*; thence, crossing *Salcombe Down*, descend 2 m. to the beautiful vale of *Sidmouth* (see). A pleasant walk of 2 m. along the cliff, or a drive through *Rousdon*, the property of Sir H. Peek, Bt., will bring the tourist to the famous landslip which occurred in 1839 (see *Lyme*).

SEATON CAREW, see *Hartlepool*.

SEDBERGH, see *Northallerton*.

SEDFIELD, see *Bp. Auckland and Darlington*.

SEDLSCOMBE, see *Hastings*.

Selborne (Hants) is 6 m. S.E. of *Alton* (stat.), or 4 m. by field paths. *Inn*: *Queen's Arms*, small. The house of the Rev. Gilbert White, whose charming 'Natural History of Selborne' alone has given celebrity to this village, now belongs to Thos. Bell, Esq., late Pres. Linnean Soc. It is not shown.

Selby (Yorks.)—Stat., N. E. Rly. —about midway between *York* and *Doncaster*, and 1 hr. by rail from *Hull* and *Leeds*. *Inn*: *Londesborough Arms*. The beautiful *Abbey Ch.* is the most perfect monastic ch. remaining in the county. It comprises nave, choir, Lady-chapel, central tower, and a N. transept, with eastern aisle. The *Nave* has been restored under the care of Sir G. G. Scott. The ceiling of it is temp. Hen. VII., with very good carved bosses. A rich stone altar-screen (Dec.) divides the choir from the Lady-chapel, which deserves special notice. A visit should be paid to *Brayton Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.; the Norm. work of it is very rich. A steamer plies between *Selby*, *Goole*, and *Hull*.

SELSEY, see *Chichester*.

SEPTON, see *Ormskirk*.

Settle (Yorks.). New Stat. to *Carlisle*, Midl. Rly., *via* *Appleby*. *Inns*: **Lion*; *New Inn*. A small market-town, in the vale of the *Ribble*,

surrounded by wild but most interesting country. It contains many 17th-cent. houses, one especially worth notice, called "Folly Hall," close under *Castleberg*, a limestone precipice 300 ft. high at the back of the town. At *Giggleswick*, across the river, is the mother *Ch.*, in which the pulpit and reading-desk are interesting. Near the *ch.* is the well-known *Grammar School*, where Paley and other distinguished scholars were educated. In the *Museum* (to be seen on application) attached to the school is a large collection of relics from the *Victoria Cave* (*post*). At the foot of Giggleswick Scar is an *ebbing-and-flowing well*. *Attermyre Cliffs*, 2 m. E., well deserve a visit; thence the tourist should proceed, 3 m. further, to the top of the *Rye-loaf* (1794 ft.). To the geologist, the most interesting place to visit from Settle will be the *Victoria Cave*, 1½ m. N.E. (read Boyd Dawkins, in 'Macmillan's Magazine' for September, 1875—"Cave-hunting"). *Excursions* should also be made to *Great Stainforth*, where there is a picturesque waterfall, through *Langeliffe* (5 m. there and back); to *Malham Cove* and *Gordale* (see *Skip-ton*), returning through *Attermyre*, 14 m. the round; to *Horton* (Stat.), 6 m. (*Inn*: *Golden Lion*)—visit the *ch.* here, and ascend *Penyghent* (2231 ft.); to *Clapham*, with its picturesque scenery and its cave, 6½ m. from Settle. The train may be taken one way. Close to the station is the *Flying Horseshoe Inn*, comfortable; and in the village, 1 m. distant, is the *New Inn*, comfortable, and moderate in charges, where the guide to the famous *Clapham* or *Ingleborough Cave* may be heard of. *Ingleborough Hill* (2361 ft.) may be ascended with ponies. The summit commands a most magnificent view, and on the limestone slopes may be found some rare ferns. From *Clapham*, *Ingleton Stat.* is 4½ m. distant. The village is most picturesquely placed, and a new *Inn*, the *Ingleborough Hotel*, has been opened for the accommodation of tourists. About 10 m. S. is *Gisburne* (*Inn*: *Ribblesdale Arms*), near which, on

the opposite side of the *Ribble*, are *Bolton Park* and *Sawley Abbey* (see *Clitheroe*).

Sevenoaks (Kent), *Stats.*, S. E. Rly. (22 m. from London) and L. C. & D. Rly. (25¼ m.). *Inns*: *Royal Crown*; *Royal Oak*. This town stands pleasantly on high ground, in the midst of fine and varied scenery, and is a centre from which very interesting excursions may be made.

The great lion of Sevenoaks, and one of the most interesting places in Kent, is *Knole* (Hon. Mortimer Sackville West), the park-gates of which are opposite the *ch.* E. A drive of about ¼ m., through groves of noble trees, leads to the house, which is now open to the public only upon application by letter. From the almost unaltered character of its fittings and decorations, *Knole* is one of the most interesting baronial mansions in England. The furniture throughout dates from the reigns of James I. and Chas. I. About 17 rooms are shown. They contain a large number of historical portraits. The family inhabit a modernised suite of apartments in the W. front, which are not shown. The *Park*, always open to the public, contains 1000 acres, and is 5 m. in circuit. The ground is well varied, and many of the trees are of great age and size, especially 2 on the N.E. side of the house, one of them known as "the Monarch Beech."

Almost adjoining the park of *Knole*, N., is *Wilderness* (Marquis Camden, occupied by Sir C. H. Mills, Bt., M.P.). The park is fine, and from a hill on the S. side a noble view is commanded.

The tourist should visit *Idehill*, 4 m. W., stopping en route at *Bailey's Hill*, *Brockley Mount*, and *Hanging Bank*, from which 3 points extensive views are obtained of the *Wealden* country. From *Hanging Bank*, *Leith Hill*, in Surrey, comes into view, and forms a beautiful line of horizon. The scenery at *Riverhill*, 2 m. S.E., *Fawke Common*, *Carter's Hill*, and the "Rocks," is also magnificent.

Chevening (Earl Stanhope), 4 m. N.W. of Sevenoaks, is full of interest,

as well for its own beauty as for the historical associations connected with its owners. In the grounds is a fine lake, surrounded by noble trees. A road winds up the combe at the back of the house, crowned with noble woods of beech and yew, terminating with the far seen "Knockholt Beeches" (see *Chislehurst*). From the hill-top a view of great extent is commanded.

Cheneving Church contains monuments to the great Lord Stanhope and to Lady Frederica Stanhope, by Chantrey. Here is buried the historian Lord Stanhope, who d. 1875.

An interesting archæological excursion may be made to *Ightham* and *Wrotham*, returning by *Plaxtol* and *The Mote*. A shorter excursion may be made by proceeding at once from *Ightham* to *The Mote*, and thence returning to *Sevenoaks*. Continuing the longer excursion, *Wrotham Church* will be reached. *Wrotham Hill*, 1 m. beyond the village, commands a superb view. The tourist will now turn S. to *Plaxtol*, 1 m. N.E. of which is *Soar Place*, where is an early Dec. house, date circa 1300, well deserving a visit (inquire for "Old Shore" Farm).

1 m. W. of *Plaxtol Ch.* lies *The Mote* (Mrs. Luard-Selby). The house, which is not now shown, is of very great interest, being a well-preserved specimen of the ancient moated "manor." The plan is a quadrangle, the walls of which rise at once from the water. It is of three distinct periods, the earliest of the time of Edward III., the last being temp. Hen. VIII.

Westerham, 6½ m. W., may be visited from *Sevenoaks* (Inn: King's Arms). This is a small town, pleasantly situated at the foot of the chalk hills. The view from the E. side of the chyd. should not be missed. There is a beautiful park here, finely timbered, called *Squerries*, the seat of C. Warde, Esq.; it is open to the public. The road through it leads to *Crockham Hill* and *Edenbridge Stat.*

About 3 m. from *Sevenoaks*, on the road to *Westerham*, is *Chipstead Place* (late Sir Morton Peto, Bart.). It con-

tains a choice library of rare books and some valuable paintings.

Shaftesbury (Dorset), 2½ m. S. of *Semley Stat.*, S. W. Rly. Inns: *Grosvenor Arms*; *King's Arms*. This town is situated on a hill, below which the picturesque and fertile *Vale of Blackmore* stretches away in every direction. It has a traditional claim to be one of the oldest towns in England. It is certain that a nunnery was founded here in 880 by Alfred, of which his daughter *Elgiva* was the first abbess.

The entrance to the *Park Walk*, so called from the *Abbey Park*, is close to the *Grosvenor Arms*. At the E. end are some remains of the abbey wall.

The *Castle Hill* is the W. end of the ridge, and commands a most extensive and beautiful landscape.

1 m. N.W. is *Motcombe House* (Marchioness of Westminster), a plain modern mansion.

SHAFTON CRAGS, see *Belsay*.

SHALDON, see *Teignmouth*.

SHALFLEET, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SHANKLIN, see *Wight, Isle of*.

SHAP, see *Penrith*.

SHARNBROOK, see *Bedford*.

SHAUGH PRIOR, see *Plymouth*.

SHEEPSHEAD, see *Loughborough*.

Sheerness (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly. Inns: *Fountain, Blue Town*; *Royal Hotel*, and *Wellington, Mile Town*; *Royal Hotel, Banks Town*. This is now a considerable town and naval station, with 4 main divisions, known as *Blue Town* (within the limits of the garrison); *Mile Town* (beyond the fortifications to the N.E.); *Banks Town*; and *Marina*. These last, the newest quarters, stretch along the N. shore, opposite the oyster-beds, and here are the best houses and hotels.

The *Docks* and *Garrison* occupy the N.W. point of the *Isle of Sheppey*—a position of extreme importance, since it commands the entrances of both the *Thames* and the *Medway*. The fortifications are formidable.

The *Dockyard* now covers 60 acres, and is sufficiently capacious to receive the ironclads of the present day.

Lately has been established here a new route to the Continent *via* Flushing, by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company. These fine steamers of 1700 tons, which are fitted up in a magnificent manner, with 150 sleeping-berths, handsome saloons, &c., perform the voyage in about 9 hrs., and travelling by this line reduces the distance considerably to Berlin, Hamburg, and the North of Europe generally.

The "Great Eastern," when at home, has her moorings near the pier. Steamers plying between Sheerness and Strood take on board persons desirous of seeing over the ship.

The *Isle of Grain* is best visited by boat from Sheerness, from which it is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; but the passage is not always to be accomplished without some difficulty, owing to the strength of the current. On the island are extensive forts, guarding the approach to the Medway, with a complement of 7 officers, 240 men, and 18 guns.

The walk from Sheerness to *Minster* (3 m.) is to be recommended for the sake of the fine and striking view from the cliffs. In front is the Thames with its myriad vessels; Sheerness spreads out below; and landward extends a wide sweep of rich corn and pasture land, through which winds the Medway.

Minster was the site of a nunnery founded about 673. Of the conventual buildings, only the gatehouse, of late character, remains; it has suffered much in its adaptation as a modern dwelling. The existing *Church* stands on a wooded hill, and is a conspicuous object for miles around.

At *Eastchurch*, 2 m. E. of Minster, is a fine Perp. ch., built, circ. 1450, by the abbey of Boxley, near Maidstone.

Sheffield (S. Div. of W. Riding of Yorksh.), nearly equidistant from Liverpool and Hull (about 75 m.), and from Leeds and Nottingham (about 40 m.). Covers lower declivities at foot of several valleys converging at the point of confluence of the rivers Don and Sheaf, whence the name She(a)f-field. Pop. 239,941. Two railway stations, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. apart: (1)

Victoria (162 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London by G. N. Rly.). Good buffet. Stat. for Manch. Sheff. & Linc. Rly.; G. N., and Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys.; Huddersfield and Barnsley by Penistone (picturesque route); Rotherham and Doncaster. (2) *Midland* (158 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London). Good buffet and dining-rooms of Spiers and Pond. Stat. for Midl., and L. & Y. Rlys.; Rotherham (hourly); and Doncaster. *Inns*: **Victoria H.*, covered way from Victoria Stat.; *Wharnccliffe H.*, King-street. Commercial or 2nd class hotels centrally situated: *Angel*, Angel-street; *King's Head*, Change-alley; *Royal*, Waingate; *Black Swan*, Snig-hill. *Post-office*, central, in Old Haymarket; 5 mails daily to London, latest 10.30 p.m.

Public Buildings and Monuments. Very few worth notice. *Cutlers' Hall*, Church-street, contains a large banquetting-room (few portraits), in which the well-known "Cutlers' feast" is held annually in Sept. (Sheffield Cutlers' Co. incorporated 1624). The only important function of the company is granting and protecting trade marks. Of the *Manor House* (get order to view, at the Duke of Norfolk's estate office in the town, and then take cab), formerly appendant to *Sheffield Castle*, there remains a fragment (Tudor), interesting as having been occasionally occupied by Mary Queen of Scots during her 12 years' captivity in Sheffield (1571-1583). "Queen Mary's Chamber" has been recently restored by the Duke of Norfolk, owner of nearly one-half of the town. The ceiling is curiously ornamented with fleur-de-lis, arabesques, and heraldic devices of the Talbot family. Good view of E. and S.E. Sheffield from roof. In Barker Pool is the *Albert Hall*, erected at a cost of 15,000*l.* In the High-street is a grimy statue of Ebenezer Elliott, "Corn-Law Rhymer" (1781-1849), born at Masborough; and in the *Cemetery* a bronze statue, by John Bell, of the poet James Montgomery (born 1792), whose memory Byron perpetuates. *Chantrey*, the sculptor, was born (1781) at Norton, near Sheffield.

Of the *Churches*, *St. Peter's*, better

known as the "Old Ch.," or "Parish Ch.," is the only one of interest. At S.E. corner of chancel is a mortuary chapel of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and Lords (15th and 16th cent.) of the Manor, or Liberty, of Hallamshire, containing an altar-tomb with marble effigies of the 4th earl and two countesses. For admission on week days, apply to the sexton, at the vicarage in St. James's-row, W. of the ch.-yd.

Baths.—Corporation Baths (1d. to 6d.), N. side of Borough Bridge; Turkish baths, 189 Norfolk-street (6d. to 2s. 6d.); Public Baths Co. (good warm baths), Bath-buildings, West-street.

Free Library, Surrey-street, open daily from 10 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; 37,064 vols. in 1873. Good reading-rooms and free access to local histories, &c. (see post).

Museum, small, chiefly geological and ethnographical, of Lit. and Philos. Soc. Admission by member's order. Apply to Curator at office in School of Art, Arundel-street, which is also worth inspection as one of the largest and most successful provincial Schools of Art.

Club, Norfolk-street; visitors introduced by a member are free of the Club (1st class provincial) for 3 months.

The **Firth Park**, the free gift of Mark Firth, Esq., to the Corporation, a portion of the Page Hall Estate, was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 16th of Aug., 1875.

Manufactures—the only real attraction which Sheffield can be said to offer to the stranger. For best specimens of *cutlery*, visit *Joseph Rodgers & Son's Show-room* (and adjacent manufactory), Norfolk-street. *Silver-plating*, an old Sheffield trade, is now wholly performed by the electro processes which are extensively carried on in connection usually with the manufacture of *Nickel-silver*, or *German-silver* (a compound of nickel, copper, and zinc), and *Britannia-metal* (block-tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper). The factory of *Messrs. James Dixon & Sons*, Cornish-place, is well worth visiting. *File-cutting* may be seen at

Messrs. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works; *T. Firth & Sons*, Norfolk Works; and at *Messrs. J. R. Spencer & Son*, Albion Steel Works. The best files are made by hand with hammer and chisel; the manipulation of the finer descriptions, e.g., those used in dental surgery, is wonderfully dexterous. These older trades have, however, during the past 30 years, become almost secondary in comparison with the heavy iron and steel manufactures. The principal places for these are at E. end of town, along the railways—*Sir J. Brown & Co. (Limited)*, the *Atlas Works*, covering 25 acres; *Charles Cammell & Co. (Limited)*, *Cyclops Works*, at both of which may be seen the manufacture of armour-plates. These 2 companies, and also *Messrs. Brown, Bayley & Dixon*, of Attercliffe Steel and Iron Works, have brought to great perfection the *Bessemer* process of making steel from iron in one operation. The crude iron is in 20 minutes converted into toughest steel by air forced through molten iron in a huge caldron, eliminating all impurities of the iron, which is carbonised by the introduction of *spiegeleisen*, a German iron containing the percentage of carbon necessary to convert the iron into steel. *Messrs. Firth & Sons*, Norfolk Works, also manufacture the inner steel tubes for the heaviest cannon, steel shot, shells, and rifle-barrels, as well as crucible steel castings for heavy forgings. The steel of *Gillott's* world-renowned pens is manufactured by *Messrs. Wm. Jessop & Sons*, Brightside (station on railway), whose works are well worth a visit, as also are those of *Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co. (Limited)*, Brightside, makers of tyres for locomotives, &c. Saws, tools, and files in great variety are manufactured at the works of *Messrs. Spear & Jackson*, Savile-street; and at *Messrs. Cocker Bros.*, Nursery-street, hair-springs for watches are drawn so fine that 5000 gross go to the pound. The more primitive methods of grinding by water-power are still practised in small mills, or "wheels," as they are commonly called, picturesquely situated, and well worth looking into,

upon the rivers Porter, Rivelin, and Loxley (tributaries of the Don), which take their sources on the moors a few miles W. of the town.

Environs.—Chief residential suburbs, *Pitsmoor* (N.); *Endcliffe* (W.); *Sharrow* (S.W.); *Ecclesall* (2½ m. S.W.); and *Norton* (4 m. S.). Outlying places best worth visiting: *Abbeysdale* (3–6 m.), Midl. Rly. to Beauchief or Totley Stat. Well wooded valley; excellent road to *Owler Bar* (Peacock Inn, fair). *Ashopton* (11 m.), hamlet on Glossop-road; fine moorland scenery; tolerable inn, where ask for *oatcake*. †*Baslow* (12 m. *viâ* *Abbeysdale* and *Owler Bar*). Pretty village on river Derwent near Chatsworth (see *post*). Peacock Inn, very respectable and good. *Beauchief* (3 m.), Stat. on Midl. Rly. Small chapel of old abbey. (See *Abbeysdale* above.) *Bell Hagg* (3 m.), inn on Glossop-road at entrance to *Rivelin Chase*, the picturesque valley of river Rivelin—on which are several water-power grinding wheels, or workshops.

Bradfield (7 m.), rough village in a rugged country. Large reservoirs (locally termed “dams”) of Sheffield Water Co., the Agden, Dam Flask, and Dale Dyke, last named of which burst its embankment, in 1864, causing a great flood, in which 250 persons were drowned, and property was destroyed to the value of 300,000*l*.

†*Castleton* (see), 16 m. Rural omnibus thrice weekly from Outlers’ Arms, New Church-street. Fine walk *viâ* *Ecclesall*, *Hathersage*, and *Hope*, and over 6 or 7 m. of moorland to a height of some 1200 ft.

†*Chatsworth* (see). The “Palace of the Peak.” Mansion (Italian) and park of the Duke of Devonshire. Stat. at Rowsley on Midl. Rly., or pedestrians may leave the railway at Totley Stat. and walk (about 8 m.) *viâ* *Owler Bar* and *Baslow* over a fine open country.

† The country inns are, as a rule, primitive; and it is only at those marked † that the visitor may expect to find much beyond bacon, eggs, and tea or ale. The kitchen, or “house-place,” is usually the most comfortable room at these Derbyshire inns, and the “oatcake,” which may generally be seen spread out on a rack suspended from the ceiling, makes very palatable toast.

Good hotel at †*Edensor* (see), model village adjacent to Chatsworth Park; and at *Baslow* (see *ante*). This is probably the best excursion from Sheffield, there being few as beautiful landscapes in England as that of the park and surrounding country. Fine sculpture and picture galleries, and state apartments. Cascade as at St. Cloud, great fountains and curious artificial water-works. Grand conservatory designed by Sir J. Paxton.

Derwent (12 m.). Solitary village on river Derwent. View from Black Tor (1773 ft.). *Dronfield* (6 m.), Stat. on Midl. Rly. Large manufacturing village; extensive smelting-furnaces, flames and lurid glare of which are seen at night for miles round. Old Church. *Ecclesfield* (6 m.); nails made here. Remarkably fine village *Ch.*; some painted windows and interesting monuments. *Eyam*, 12 m. (see), *viâ* *Foxhouse Inn* (8 m.). Old and much frequented resort in Derbyshire. Usual Derbyshire fare of ham, eggs, &c. Notice carved oak cabinet and other old furniture. Near here is *Longshaw*, a beautifully situated shooting-lodge of the Duke of Rutland. Good walk back to Sheffield (about 6 m. to Totley Stat. on Midl. Rly.) *viâ* *Froggatt Edge* and *Owler Bar*. *Glossop* (24 m.). Fine country and good road from Sheffield over moors (1200 ft.), and close to “The Peak” (see *post*). Three tolerable roadside inns, viz., *Ladybower*, *Ashopton*, and *Snake* (about 1200 ft.). Return by Man. Sheff. & Linc. Rly.

Haddon Hall (16 m. by road), *Bakewell* Stat. on Midl. Rly. (41 m. from Sheffield). (See *Bakewell*.) †*Hathersage* (10 m.). Large village on river Derwent (trout and grayling abundant, fishing strictly preserved) in one of the prettiest Derbyshire valleys. Needle manufactories. Interesting old church. See grave of “Little John” in ch.-yard. For pedestrians from Sheffield, the best way is by *Ringinglow* (see *post*), between which place and *Hathersage* there is fine moorland scenery. *Ladybower Inn* (9 m.), clean and homely. Good walk by Glossop-road through *Rivelin Chase* and *Moscar Bar*. Return (11 m.) by *Stanage* and *Redmires*,

with guide to latter place, or ordnance map and good daylight.

Peak. The "High Peak" is a district, or hundred, of the N. division of Derbyshire; but "The Peak" is a term also commonly applied to several ridges of rugged hills of considerable altitude, Kinderscout, the highest, being 1981 ft., enclosing an irregular swampy table land, one of the wildest and most desolate spots in England.

Redmires (6 m.). Here on the moors are 3 large reservoirs of the Sheffield Water Co., together covering about 100 acres. Inn: Grouse and Trout, pretty fair.

Ringinglow (6 m.), hamlet and inn (fair), on old moorland road *via* Ecclesall and Bent's Green to Hathersage, across the "Backbone" of England, once the old coach road between Sheffield, Manchester, and Liverpool. Difficult to follow without guide or ordnance map. There is a pleasant foot-walk to Ringinglow through Endcliffe and Whiteley Woods, where may be seen several of the rural workshops mentioned above (see *Manufactures*). *Rotherham*, 6 m. (see). The whole plain between Rotherham and Sheffield is now nearly covered with manufactures and collieries. *Roche Abbey*, 8 m. S.E. (see *Rotherham*). Proceed to Rotherham by rail, thence drive or walk through Maltby (fair inn). Ruins of Cistercian Abbey (12th cent.). *Stainbro* (see *Barnsley*). *Stanage Pole* (8 m.). A favourite goal to local pedestrians, and well worth visiting. Take a cab to Crosspool, thence walk. A pole and stones bearing many old dates, on ridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Redmires (inn), mark the boundary between the provinces of York and Canterbury, and the junction of the 3 large parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, and Hathersage. Splendid view of the Peak Hills as far as Mam Tor at Castleton. *Staveley* (see *Chesterfield*), Stat. on Eckington and Masbro' Rly. from Midl. Stat., Sheffield. *Wentworth House*, seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, one of the finest county mansions in the West Riding, contains fine paintings by old masters, including some of the finest and most interesting Vandycks in

England, and some good sculpture. Extensive park and stables. Inspect family mausoleum, containing monument of Rockingham, also Keppel's column. Proceed to Rotherham by rail, thence 5 m. walk *via Greasborough*, or, better still, drive direct from Sheffield.

† *Wharnccliffe* (5 to 8 m.). Fine woods; the traditionary haunt of the famous "Dragon of Wantley," impress of whose talons is shown upon the Wharnccliffe crags, which here form a beautiful cliff of some length in the highest part of the woods. This is one of the most favourite resorts near Sheffield, being conveniently situated on the Manchester & Sheffield Rly. between stations of *Oughtibridge* (5 m.), and *Wortley*, fair inn (10 m.). *Wortley Hall* is the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe.

Books of Reference.—'White's Sheffield Directory,' 'Hunter's History of Hallamshire,' folio ed. 1869, by Dr. Gatty (may be seen at Free Library, Sheffield); 'Sheffield Past and Present,' by Rev. A. Gatty, D.D. (10s. 6d.); 'Murray's Handbooks to Yorkshire and Derbyshire,' 'Rhodes's Peak Scenery (for Derbyshire Environs).'

Shefford (Beds.), Stat., Midland Rly. Inn: White Hart, where carriages may be hired. This is a small market town, lying in the valley of a feeder of the Ivel river. A "straw-plait market" is held in the streets on Fridays.

The *Ch. of Clifton*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt., will repay a visit. It is of Perp. and Dec. character, and was restored and enlarged in 1862. The chancel, of unusual width, is Dec., with a very fine E. window. There is a good octagonal font, and a modern pulpit of inlaid marble. Notice the fine altar-tomb, in English alabaster, of Sir Michael Fisher (d. 1549) and his wife.

Chicksands Priory (Sir George Osborn, Bart.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is a place of considerable interest. It was founded for monks and nuns of the Gilbertine order, about 1150. The remains consist of a quadrangle, with an inner court, with a long range of stabling extending from it on the eastern side.

The ancient portions are the south, east, and west sides of the quadrangle, but the whole of the exterior was entirely remodelled, partly by *Nash*, in the middle of the last century, and partly by *Wyatt*, at the beginning of the present. There is an important collection of pictures.

From Chicksands, a drive of 3½ m. through a pleasant country brings us to the village of *Silsoe*, and the park of *Wrest* (Countess Cowper), one of the most striking places in Bedfordshire. The old house, a more dignified one than the present, was removed altogether by the late Earl de Grey (father of Lady Cowper), who built the present mansion, which has much the character of a French château of the latter years of Louis XIV. The house contains some important pictures. The double avenues of elms and Spanish chestnuts, which form the approaches to the house, and cross the park to the different lodges, are of very great beauty. The views from the higher ground are extensive and picturesque.

From *Wrest*, the tourist may make his way by *Flitton* to the *Amphill* Stat. on the *Midland Rly.*, and so proceed to *Bedford*. Attached to the *Church of Flitton* is the mausoleum of the Greys of *Wrest*, containing some very remarkable and curious monuments.

The pedestrian who goes from *Flitton* to *Amphill* Stat. should ask for a path across the fields, which will much shorten the way.

Meppershall Ch., 2 m. from *Shefford*, is worth attention. It stands on high ground, and 45 or 46 churches are said to be visible from the tower.

1½ m. S. of *Meppershall* is *Shilington*, where there is a very fine church standing on high ground. It is throughout transitional from *Dec.* to *Perp.* By proceeding to the next station, N. of *Shefford*, the pedestrian can conveniently visit *Southill Park* (S. *Whitbread, Esq.*) and *Ch.* Notice at E. end of *Ch.* the mausoleum or "columbarium" of the *Byngs*. Near the park are the remains of *Warden*

Abbey, founded for Cistercian monks in 1135.

SHELFORD, see *Cambridge*.

SHELTON, see *Shrewsbury*.

SHENFIELD, see *Brentwood*.

SHENTON, see *Hinckley*.

Shepperton (*Middx.*), a village on the *Thames*, immediately above *Halliford*, and the terminus of the *Shepperton Branch* of the *London & S. W. Rly.* *Inns*: *Anchor*; *Railway*, by the station.

It is a quiet spot, chiefly visited by anglers and boating men. The reaches of the river are very pretty. *Shepperton Deeps* are much resorted to for barbel, roach, perch, jack, and occasional trout fishing—the *Upper Deep*, 200 yds.; the *Old Deep*, E. of the *Creek* rails, 240 yds.; and the *Lower Deep*, 200 yds. *Shepperton Creek* is also available. Punts and boats may be hired. The *Purdies*, *Rogersons*, and *Rosewells* are fishermen of old standing, and the *Anchor* and the *Crown* are fair inns.

Roman and other remains have been found in this neighbourhood. On the E., between *Shepperton Field* and *Walton Bridge*, there appears to have been a Roman cemetery.

Lower Halliford, midway between *Walton Bridge* and *Shepperton*, is a little collection of dwellings, nestling about a sharp curve of the *Thames*. Along and across the river there are charming views—*Oatlands* lying directly opposite, *Walton* and *Ashley Park* on one side, *Weybridge* on the other. The "*Ship*" and "*Red Lion*" are favourite houses of call for anglers, boatmen, and holiday parties, the narrow creek affording shelter for punt or wherry, and the river off here excellent barbel fishing.

Shepton Mallet (*Somerset.*), commonly known as *Shepun*. *Stats.*, *Gt. W. Rly.* (*East Somerset Branch*), and *Somerset & Dorset Rly.* *Inns*: *George*; *Hare* and *Hounds*. This is a busy and flourishing manufacturing town. A kiln for baking *Roman pottery* was discovered when building *Messrs. Morris and Cox's* brewery, which has been carefully preserved by *Mr. W. Clarke*, of *Paul-street*. There

is a small and good collection of local fossils at the Post Office.

The wooden roof of the *Ch.* is one of the very finest in the country. It contains 350 panels, no two of them being alike.

The *Market Cross*, erected 1500, is hexagonal, surmounted by niches surrounding a pinnacled shaft 51 ft. high. The town contains many curious old houses. *Strode's Almshouse*, founded 1699, is a singular old building.

Croscombe, "the valley of the Cross," 3 m. towards Wells, lies situated on the pretty stream which flows past Shepton, in a pleasing valley, once richly wooded. The village has a *cross*, and a very interesting *Ch.*, which has a stone spire. It contains an extraordinary amount of fine woodwork, seats, bench ends, &c., among which the truly magnificent cinquecento pulpit, bearing Bp. Lake's arms, and the date 1616, and chancel screen, rising nearly to the roof of the *Ch.*, deserve special notice.

Croscombe is full of old houses, among which the village *Inn*, of the 15th cent., deserves especial notice.

3 m. S.W. is *Pilton*. The *Ch.* (Trans.) has Perp. clerestory, and a later chancel. The pulpit is a fine specimen of its style (1618). At Pilton was a grange of the Abbots of Glastonbury, of which a noble *barn* remains.

Sherborne (Dorset.), Stat., Lond. & S. W. Rly. *Hotels*: **Digby; Antelope; Half Moon; Swan.

Close to the station is the Digby Hotel, a fine building, erected by the present owner of the Castle (G. D. Wingfield Digby, Esq.), and much patronised during the hunting season, the kennels of the Blackmore Vale Hunt being situated at Charlton Horthorne, 3 m. N. In the beginning of the eighth century an episcopal see was fixed at Sherborne by Ina, king of the West Saxons. The first bishop was the pious and learned Aldhelm (born 639). The 26th and last bishop was Herman (1058), who removed the see to Old Sarum. Sherborne from this time ceased to be a bishopric, and in the year 1139 was constituted an

abbey by Roger, Bishop of Sarum. In 1539, the abbey was surrendered by John Barnstaple, the 23rd and last abbot, into the hands of Henry VIII.'s Commissioners, and granted to Sir John Horsey, Knight.

The *Church* (St. Mary the Virgin), anciently the cathedral of the bishops of Sherborne, on the removal of the see became the conventual, and at the Dissolution, the parochial, *Ch.* It is cruciform in plan, with a low central tower, resting on massive Norm. piers. There are two transepts, and the choir has aisles, with N. and S. doors. It is essentially a Norm. *Ch.* entirely transformed into the Perpendicular style, of which it is an unusually grand and beautiful example. It contains excellent specimens of the Norm., E.-E., and Dec. periods. The *Ch.* was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1436.

The most conspicuous existing remnant of the original Norm. building is the *Porch*, at the S.W. angle of the *Ch.* It was restored by the late Mr. Toogood in 1849-50.

The *Nave* is composed of five bays. Above the arches of the nave a bold stringcourse runs from E. to W., upon which rest five clerestory windows on either side. The chief beauty of the *Ch.* is the vaulted roof. The great W. window has three tiers of 9 lights each, divided by two principal mullions into three compartments. The groining of the N. transept is particularly bold. The bosses are the finest in the *Ch.* The S. transept has a handsome roof of Irish oak, with gilt bosses. It contains a noble S. window, filled with exquisite stained glass by Hardman.

The *Choir* is considered a masterpiece of construction. It has three bays, which are shut off from the side aisles by pierced parcloes. The piers are massive, and rich in mouldings, which extend from the roof to the base. The large E. window is filled with rich stained glass, designed and executed by Messrs. Clayton & Bell.

The *reredos* is of Caen stone. In the lower compartment the Last Supper is presented in relief, and

above it is the Ascension. Behind the high altar lie the Saxon kings, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, brothers of King Alfred. The Lady Chapel with the adjoining little chapel of St. Mary-bow were sold, after the Dissolution, to the Governors of the King's School, and by them converted into a dwelling-house for the Head Master.

Of the 4 remaining Chapels, we next notice that of Bishop Roger, of Sarum, 1107. It is entered from the N. choir aisle, and is now used as a vestry by the clergy and choir. The next chapel, adjoining it westward, and accessible from the N. transept, is the Wickham Chapel. On the S. side of the Ch. are also two chapels, the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, and St. Catherine's Chapel, commonly called the Leweston Chapel.

The Ch. has been carefully restored.

The admirable and complete set of buildings forming the now celebrated *Grammar School*, lie principally round the cloister, and to the N. of the nave, and include nearly the whole of the domestic buildings belonging to the abbey.

The remains of the *Castle* stand to the eastward of the town, and are only accessible to visitors by permission.

The entrance is at the lodge by Castleton Ch. The Castle was built by Roger, 3rd Bishop of Salisbury (temp. Henry I.). The *Mansion*, described in history as "The Lodge," is now called "The Castle." The body of the house was built by Sir Walter Raleigh (1594). The two wings were added by the second Earl of Bristol. A fine lake, surrounded by lovely pleasure grounds, separates the house from the castle ruins. The *Park*, which extends over upwards of 300 acres, abounds in charming undulations on every side, and is full of fine timber. It is open to the public, and the entrance to it is near the railway station. The interior of the Castle is not usually shown.

The archaeologist will be much interested in the numerous ancient houses in the town, especially the *Alms-house*, or *Hospital of St. John Bap-*

tist, founded 1406. The older portion of the existing building was erected in 1448. It has been recently enlarged and restored, and stands on the S. side of the Church Close. The Chapel is curious, and will repay a visit.

The tourist should also visit the Cemetery, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, for the sake of the splendid and costly *Mortuary Chapel*, erected by Mr. Digby, as a family mausoleum, in later Norm. style, of Hamhill stone. The entrance arch is richly carved.

Excursions.—*Trent*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. (by all means to be visited), the hiding-place of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, and its interesting church (see *Yeovil*); *Sandford Orcas*, of which Bp. Godwin was rector, with its fine Elizabethan manor-house, 3 m. N.; *Cadbury Castle*, 6 m. N., the traditional camp of King Arthur.

SHERBORNE (Gloucester), see *North-leach*.

SHERBURN, see *Durham*.

SHERE, see *Dorking*.

SHERIFF HUTTON, see *York*.

SHERINGHAM, see *Cromer*.

SHIELDS (North and South), see *Tynemouth*.

SHIFFNAL, see *Albrighton*.

SHILLINGFORD, see *Thames*.

SHILLINGTON, see *Shefford*.

SHIPBORNE, see *Tunbridge*.

SHIPLEAKE, see *Thames*.

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, see *Moreton-in-Marsh*.

SHIREHAMPTON, see *Bristol*.

SHIREOAKS, see *Worksop*.

SHIRLEY, see *Croydon*.

SHOEBURYNESS, see *Southend*.

SHOOTER'S HILL, see *Woolwich*.

SHORDELOES, see *Amersham*.

Shoreham, New (Sussex), Stat., L. B. & S. C. Rly. *Inn*: Dolphin. Much shipbuilding goes on here, and there is a considerable trade with France. The *Church of New Shoreham*, as well as that of *Old Shoreham*, about 1 m. N., is of great interest, and should by no means be neglected by the archaeologist. At *Bramber* (Stat.), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the line to Horsham, are the remains of *Bramber Castle* (see *Stevington*). Google

The road from Shoreham to Pulborough through Steyning ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. from Bramber) and Storrington, is to be recommended for its picturesque scenery.

Chanctonbury Ring, in the parish of Wiston, is the third height of the S. Downs, being 814 ft. above sea-mark. There is a circular entrenchment, which may be of British origin. The views from this camp are grand and panoramic.

SHORNCIFFE, see *Folkestone*.

SHORNE, see *Rochester*.

SHOTOVER, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SHOTTERY, see *Stratford-on-Avon*.

SHOTTESBROOKE, see *Maidenhead*.

SHOTTON, see *Hartlepool*.

SHOULDEN, see *Deal*.

Shrewsbury (Salop)—Stat., G. W. Rly., L. & N. W. Rly. (162 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London), and Cambrian Rly. Inns: **Raven H.; Lion H.; George. *Post-office*, Pride Hill, nearly opposite Raven H.—the ancient capital of Salop, and, as a frontier town, the seat of the Court of the Welsh Marches—stands in a noble position on a peninsula of rising ground, almost encircled by the Severn, which is crossed by the 2 handsome *bridges* called the English and Welsh Bridges. Quitting the fine *Station*, of Tudor architecture, and ascending the hill, the first object is the *Castle*, of the old part of which the square keep and part of the walls of the inner bailey are all that is left. The turret overlooking the garden was the work of *Telford*, and commands a charming view over the Shropshire hills. The *Royal Free Grammar School* was founded by Edw. VI., and was the Alma Mater of Sir P. Sydney and Judge Jeffreys. The *Council-house* is an old mansion, where the Court of the Marches was held. *St. Mary's Ch.* (a little l. of Castle-street) is a beautiful cruciform ch., of mixed date, with lofty octagonal spire and a profusion of stained glass. Observe the carved oak ceiling of the nave, and the Norm. arches springing from clustered columns of later date. The E. window represents the genealogy of Christ, from the Root of Jesse, with 47 figures. A lancet-

window on the N. of the altar, with scenes in the life of St. Bernard, is attributed to *A. Dürer*. *Monuments*:—(a) In the Trinity Chapel to Dr. Butler, by *Baily*. (b) Under the Tower-arch to Gen. Cureton, by *Westmacott*. In the interior of *St. Julian's Ch.*, near St. Mary's, is a gravestone, with an inscription of the 13th cent. Cross the English Bridge to the *Abbey* or *Ch. of the Holy Cross*, partly Norm. and partly Dec., once cruciform, but much mutilated. Notice the W. window; reredos; Norm. arcades: tomb of Sir R. Onslow, the Speaker (temp. Eliz.), and others of the 13th and 14th cents. On the opposite side of the road are the scanty monastic remains, including a panelled stone *pulpit*, the sole relic of the Refectory. At the end of the abbey fore-gate is the *Column* to Lord Hill, a Salopian Peninsula hero. Recrossing the river, visit the *Town walls* and square tower, the only remaining one of 20. *St. Chad's Ch.* is formed by the intersection of 2 circles. It has some good stained glass, and the interior is worth seeing. From it a path leads to the *Quarry*, a charming public walk by the river-side, lined with avenues of limes. In the Shoplatch is the new *Corn Exchange*; and in the Market-square is a picturesque *Market-house*, with mullioned windows. In front is a *Statue* of Lord Olive, by *Marochetti*. The *Museum*, near the Post-office, contains antiquities from Wroxeter. *Old houses*.—There are several in the streets leading to the Market. See the *Butchers'-row*, near St. Alkmund's Ch., perhaps the most perfect specimens of old shops in England. Notice also the quaint names of the streets. Shrewsbury is famous for its cakes and brawn.

Excursions.—(a) 5 m. to *Wroxeter* (or to *Upton Magna Stat.*, thence 2 m.), passing *Atcham Ch.* (Norm. details), at the junction of the Teem with the Severn. *Wroxeter Ch.* is Norm.; having some very remarkable altartombs, with coloured figures. The remains of the Roman city of *Uriconium* consist of the Old Wall, about 70 ft. long; the foundations of the

Basilica, or Government House; an extensive series of courts and hypocausts, in which the connecting pillars and flues are well shown. It was probably destroyed by the Saxons in the 6th cent., after the Romans had left, and when its only defenders were Romanised Britons. (b) $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. to *Haughmond Abbey* ruins, passing *Sundorne Castle* (Rev. J. D. Pigot-Corbett). The abbey was founded in the 12th cent. by W. FitzAlan, for Augustine canons. The remains are beautiful, and consist of the transept only of the Ch.; a Norm. door on the S. which led to the cloisters; the Chapter-house, with fine W. door (Trans.-Norm.); refectory; abbot's house; guest-hall, 81 ft. long; and the Monks' Well, a curious little vaulted building. There is a charming view towards Shrewsbury, the Breiddens, and Stiper Stones. Return to Shrewsbury by *Haughmond Hill*, a superb view. (c) 3 m. on the Wem road to *Battlefield*, the locality of the fight between Henry IV. and the Percies in 1403. There is a fine (restored) collegiate Ch., founded by Henry IV. in memory of his victory. 1 m. beyond is the old moated house of *Albright Hussey*. (d) To *Shelton*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., crossing the Welsh Bridge. At the point where the Oswestry road diverges is the oak-tree from which, it is said, Owen Glendower watched the issue of the battle of 1403.

Acton Burnell, 8 m. S.E. from Shrewsbury, and 4 m. W. of Condover Stat., is the seat of Sir C. F. Smythe, Bt. The old *Castle*, in which Edw. I. held his first parliament in 1283, still stands. It is a parallelogram, with a small square tower at each angle. The hall is on the N. side. It was built by Sir R. Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Pitchford Hall, 2 m. N. of Acton Burnell, is a curious 16th cent. timber mansion. Visit bituminous well, and see very curious effigy carved in oak in *Pitchford Ch.*

Sible and Castle Hed-ingham (Essex). A station of the G. E. Rly. (Colne Valley) serves for both these villages. *Castle Hed-*

ingham (Inn: Bell) is pleasantly situated in a pretty district. It was the chief seat and stronghold of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford. The points of interest (besides the church) are the great Norm. tower; a fine Perp. brick bridge over the ditch; a few traces of the walls and towers surrounding the inner court; and the earthworks on the N.E. of the garden. The *Castle* occupied the summit of a steep knoll, and is now represented by the ancient keep, which stands in the grounds of the modern manor-house, the seat of L. A. Majendie, Esq. It is a very fine specimen of a Norm. keep, built between 1070 and 1100, and is 100 ft. in height to the summit of the flanking-turrets.

The *Ch. of St. Nicholas* is an ancient and interesting building, erected about 1616, except the present brick tower. The chancel is a good example of the transition style between Norm. and E. E. Under the chancel-arch is a very rich and perfect rood-screen of wood. The nave is Norm., with a fine open wooden roof of the 16th cent.

SIDBURY, see *Sidmouth*.

SIDDINGTON, see *Cirencester*.

SIDESTRAND, see *Cromer*.

SIDFORD, see *Sidmouth*.

Sidmouth (Devon.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., about 1 hr.'s ride from Exeter, *via* Ottery-road Junc. *Inns*: Royal Bedford H.; Royal York H., both on the Esplanade; London. A charmingly-situated little watering-place, having a pure and mild air. It nestles in a valley; *Salcombe Hill* and *High Peak* respectively rising from the shore E. and W., 497 ft. and 511 ft. It is celebrated for its pebbles, which are derived from the greensand. The objects of interest are the *Ch. of St. Nicholas*—notice memorial window in the W. tower to the Duke of Kent, who died here in 1820, erected by the Queen, and the stone pulpit and reredos—and the *Esplanade*, protected by a sea-wall, 1700 ft. long.

Many delightful *Excursions* may be made among the hills and valleys of the neighbourhood, particularly to *Weston Mouth* and *Duncombe*, either by walk over *Salcombe Hill* (2 m.),

and thence (1½ m.) to Weston Mouth, or by boat to the Mouth; to *Branscombe* and *Branscombe Mouth*, 3 m. beyond (see also *Seaton*); to *Bulverton Hill*, the N. extremity of Peak Hill, 1½ m.; and further N. to the pretty dells of *Harpford Wood*; to *Sidford*, 2 m., with its picturesque bridge and 17th-cent. tenements; to *Sidbury*, 3 m. N., where there is another old bridge and an interesting Ch.; through *Newton Poppleford*, 4½ m., to the British camp of *Woodbury Castle*. It is also a delightful excursion over High Peak to the cliffs of *Ladram Bay*, the village of *Otterton* (4 m.), and beyond the bridge there over the Otter to (½ m.) *Bicton Ch.* and gardens. To see the latter, application should be made by letter direct to Lady Rolle. 1½ m. beyond is *East Budleigh*, a true Devonshire village. 1½ m. to the l. is *Hayes Barton*, the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, now a farmhouse (Eliz.), in which a room is shown as that in which Sir Walter was born. *Hayes Wood* is often visited by picnic parties from Sidmouth and Exmouth. 2 m. further W. is the delightful little watering-place of *Budleigh Salterton* (see). It is a charming walk to *Seaton* (see).

SILBURY HILL, see *Marlborough*.

SILCHESTER, see *Reading*.

Silecroft (Stat. on Furness Rly., 15 m. from Coniston), a small village (Inn: Royal Albert) at the foot of *Black Combe* (1969 ft.), from which the mountain may be easily ascended. The summit is 4 m. from the shore, and the views from it are almost unsurpassed. Descend to *Swin-side*, where there are some Druidical remains. The distance thence to *Broughton* is 4 m.

Silverdale (Lanc.)—Stat. on Furness Rly., 3 m. from Carnforth Junc. (Inns: Britannia; Royal; both good)—a village prettily situated on the N.E. side of Morecambe Bay, 1½ m. from the station. Large quantities of cockles and flounders are taken here. A ravine past *Lindeth Tower* to the sea should be visited.

Pleasant *Excursions* to *Arnside*, 2 m., and *Grange*, 4½ m. The place is

much frequented by visitors throughout the year, on account of the healthy climate and delightful walks. Besides the accommodation at the hotels, there are many private lodging-houses.

SIMONSBATH, see *Lynton*.

SIX MILE BOTTOM, see *Newmarket*.

SKELTON, see *York*.

Skipton (Yorks.), Stat. Midl. Rly. Inn: Devonshire Arms. The town consists principally of one long street, at the head of which are the ch. and castle. It is a good point from which to visit Wharfedale—both the Bolton and Barden scenery (see *Ilkley*), and the grand scenes at Gordale and Malham, between Skipton and Settle. (A mail omnibus runs daily from Skipton to Buckden, through Grassington and Kettlewell, returning in the afternoon. The tourist may remain a night either at the inn at Kilnsey or at Kettlewell.)

The *Castle*, which the tourist should visit before the Ch., is entered beneath a square tower. It is of two periods: the round towers, connected by a curtain, dating from the reign of Edw. II.; the inhabited portion, E., from that of Henry VIII. It is of more interest from its associations with the Cliffords than from its architectural importance. A picturesque scene is obtained in the inner court, where a yew-tree, growing in the centre, brushes with its boughs the walls of the quadrangle. On one side steps ascend to the hall, which, with its kitchens and adjoining offices, is a good example. The inhabited part of the castle is usually shown to visitors.

The *Church*, which belonged to the priory and convent of Bolton, closely adjoins the castle. It is for the most part Perp., and of little interest.

Gordale and *Malham Cove*, two of the most remarkable scenes in Great Britain, may be visited by taking the railway to *Bell Busk* Stat., 15 min. ride (3½ m. from Malham; the landlord of the Buck Inn at Malham, if written to in time, will send a trap). From Malham (1 m. beyond *Kirkby Malham*, where is the Ch.) the visitor should walk to Gordale Scar and the "Cove," a round of between 2 and

3 m. *Gordale* should first be visited. The approach is between two ranges of limestone cliffs, which offer nothing specially noticeable, until, on turning a projecting corner of rock, you find yourself in front of the "chasm." The impression is one of absolute awe, especially if the place is visited alone and toward evening. The narrow glen is walled in by limestone precipices more than 300 ft. high, in places overhanging their bases more than 10 yds. At the end is the "chasm" in the rock, through which a stream dashes in a series of waterfalls. The stream may be crossed at the foot of the cascade, and the rock easily ascended by natural steps in the fractured limestone.

From the top of the chasm you should walk across the hills to *Malham Cove*, about 1 m. It is a magnificent amphitheatre of rock 285 ft. high. From the foot of the cliff the Aire springs to light at once, a full stream. The Cove should be seen both from below and above. There is a fine view from the summit.

Malham Water, or "Malham Tarn," is a small lake, about 3 m. in circumference, 2 m. above the Cove. It is 1246 ft. above the sea-level. This is the most important tarn in Yorkshire, and its wild seclusion gives it an interest hardly due to picturesque beauty. A modern house (W. Morrison, Esq.) has been built on the further side of the tarn. The lake abounds with yellow and "silver" trout and perch. From here it is a pleasant walk across the moors to *Settle*, 7 m. From Skipton a drive may be taken to Barden (7 m.) through fine scenery. *Distances*.—Bolton Park, 7 m. (see *Ilkley*); the *Strid*, 6½ m., the favourite spot for picnics (see also *Ilkley*).

SKIPWITH, see *York*.

SLACK, see *Huddersfield*.

SLAPTON SANDS, see *Dartmouth*.

SLINGSBY, see *Thirsk*.

Slough (Bucks.), Stat., G. W. Ry., 18m. from London; 21m. by road. *Inn*: Crown H. This town has greatly increased of late years, and a new suburb of villas, *Upton Park*, has been

formed, with reading and billiard rooms, and over 30 acres of pleasure-grounds. At the E. end of the town are the nurseries of Messrs. Turner, always worth visiting, but especially so in the rose season.

The *British Orphan Asylum* (*Mackenzie Park*), by the Slough Stat., occupies the large building once the Queen's Hotel.

A little way out of the town, on the l. of the Windsor-road, stands a plain red-brick dwelling—old *Jay House*, now called *Herschel House*, memorable as the residence of Sir Wm. Herschel for nearly 40 years. Here he constructed his 40-foot telescope, which he set up in the garden in 1786, made his numerous and most important discoveries, and here died in 1822. The tube of the telescope is laid in the garden, on 3 stone piers, and the valued relic religiously preserved.

A short mile W. of the Slough Station, on the Bath-road, is *Salt Hill*, with the *Mons*, tumulus or hillock, the goal of the old Eton Montem. The old hotel known as *Botham's Inn* is closed.

Stoke Poges, picturesque ch.-yard, the burial-place of the poet Gray, and the scene of his 'Elegy,' is about 2½ m. N. of the Slough Station, a pleasant walk by shady lanes and field-paths.

Stoke Manor House (E. J. Coleman, Esq.) is one of the elder Wyatt's classic structures. The park of 570 acres is well wooded. In the upper part of it, towards the N.W., is a column, 68 ft. high, surmounted with a colossal statue of Sir Edw. Coke, by *Rossi*. On the eastern side, close to Stoke Church, is a cenotaph, erected by Mr. Penn, in 1799, "in honour of Thomas Gray, among the scenes celebrated by that great Lyric and Elegiac Poet." It stands within an enclosure, open to the visitor.

Lord Chief Justice Coke obtained a grant of the manor from James I., and died here in 1634. It subsequently belonged to Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. It remained in the Penn family till 1848, when it was purchased by the Right Hon. Henry

Labouchere. The "ancient pile" was pulled down by John Penn in 1789, with the exception of a wing. This interesting fragment of the old *Manor House* stands but a short way from the Ch., and is worth visiting. It contains some paintings, carvings, and old furniture. Inside are the great kitchen, with its wide fireplace, and an upper floor, with heraldic devices on the walls.

West End, the house in which Gray's mother lived, and in which he wrote much poetry and many letters, now called *Stoke Court* (J. Darby, Esq.), is about 1 m. N. of the ch. The house was rebuilt by Mr. Penn, about 1845, on a large scale. The room in which Gray wrote was, however, preserved unaltered, and forms part of the present house. There is a charming walk of little more than a mile from West End to Burnham Common and Burnham Beeches. *Dropmore* is 7 m. from Slough (see *Thames Tour—Maidenhead*).

SMALLMOUTH, see *Lynton*.

SNETTISHAM, see *Hunstanton*.

SNOWDON, see *Beddgelert, Capel Curig, and Llanberis*.

SOCKBURN, see *Darlington*.

SOHAM, see *Ely*.

SOLVA, see *Haverfordwest*.

SOMERHILL, see *Tunbridge*.

SOMERLEYTON, see *Lowestoft*.

Somerton (Somerset.). The nearest railway station is Langport, 5 m. *Inns*: Red Lion; White Hart. This small town is situated in a charming country of wild hill and fruitful dale.

The roof of the nave of the Ch. is remarkably fine, having a large amount of rich panelling, varied figures and foliage. The pulpit has the date 1615, and the altar, which is finely carved, painted, and gilt, bears the date 1626.

The best view of the town is from *Kingsdon Hill*, 1 m. S.; the best view of the country from the top of *Somerton Hill*, 1½ m. towards Langport. The prospect embraces the entire breadth of the county.

It is a pretty walk to *Hurcot Hill*, 2 m. N.E., where there are quarries of alabaster; and rather a longer one

over Kingsdon Hill, 4 m. E., to *Lytes Cary House*, a charming small late Perp. building. The *Hall* has an open roof, with a rich cornice, and is entered by a porch with an oriel over the door.

SOMERTON CASTLE, see *Lincoln*.

SOMPTING, see *Worthing*.

SONNING, see *Thames*.

SOPLEY, see *Christchurch*.

Southampton (county town and county of), 2 Stats. (a) Docks Stat. and (b) West End Stat., 78½ m. from London, L. & S. W. Rly.—*Inns*: **South-Western Hotel, with entrance from the Docks Rly. Stat.; Dolphin, High-street; The Royal, and Royal York, above Bar; Royal Pier; Star, Crown, and Castle, High-street; all good—is pleasantly situated on a peninsula near the head of Southampton Water, having the River Itchen on the E., and the River Test on the W. side. It is a very busy packet-station, and the visitor should not miss seeing the arrival or departure of an Indian mail-packet. The Royal Mail packets leave for the Channel Islands daily in summer; and the South-Western Rly. boats for Havre, &c., 3 times a week. There is also communication several times a day with Cowes, Ryde, Portsmouth, and Southsea; and a steamer for Hythe (very convenient for visiting Beaulieu and the New Forest) almost hourly. In addition to the rail, an omnibus runs daily to *Romsey*, and another to *Lyndhurst*. In the town itself there is much of especial interest to the archæologist, whilst it is also an excellent centre for excursions by land or water.

Leaving the Docks Rly. Stat., and proceeding up Bridge-street, the visitor will enter the *High-street* at *Holy Rood Ch.* Observe in the chancel a monument by *Rysbrack* to Miss E. Stanley, d. 1738, with an epitaph by Thomson, who also commemorates her death in his 'Seasons.' Below the Ch., and on the same side, is the *Hartley Institute*, containing Reading-room, Museum (open free every day except Tuesday, then 6d.), School of Art, &c. In a street nearly opposite *Holy Rood Ch.* is *St. Michael's Ch.*, which contains a

remarkably fine Norm. font. Remark on the S. side of St. Michael's-square an ancient house of the Plantagenet period, said to have been occupied by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; also the small Norm. remains of the Woollen-Hall to the S. of the Ch. Higher up High-street is *All Saints' Ch.*, with fine roof, and having a monument with one of Flaxman's bas-reliefs, illustrative of the Lord's Prayer. Above this is *Bargate*, dividing the street into "Above Bar" and "Below Bar." Over the gate is an ancient apartment, now used as the Guildhall, and from the flat lead roof (which the visitor should ascend) a good general view of the town is obtained. From here the archaeologist may proceed to inspect the remains of the *Town walls*, and the old houses connected with them. These are of no ordinary interest, and will repay close examination. Passing through the gate, turn l. down Orchard-street. The "Arundel Tower" is soon reached, and then, turning S., is "Catch cold Tower," the view from which is a very striking one. The wall here is probably a remnant of the town walls, built temp. King John. The most interesting point, however, is at *Blue Anchor-lane*, a steep alley, leading to St. Michael's-square. At the bottom of this lane are 2 houses, of very remarkable age and character. Of one, almost the only original feature is a Norm. door; but the other, called King John's Palace, "is probably one of the oldest houses remaining in England, being of rather earlier character than any other known example of the 12th cent."—*Hudson Turner*. The visitor now comes to *Westgate*, another of the 3 remaining ancient town gates, opening on to West Quay. Close to this is the *Royal Pier*, whence steamers leave for the *Isle of Wight*. The pier is nearly midway between the Docks Stat. and the Southampton West End Stat. In Winkle-street, the chapel attached to the Almshouses and the *Bridewell Gate* are worth inspection. The principal private residences are situated on high ground, beyond the shops

"Above Bar." The *Common*, 360 acres, lies N. of the town, on the Winchester-road. The *Cemetery* occupies 15 acres of it, and deserves a visit. 2 m. N. from the town are the scanty remains (an ivy-covered wall, with a piscina) of the *Priory of St. Denys*, a house of Augustinian canons, founded by Henry I. Returning from here to Northam Bridge, and crossing the Itchen, is *Bittern Manor*, the ancient Clausentum.

Excursions.—(a) To *Isle of Wight* (see). (b) *Netley Abbey*, 3 m. S., which may be reached by water from the Town Quay; or by railway (Docks Stat.), 23 min.; or by proceeding to the Itchen floating-bridge, and then either walking or taking a fly at the Cliff Hotel (fare to the Hospital, Abbey, and back, 5s.). The railway station is at a very inconvenient distance from the Abbey; the Hospital is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the railway station at Netley. The Abbey is open every day but Sunday and Thursday; on the latter day it may be seen only on written application to W. A. Lomer, Esq., 18, Portland-street, Southampton. It was founded temp. Henry III., probably by the King himself. Until 1860, these beautiful E.-E. ruins were utterly neglected; since that date they have been most carefully kept by the present owner, T. Chamberlayne, Esq. Admission, 2d. The Abbey garden, on the E. of the cloister court, commands the best general view of the ruins. About 1 m. S., and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Netley Rly. Stat., is the *Royal Victoria Hospital*, established immediately after the Crimean War. (c) To *Beaulieu* (pron. Bewley) *Abbey*. Cross Southampton Water to *Hythe*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (charge for steamer, 6d.), and proceed thence, by carriage or on foot, 5 m. Conveyances may be hired at Hythe (*Inn*: Drummond Arms). Beaulieu may also be reached from *Lyndhurst* or *Brockenhurst* Stats., each distant about 7 m. In the village of Beaulieu is a tolerable *Inn*. The *Abbey* (now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch) was founded for Cistercian monks by King John, circ. 1204. The remains of the Abbey are small, the great

church having been swept away by Henry VIII. to furnish stones for Hurst Castle, and only the lines of its foundation are marked on the grass. The Abbey gateway forms the nucleus of the mansion of Lord Henry Scott. On one side of the cloister wall are 3 arches E.E., which led into the Chapter-house. On another is the *Refectory*, now the *Parish Ch.*, remarkable for the pulpit and stair leading up to it, an E. Eng. arcade. On the 3rd side is the old *Hospitium*. On 1. bank of the Creek, or Exe River, near the mouth, is *Exbury*, a chapelry of *Fawley* (here the *Ch.* has Norm. W. doorway, and tower-arches, 3 piscinas, and a hagioscope); and 2 m. E. is *Leap*, where a boat may be hired (bargain beforehand as to charge; 2s. 6d. is a fair sum) to the Isle of Wight. *Southampton Water* is 7 m. in length, and in no part exceeds 2 m. in width. The trip to Cowes enables the tourist, therefore, to get a view of both banks. On the E. we have in succession Netley Castle, Abbey, and Hospital, with the mouth of the Hamble River lower down. On the W., *Didben Bay* and *Ch.*, *Hythe*, and *Cadland Park*, in the parish of Fawley, and 2 m. below, on the very point of a projecting bar of shingle, *Calshot Castle*, date temp. Henry VIII., now occupied by the coast-guard.

Distances (by rail).—Winchester, 12 m.; Salisbury, 23 m.; Weymouth, 67 m.; Gosport, 19½ m.; Chichester, 43 m.

SOUTHBOROUGH, see *Tunbridge Wells*.

SOUTH BRENT, see *Dartmoor*.

SOUTH CERNEY, see *Cirencester*.

Southend (Essex).—(*Inns*: Royal Hotel, on the Terrace; Ship, below it)—may be reached by steamer from Hungerford Pier, or by railway (Liverpool-street or Fenchurch-street), by which the journey is made in about 2 hrs. It is a quiet and exceedingly healthy watering-place, frequented in summer by a few Londoners, but chiefly by the inhabitants of the inland parts of Essex. It consists of a row of houses stretching along the N. bank of the estuary of the Thames—here thoroughly salt—and opposite to Sheerness and the

mouth of the Medway. At the W. extremity, upon a bank or cliff 80 ft. above the water, is the *Terrace*, composed chiefly of the best lodging-houses in the place. The slope from it down to the waterside is planted as a shrubbery, and forms a pleasant walk. There is a wooden *Pier*, 1½ m. long, by which passengers by water are landed. The coast here is very shallow, and the tide retires nearly a mile from the shore at low water. On the beach are bathing-machines. On the Terrace and at the Ship Inn are *Baths*, a Library, and Reading-room.

A pleasant walk may be taken to *Prittlewell Church* (2½ m.), and from thence (about 1½ m.) by field walk to the *Ch.* of *Southchurch*. About 1 m. from Prittlewell Ch. are some remains of *Prittlewell Priory*.

Hadleigh Castle and Church (6 m.) may be visited from Southend. The site of the ruin of the castle (date 1231) is very fine, and commands a view of the Kent hills, the Nore, and the N. Foreland, looking many miles to sea. The ruin is picturesque, and on the N. is closed in by broken ground covered with brushwood and coppice. S., the ground slopes to the low shore of Canvey Island, beyond which is the Thames.

At *Shoeburyness*, 3 m. from Southend along the shore, are the works of the Royal Artillery, with their arrangements for experiments in defence and attack. Excellent barracks have been built, and there is a large training-ground under cover. A large number of artillerymen are always stationed here, and young artillery officers go through certain courses of instruction. The targets are arranged within the line of the shore-dyke, and planted in the sands at various distances, from 1000 to 7000 yds. The best place for seeing the practice at the targets is from the shore below the "huts" at the end of the barracks.

SOUTH HAYLING, see *Portsmouth*.

SOUTH HINKSEY, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

SOUTHILL, see *Shefford*.

SOUTHOVER, see *Lewes*.

Southport (Lancs.), Stat.,

Lanc. & Yorks. Rly. (219 m. from London *via* Wigan). Frequent trains from Liverpool (17½ m.), Wigan, and Manchester. *Inns*: **Victoria; Prince of Wales; Royal; Scarisbrick Arms; Queen's. Also numerous lodging-houses. This town continues rapidly to increase, and is now one of the most popular watering-places on the N.W. coast. All the year round it is thronged with visitors—during the summer principally from the neighbouring manufacturing towns and from Yorkshire. There are some fine modern buildings. There are excellent public baths, a winter garden, concert hall, and aquarium. The Pier extends almost a mile into the sea. Like Blackpool, it has a fine promenade and broad expanse of shore, and the air is so mild as to have obtained for it the name of the English Montpellier. The numerous sandhills which surround the town contain over 700 species of native plants, and these, together with the many varieties of shells, rare lizards, and butterflies, afford an interesting field for the naturalist. Steamers daily to Lytham, about 7 m. across the estuary of the Ribble, and to Blackpool, about the same distance beyond. Pleasure yachts, sailing, and rowing-boats for hire.

At *Birkdale*, a suburb of Southport, is a good hotel—the Palace Hotel—overlooking the sea. An omnibus tramway runs to *Churchtown Botanical Gardens*, 2 m. N., and to the *Alexandra Gardens*, 2 m. E.

SOUTHSEA, see *Portsmouth*.

Southwell (Notts.). Stat., Midl. Rly. *Inn*: Saracen's Head H., old-fashioned, where Charles I. gave himself up to the Commissioners. The town is pretty, and interesting on account of its noble *Minster* (now Cathedral), which is cruciform, with a central and 2 W. towers. The central tower, nave, and transept are Norm.; and the S. *Porch* has a fine Norm. doorway. The S. *Transept* is of 3 stages, lighted by circular-headed windows, with dog-tooth and billet mouldings, and the gable-end has a curious pattern in relief. Notice the

interlacing *Arcade* of the nave; the fine circular piers, separating nave from aisles; the *Screen*, which is of exquisite beauty (early part of 14th cent.); the E.-E. *Choir*, with its small transept; and the E. Dec. *Chapter-house*, with its window tracery; *Monument* within the altar-rails to Abp. Sandys (effigy), 1588. Close to the Minster are the ruins of the *Palace* of the Abps. of York,—Dec., with Perp. alterations, especially in the fireplaces and chimneys. Southwell Minster was originally founded by Paulinus, in 627. On Burgage Green, an open space E. of the town, is the house where Lord Byron lived during his boyhood.

Excursions.—Omnibus runs to Rufford Abbey, Thoresby Park, and Clumber Park (see *Ollerton*). To Thurgarton Priory (12th cent.), 3 m. S.W. There is good trout-fishing in the rivers Trent and Greet—the former free, the latter by permission of the landowners.

SOUTHWOLD, see *Lowestoft*.

SOUTH WRAXALL, see *Melksham*.

SPARSHOLT, see *Wantage*.

SPAXTON, see *Bridgwater*.

SPINDLETON HILLS, see *Bamborough*.

SPITAL, see *Berwick*.

Spondon (Derby.). Stat., Midl. Rly. 4 m. N.E. are the ruins of *Dale Abbey*, 13th cent. The E. window is the principal remain: some of the other windows have been removed to Morley Church (4 m. N.E. of Derby), where they may now be seen. The *Ch.* is curious, and has a font with sculpture of Virgin and Child. It was incorporated with the ancient pilgrims' inn. From hence the tourist may return by *Ockbrook*, where there is a Moravian settlement, and some good stained glass in the E. window of the *ch.*

SPRINGHEAD, see *Gravesend*.

Stafford (Staffs.), Junc. Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., 133½ m. from London. E. to Uttoxeter, 13½ m.; W. to Newport and Shrewsbury, 29 m.; N. to Crewe, 24½ m.; S. to Wolverhampton and Birmingham, 29 m.; S.E. to Rugby and Lichfield, 16 m. *Inns*: North-Western Hotel, adjoining the station;

Swan Hotel; Vine. In the town are several ancient timber houses, notably "Noah's Ark," in Crabbery-street, substantially unaltered since the 15th cent. Besides 3 modern churches, there are 2 ancient ones of much interest. *St. Mary's*, once collegiate, was established by King John. It is a very fine cruciform ch., of Trans-Norm., E.-E., and Dec. architecture, and has been restored by *Scott*. The nave is Trans-Norm. (circ. 1180); the S. transept and chancel are E. E.; the N. transept Dec. The fine E. window is a memorial of the late Earl Talbot (d. 1849). Notice, among other monuments, one in the N. transept to Sir Edw. and Jane, Lady Aston, of Tixall, with alabaster effigies. The font is temp. Henry II.; on the rim is an inscription in Lombardic characters. *St. Chad's*—but a fragment of the original edifice—dates from the time of Stephen. By a partial restoration, some beautiful Romanesque arcades and the chancel-arch have been brought to light. In the *Shire Hall*, in Market-square, is temporarily deposited a very valuable collection of books and MSS., the gift of the widow of Mr. Salt, the antiquary. Izaak Walton ('Complete Angler') was born in the town, 1593. A pleasant walk of 1½ m. on the Newport road leads to *Stafford Castle*, an unfinished edifice. It occupies the site (which commands a magnificent view of the Welsh hills) of the former stronghold, and was erected by Sir Geo. Jerningham, 1810–15. The interior is well worth seeing for the antique tapestry, &c., contained in it. At the foot of the hill is the pretty little Norm. Ch. of *Castle Church* (restored by *Scott*). *Stone* (see) and *Trentham* (see) are within easy distance N., either by road or rail. At 5½ m., on the railway line to Uttoxeter, is Ingestre (Stat.), where the Earl of Shrewsbury has a beautiful seat, *Ingestre Park*. In the Ch. is a magnificent monument, erected 1873, to the late Earl of Shrewsbury. The next station beyond is *Stowe*, where the Ch. (of various dates) has good Norm. chancel-arch and canopied tomb for the 1st Viscount Hereford

(d. 1558) and his 2 wives. A short distance N. are *Chartley Castle* (in ruins) and *Hall* (Earl Ferrers). In the latter Mary Queen of Scots was confined for some time, and her room is still in existence. 5 m. W. of Stafford is *Ranton* (Gate Inn), and 1 m. W. of the village the ruins of *Ranton Abbey*, founded by Robert Fitz-Noel, temp. Henry II., for Augustinian canons. They consist of a tower, with a fine 5-light Perp. window, the outer walls of the church, which are extremely low, and a small portion of the cloisters. The modern mansion is occasionally occupied by the Earl of Lichfield.

Rugeley (Shrewsbury Arms Hotel) is 9 m. S.E., and a station and junction (1 m. from the town, to which omnibuses run) on the Walsall and Stafford branch of the L. & N. W. Rly. It is celebrated for its horse-fair, held on the 1st of June. 3 m. from Rugeley, and 6 m. from Stafford, is the pretty village of *Colwich*. The Ch. has interesting monuments to the Anson and Wolsley families. *Shugborough* (Earl of Lichfield) is 1½ m. from Colwich Stat.

STAINDROP, see *Barnard Castle*.

Staines (Middlesex), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., at the junction of the Windsor and the Wokingham and Reading branches. *Inns*: Angel and Crown H., High-street; Swan, on rt. bank of the Thames, good boating inn; Railway, by the station.

The town stands on the l. bank of the Thames at its confluence with the Colne, 17 m. from London. Just above it, on the bank of the river, stands the London Stone (date 1280), marking the boundary of Middlesex and Bucks.

After London Bridge, that of Staines was one of the earliest which crossed the Thames. The present handsome granite structure was constructed by Mr. George Rennie, and opened with much ceremony by William IV. and Queen Adelaide in 1832.

STAITHEs, see *Whitby*.

STALEYBRIDGE, see *Ashton-under-Lyne*.

Stamford (Lincoln.). Stat., 92½ m. from King's-cross, G. N. Rly.,

and 124 m. from Euston-square terminus, L. & N. W. Rly.; abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Peterboro', and same distance from Wansford (Sibson) stat. of L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: * George; "The Hotel," St. Mary's-street; Stamford Arms. An ancient borough town, pleasantly situated on the banks of the navigable river Welland. It is mentioned by Bede as the place where Hengist first routed the Picts, and it was a stronghold of the Danes, who made it one of their Five "Burghs." There are 3 handsome churches in addition to that of St. Martin's, in the High-street of the adjoining parish of Stamford-Baron. In this church (Perp.) are highly interesting monuments to the Cecil family, including the great Lord Treasurer Burghley (died 1598), whose ancient mansion, Burghley House, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Stamford, is now the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. In the ch.-yard is the grave of Daniel Lambert, d. 1809, aged 39, who measured 9 ft. 4 in. in girth, and weighed 730 lbs.

On the Lincolnsh. or N. side of the Welland are (a) *St. Mary's Ch.* with E. E. tower and beautiful broach spire—the latter added circ. 1300. (b) *All Saints* (restd. 1857), mainly E. E. At W. end of S. aisle is a very beautiful recessed porch, early Perp. The extreme irregularity of the ground-plan of the Ch. is remarkable. There is throughout hardly a right angle, or one line parallel to another. (c) *St. George's*, originally E. E., was almost destroyed by fire in 14th cent. On N. side of chancel notice mont. of Sir Rich. and Lady Cust, with statue by Bacon, 1797.

The remains of St. Leonard's Benedictine Priory, founded 7th cent. by Wilfred, Bp. of York; the W. gate of Hen. III.'s White Friary at the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary; and a 13th-cent. gateway on S. side of St. Paul's-street, are worth inspection.

Burghley House, 1 mile from the Park gate which is close to St. Martin's Ch., is of great historical interest, and is one of the best examples of English Renaissance. It contains a large and important collection of pictures, and

is open (apply at the porter's lodge) to visitors daily (Thursdays and the last fortnight in Lent excepted), from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. Attendants are entitled to receive not less than 1s. from each visitor. In addition to the pictures, many of which are of the highest interest, are some fine carvings by Grinling Gibbons. In the Chapel, notice picture by *Paul Veronese*, and the "Passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea" by *Benedetto Castiglione*. In the Billiard-room are portraits by Kneller, Lely, and others, and one (especially interesting) of *Verrio*, by himself. In *Queen Elizabeth's bedroom* (the Queen never was at Burghley) notice the "Agony in the Garden" by *Bassano*. The next, or *Pagoda-room*, is one of the most interesting in the house, from the series of portraits it contains. The visitor after being conducted through several other rooms, which contain valuable paintings, china, &c., will reach the *Great Staircase*—paintings on ceiling and walls by *Verrio* and *Stothard*—and the *Great Hall*, the best feature of which is the open roof.

Races are run in July at *Wittering*, situated a little way out of the town. The Ch. here is interesting for the extent of its Saxon remains. At *Essendine*, 4 m. N., is a small and very ancient Ch. It has an old Norman gateway S., and a gable for 2 bells. The Ch., 13th cent., at *Ketton*, 3 m. S.W., is also interesting. *Barnack Ch.* (4 m. and 10 mins. by rly.) is one of the most remarkable in England. The lower part of the tower is in the old Saxon style, and is believed to be the earliest specimen of stone architecture in the kingdom. The nave is trans. from Norm. to E. E.; the beautiful S. porch E. E.; and the chancel Dec.

STAMFORD BRIDGE, see *York*.

STAMFORDHAM, see *Belsay*.

STANAGE POLE, see *Sheffield*.

STANDISH, see *Wigan*.

STANDLAKE, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANDRIDGE, see *Romsey*.

Stanhope (Durham). Stat. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by rail from Durham, 2 hrs. from Newcastle, 1 hr. 20 min. from Darlington. *Inn*: Phoenix. The town

and neighbourhood are noted for lead-mines, which give employment to very many of the inhabitants. S. of the Market-place is the *Castle*, a modern castellated mansion, the property and summer residence of Henry Pease, Esq., late M.P. for South Durham. N., surrounded by belt of elms and sycamores, is the *Ch. of St. Thomas*, with hog-backed roof, and chiefly Norm. The open balustraded oak seats are curious. In E. window are some misplaced fragments of ancient glass. The chancel has some stall-work, temp. Chas. II., and curious carvings of Adam and Eve, &c.; the (modern) font is a fine specimen of Stanhope marble.

Excursions.—A drive may be taken W., 8 m., to *St. John's Weardale* and *St. John's Chapel*, passing at 2 m. *Rookhope Burn*. To the very interesting remains at *Blanchland*, 9 m. by a wild drive over the moors. (See *Hexham*.) 1 m. S.W. of Blanchland, in ch.-yard of *Hunstanworth*, is a very extraordinary arched vault, 45 ft. by 25 ft., turfed over, probably used as a hiding place for cattle, &c., in the Scottish raids. To *Muggleswick*, 9 m. N.E., where are picturesque fragmentary remains of the ancient hunting-palace of the Priors of Durham. In *Ch. of St. Edmund of Edmondbyers*, about 2 m. from either Blanchland or Muggleswick, the ancient stone altar has been discovered. To Bishop Auckland by rail, 50 min.; Barnard Castle, 1½ hr.

Stanmore, *Stanmore Magna*, or *Great Stanmore* (Middlesex), is on the road to Watford, 2 m. N.W. from the Edgware Stat. of the G. N. Rly., 2½ m. E. from the Pinner Stat., and a little farther from the Harrow Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Crown; Vine; Abercorn Arms.

On one side of the village the Heath affords many pretty bits of wild woodland, and on the other Stanmore Common is still a broad open space, glorious with gorse and heather, and overlooking a wide extent of country.

Bentley Priory, the fine seat of Sir John Kelk, Bart., is to the N. of Stanmore Ch. Gardens on view.

Stanmore Park, the seat of Lord

Wolverton, lies to the S. of Bentley Priory and Stanmore Ch. At the S.W. extremity, approached by a good avenue, is the *Mount*, with a summer-house on the summit, famed for its prospects.

Stanmore Parva, *Little Stanmore*, or *Whitchurch*, lies 1 m. S.E. of Great Stanmore, and ½ m. W. of Edgware.

Canons (Mrs. Begg) is a neat stone mansion, standing in a moderate sized park. It is the site of the large and costly mansion of James Brydes, Esq., Paymaster of the Forces in the reign of Anne, created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon in 1714, and Duke of Chandos in 1729. The building is described as having been of great size and magnificence, and the "grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture, and furniture." The entire cost is stated to have been 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* On the Duke's death the whole was sold by auction, the building bringing only 11,000*l.*

The *Church* (St. Lawrence), of old famous as the Chapel of Canons, is the chief object of interest to the visitor. There was a private chapel at Canons, but the Grand Duke came in state on Sundays to the public service in the parish church. He pulled down the body of the church (then called Whitchurch), and raised the present structure in its place (1715-20). The building is comparatively plain outside, but within, stately, pompous, and uncommon. Walls and ceiling are alike resplendent with paintings and carved work. At the W. end is the Chandos gallery.

The *Organ* is interesting as being that on which Handel played: an inscription on it states that "Handel was organist of this church from the year 1718 to 1721, and composed the oratorio of 'Esther' on this organ." Handel was chapel-master to the Duke of Chandos, and not only played on the organ, but composed some 20 anthems for the service.

On the N. side of the church, and entered from it, is the Chandos Chapel, or Monument Room, in which the Duke of Chandos is buried.

STANSTEAD, see *Chichester*.

STANTON, see *Rowley*.

STANTON HARCOURT, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANTON ST. JOHN'S, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STANWAY, see *Winchcombe*.

STANWIX, see *Carlisle*.

STARCROSS, see *Dawlish*.

START, THE, see *Dartmouth*.

STAUNTON, see *Coleford*, *Monmouth*, and *Wye*.

STAUNTON HAROLD, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* and *Melbourne*.

STAUNTON LACEY, see *Ludlow*.

STAWARD-LE-PEEL, see *Hexham*.

STEBBING, see *Dunmow, Gt.*

STEEPLE ASHTON, see *Troubridge*.

STEWKLEY, see *Leighton Buzzard*.

SteYning (Sussex), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly. Inn: White Horse. This is a place of great antiquity. The Church (restored) is now the main interest of the place. It was originally founded by St. Cuthman, but the present Ch. is no doubt the work of the Fécamp Benedictines. It is of two periods; the greater part of the later period, circ. 1150. The pier arches of the nave are very remarkable. Several of the houses exhibit in the mouldings of the woodwork and window mullions architectural features of the 15th, 16th, and 17th cents. The old gabled house in Church-street, called the "*Brotherhood Hall*," was founded in 1614 for the purposes of a Grammar School.

Wiston Manor (Rev. John Goring), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Steyning, besides its historical interest, commands views of extreme beauty. The house is Elizabethan, but has been greatly altered. The Dec. Church contains some interesting monuments.

At *Bramber* (Stat.), $\frac{3}{4}$ m., are the remains of an ancient castle. It originally formed an irregular parallelogram 560 ft. by 270 ft., surrounded by a strong wall, of which much is left, and encircled by a deep moat now filled with trees. The ruined gateway tower still remains, as well as a solitary fragment of a lofty barbican tower. The view from the keep mound is very striking, and the best view of the ruins is obtained from the footpath between the railway station and Steyning. The

ivy-clad Church nestles under the castle wall S. It is Norm., but the nave and tower only remain, the chancel and transepts having been demolished.

Henfield (Stat. 4 m.) is a picturesque village on an eminence, where will be found some good specimens of old Sussex cottages.

STICKLEPATH, see *Dartmoor*.

STOCKPORT, see *Macclesfield*.

Stockton-on-Tees (Durham), Stat., 1 hr. 10 min. by rail from Durham, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Darlington. Inns: Black Lion H.; Hunter's H.; Talbot; the Queen's; Argyll. The chief feature of the town is the *High-street*, said to be the widest in England. In the centre is the Town House, a foreign-looking building, with clock tower. Beyond this is a Bridge of 5 arches, joining the town with South Stockton on rt. bank of the Tees.

Excursions.—About 3 m. W. is *Elton Ch.*, and 2 m. W. of this *Long Newton Ch.*, on the road to Darlington (which see). To *Middleton-one-Row*, *Dinsdale*, and *Sockburne*, by taking rail (15 min.) to Middleton Stat. (see *Darlington*). By taking rail (13 min.) to Yarm Stat., may be visited *Egglecliffe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., picturesquely situated on the steep N. bank of Tees, with a beautiful view of the blue Cleveland Hills. The Ch. of *St. John the Baptist* has, in the porch called Pemberton's, a figure of a Knight in chain armour; also suspended on the wall is the old chain to which the Bible used to be attached. An ancient bridge of 5 pointed arches here crosses Tees to Yarm in Yorkshire. To *Red-marshal* and *Bishopton*. About 4 m. N.W., at *Redmarshal*, is the Ch. of *St. Cuthbert*, which has Norm. chancel arch, 3 Perp. sedilia, and in S. transept, called Claxton's porch, a fine alabaster altar-tomb, with mutilated effigies of J. Langton and his wife. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further W. is *Bishopton*, with old cross and strange artificial mound (43½ ft. high), surrounded by a double trench known as the *Castle Hill*. Return by rail (15 min.) from Carlton Stat., $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Redmarshal. To *Wynyard*, *Sedgefield*, &c., take rail (7 min.) to Norton Junc.; 2 m. N. of which is *Wynyard* (Marquis of Lon-

donderry), a large Grecian mansion (rebuilt 1841) on edge of artificial lake, in a park of 2500 acres. It is entered by a magnificent Corinthian portico, and has a statue gallery 120 ft. by 80 ft., decorated with jasper columns, marble bases, having copies from the Vatican, &c. The chapel has stained glass windows, by Wailes. The most remarkable feature is the "Memorial Room," 40 ft. by 26 ft., which has 20 marble pilasters (Corinthian), adjoining the mansion on N.W., which contains relics of the late Marquis. An obelisk in park commemorates the visit of the Duke of Wellington in 1827. The excursion may be continued about 5 m. further to *Sedgefield* and *Hardwicke Hall* (see *Darlington*), returning by rail (40 min.) from *Bradbury Stat.*, 2 m. W. of *Sedgefield*; to *Billingham*, about 3 m. N. by road, passing at 2 m. *Norton Ch.*; or 10 min. by rail. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. rt. from the station is the village of *Billingham*, at W. extremity of which the *Church of St. Cuthbert* (under restoration 1876), originally founded 860, deserves a visit for its very early Norm. tower (144 ft. high), with round-headed belfry windows like those of *Wearmouth*; the battlement is modern; the walls of nave are of same date, but the columns and arches are E. E., of about 1260; the chancel has been rebuilt in E.-E. style; the E.-E. font has tall richly carved Elizabethan cover; there are three brasses, and on threshold of S. door, a slab inscribed with Saxon characters. In S. side of chancel is a recumbent figure in armour, with rich canopy. *Greatham Hospital*, 3 m. further, and *Seaton*, 2 m. beyond this, a small bathing-place, may also be visited by rail (see *Hartlepool*).

Distances.—*Hartlepool*, 45 min.; *Middlesborough*, 10 min.; *Redcar*, 30 min.; *Saltburn*, 45 min.

STOGUMBER, see *Taunton*.

STOKE (Suffolk), see *Clare*.

STOKE FLEMING, see *Dorsetmouth*.

STOKE-BY-NAYLAND, see *Hadleigh*.

STOKE NECTAN, see *Bideford*.

STOKE POGES, see *Slough*.

STOKE PRIOR, see *Worcester*.

STOKESAY, see *Craven Arms*.

STOKESLEY, see *Whitby*.

STOKE-SUB-HAMDON, see *Yeovil*.

Stoke-upon-Trent (Staff.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly., whence several lines radiate. *Inn*: ***Railway Hotel*. Notice bronze statue of *Wedgwood* in front of the Hotel. *Stoke* is a dirty straggling town and the metropolis of the Pottery District. Not far from the station are the *Showrooms* of the *Mintons* and the *Copelands*, where the most exquisite specimens of the ceramic art are displayed. Open to all visitors.

Excursions.—1 m. N. to *Hartshill*, where is a beautiful Gothic *Ch.*; also the new N. Staffordshire Infirmary.

STONDON MASSEY, see *Chipping Ongar*.

Stone (Staff.)—Stat. N. Staff. Rly., *Junc.* with *Stoke* line (*Inn*: *Crown*)—is a brisk little town dependent on breweries. The *Ch.* contains a bust by *Chantrey*, to *Earl St. Vincent*, and the ch.-yd. an altar-tomb to *Sir T. Crompton* and wife. *Excursion.*—Pretty walk, 4 m., to *Trentham* (see), passing *Tittensor Heath*, with magnificent view from *Monument Hill*.

STONEHENGE, see *Salisbury*.

STONELEIGH, see *Coventry*.

STONEY CROSS, see *Lyndhurst*.

Stoney Middleton (Derby.)—4 m. from *Hassop Stat.*, *Mid. Rly.*—is a picturesque village at the end of *Middleton Dale* (fine cliff scenery), with some of the houses perched above each other on the ledges of the rock. There are tepid baths of great age. *Middleton Hall* (*Lord Denman*) adjoins the *Ch.* (restored), built in 1767.

STONHAM, see *Stourmarket*.

STONYHURST, see *Whalley*.

STORRINGTON, see *Amberley*.

STOURBRIDGE (Cams.), see *Cambridge*.

Stourbridge (Worces.), Stat. G. W. Rly., and G. W. and L. & N. W. Rly. to *Birmingham* (*Inn*: *Talbot*)—is prettily situated on the banks of the *Stour*, although much spoilt by the smoke of the *Glasshouses* and brick works, the *Stourbridge clay* for which is very famous and has been worked for glass making since 1555. At the Grammar School, which dates

from Edw. VI., Dr. Johnson was educated for more than a year.

Excursions.—(1) $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. S., *Pedmore Ch.* has a curious sculptured porch, representing the Deity surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists. (2) 6 m. W. to *Enville* (see *infra*), passing $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Stewpony Inn*, charmingly situated on the Stour. Near it are *Prestwood* (H. J. Foley, Esq.) and *Stourton Castle* (G. R. Collis, Esq.), where Reginald Pole, Abp. of Canterbury, was born, 1500. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. is *Kinver*, at the foot of a red sandstone rock, surmounted by the *Ch.* In it are monuments (a) to one of the *Hamptons*, 1471; (b) Wm. Talbot, 1685; (c) Sir E. Grey (Hen. VIII.), a curious polished conglomerate with figures of himself, two wives, seven sons and ten daughters. See also carved screen, the *crypt* under the chancel, and old church books chained to the desk. There is good scenery at *Kinver Edge*, and a cavern called *Inigo's Fox Hole*. (3) *Enville Hall*, 6 m. W., is the beautiful seat of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The pleasure grounds are open to the public on Tuesday and Friday. They contain a fine lake and fountains, and the gardens are charmingly laid out. See the *Shenstonian cascade* in the park, also the aviaries. The *Ch.* (restored 1875) is of Norm. date, and contains many monuments to the Greys and Hastings, and in particular one to Thomas Grey, in carved alabaster, with figures of men in armour. The *Hall* is of the date of Henry VIII. (4) To *Hagley Hall and Park*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., and a little beyond, the *Clent Hills* (see *Kidderminster*).

Stow, see *Lincoln*.

Stowe, see *Stafford*.

Stowell Park, see *Cheltenham*.

Stowmarket (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly., 12 m. from Ipswich, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Haughley Junc. *Inns*: Fox; King's Head. A thriving town at the junction of the three rivulets which form the Gipping.

The *Ch.* contains the arched tomb of an Abbot of St. Osyth's in Essex. The S. porch is very good and lofty. A manor-house, once attached to St.

Osyth's, still remains. The Churches of *Stonham Aspoll* and *Stonham Earl*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Stowmarket, will repay the ecclesiologist for his visit. At *Stonham Earl* the clerestory (Perp.) should be especially noticed. The west door is a remarkably fine piece of wood carving, and the nave has a fine hammer-beam roof.

The *Ch.* at *Stonham Aspoll* is principally Dec., with a very fine Perp. clerestory in the nave. The churches at *Buxhall*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.W. (observe especially the font and double piscina), and *Combs*, 2 m. S., are also worth visiting.

Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucester), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stat. G. W. Rly.—(*Inn*: Unicorn)—is a small town built on the Roman fosseway. The *Ch.* has specimens of various styles of architecture from Norm. downwards; and a noble tower 80 ft. high, conspicuous for many miles. *Excursion*.—3 m. S. to *Eyford*, for the geologist to examine the *Stonesfield* slate formation, rich in fossils.

Stow Wood, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

STRATA FLORIDA ABBEY, see *Aberystwith*.

Stratford-on-Avon (Warwick), Stat., G. W. Rly., 110 m. from London, and 40 min. ride from Leamington and Warwick, *viâ* Hatton Junc. A line called the East and West Junction (trains suspended, 1878) connects the town with the L. & N. W. Rly., *viâ* Kineton. *Inns*: *Shakespeare; Red Horse (known to Americans as "Washington Irving's Hotel"); Falcon, cosy inn. The town is memorable as the birthplace of Shakespeare. The house in which the poet was born (23rd April, 1564) is in Henley-street. He died on the anniversary of his birthday, 1616, at "New Place," Chapel-street, the garden and a portion of the foundation of the original house alone remaining. The house and grounds were purchased by public subscription, and are now carefully preserved. The Curator resides at "Nash House," adjoining "New Place," so called from its having belonged to and been occupied by Thos. Nash, who married Shakespeare's grand-daughter, Elizabeth Hall, after-

wards Lady Barnard. Four rooms in the house remain as they were in the poet's time, and in one of them the poet was born. This room is the chief attraction. It contains a bust—a cast from the poet's monument in the Church (*post*)—and the ceiling and walls are covered with remarks and autographs in pencil. In other rooms, known as the "*Museum*," there is a small but valuable and highly interesting collection of relics of the poet. The public are admitted to the house on payment of 6d. each, and an additional 6d. to the *Museum*. *Holy Trinity Ch.* (formerly collegiate) stands close to the river on S. side of the town. A good view of it is obtained from the bridge built by Sir Hugh Clopton, temp. Hen. VII. On W. side of the Chancel, under a Grecian niche, is the half-figure monument of the poet, which represents him in the act of composition. Below are slabs with inscriptions, covering his remains, those of his wife, Anne Hathaway, and of his favourite daughter, Anne Hall. Outside the *Town Hall* there is a life-size statue of Shakespeare, presented by Garrick in 1769; within there is a whole length portrait of the poet, by Wilson, also presented by Garrick; a portrait of Garrick by Gainsborough; Queen Anne, by Murray; &c. About 1 m. from the town are the *Royal Victoria Spa Baths*, with pump-room, and accommodation for visitors. This mineral spring is especially serviceable in cases of gout, scorbutic affections, rheumatism, &c., but the baths are little used. At *Shottery*, about 1 m. on the Alcester road, is still shown the cottage where Anne Hathaway lived, and where the poet is said to have "won her to his love." A curious bedstead and other relics are also shown. The "Dingles," very ancient entrenchments, are 1 m. N.

Distances.—*Henley-in-Arden* (*Inn*: White Swan H.), 8 m. N., and 4 m. from Bearley Stat. In the *Ch.* at *Beaudesert*, adjoining Henley, is a beautiful Norm. chancel (restored). The S. doorway is also a fine specimen of Norm. architecture. Warwick, 8

m.; Birmingham, 26 m. (by rail); Gloucester, 38 m., *via* Evesham.

STRATTON, see *Bude*.

STRAWBERRY HILL, see *Twickenham*.

STREATLAM CASTLE, see *Barnard Castle*.

STREATLEY, see *Thames*.

Stroud (Glouces.). Stat., G. W. Rly. *Inns*: George; Imperial; Swan; Railway. A busy town, with trade in woollen cloth, and situated on a hill, with charming views in every direction over the fertile valleys and dingles of the Cotswold escarpments.

The Subscription Rooms, opposite the Post-office in George-street, possess a library, reading-room, and billiard-room. In Gloucester-street are the *Conservative Reading-rooms*, and public, Turkish, and swimming baths.

Excursions.—(a) 2½ m. E., to *Lyptott Park*, a monastic house of the 16th cent., where the Gunpowder Plot is said to have been concocted; and 1½ m. beyond to *Bisley*, a decayed village, where many Roman remains have been found. The *Ch.* has an effigy of a crusader, and an hexagonal cross (19th cent.) in the ch.-yd. (b) 3 m. N.E. to *Painswick* (*Inn*: Falcon), pretty and old fashioned, with a debased *Ch.* with three chancels, and a spire 174 ft. high. The ch.-yd. is exceptionally picturesque, having 116 fine yew trees. 2 m. N.W., on *Sponebed Hill*, 929 ft., is a Roman camp; also a superb view over the Severn. Extend the walk from Painswick to Cranham woods, 3 m. N., which embraces some of the most beautiful of the Cotswold scenery.

STUDLAND, see *Swanage*.

STUDLEY ROYAL, see *Ripon*.

STUNTNEY, see *Ely*.

Sudbury (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Railway. *Inns*: Rose and Crown; White Horse; Christopher. An ancient borough town upon the Stour, made navigable for barges nearly up to the town from the sea. A bridge over it leads into Essex. The town is chiefly employed in the manufacture of silk and crape. *St. Peter's Ch.* is Perp., and has some good wood-work in the chancel screens. *All Saints'*, also Perp., has some very good screen

work, and an oaken pulpit with the date 1490. The ancient galleries in the tower here, and in St. Peter's, should also be remarked. *St. Gregory's* is Perp. like the others, but of greater interest. The choir stalls are worth notice. The modern font is covered by an ancient "spire" of tabernacle work—one of the best and most perfect examples in the country. It is very lofty, towering far above the piers of the nave arcade. *Thomas Gainsborough*, the painter, was born here (1727), and took his earliest studies from the pastoral scenery of the Stour. The house in which he was born, formerly the "Black Horse Inn," still exists in Sepulchre-street, in the parish of St. Gregory, and is picturesque in spite of its dilapidation.

SUNBURY (Yorks.), see *Harrogate*.

SUMMERSEAT, see *Bury*.

Sunbury (Middlesex), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly. (Thames Valley line), 1 m. N. of the ch. *Inns*: *Flower Pot, much resorted to by anglers and boating parties; Magpie; Castle, also anglers' inns: all three are in Thames-street, by the river-side. The village lies along a pleasant reach on the l. bank of the Thames, 15 m. from London and 1½ m. above Hampton. *Sunbury Deep*, as defined and maintained by the Thames Conservancy Commissioners, extends for 683 yards from the Weir, eastward, to the E. end pile of the breakwater. There is excellent jack and barbel fishing, and occasionally trout of good size are taken. At Sunbury are the rearing ponds of the Thames Angling Preservation Society.

Sunderland (Durham), Stat., ½ hr. by rail from Newcastle, and same distance from Durham city. *Inns*: Queen's H.; Walton's H., both in Fawcett-street; Palatine H., Borough-road; Princesses', Bridge-street; Royal H., Monkwearmouth. A seaport (Pop. 108,000), situated at the mouth of the Wear. The borough consists of three townships: (1) Monkwearmouth, on the N. bank of the Wear; (2) Bishopwearmouth, on S.W. bank; (3) Sunderland proper. At *Monkwearmouth*, the sole object of interest

is the *Ch. of St. Peter*, dating from 7th cent., the oldest ch. in the county of Durham; the battlements are a later addition. Outside the tower is a figure of a Benedictine monk, placed upright against the wall; a richly carved altar-tomb of one of the Hyltons projects from the vestry wall. The colliery (381 fathoms deep) is said to be the deepest mine in the world. The parish is united to Bishopwearmouth by the famous *cast-iron bridge* over the Wear, consisting of one stupendous arch, 236 ft. 8 in. in span, 33 ft. wide, and 100 ft. above the water; the view from it is striking, and it should also be viewed from below. In *Bishopwearmouth* is *St. Michael's Ch.*, dating from 930, rebuilt 1807; in W. porch is mutilated figure of Sir Thomas Middleton. The *Public Park* is very tastefully laid out, and is well worth a visit. At its highest point is *Building Hill*, interesting to the geologist as presenting at once varieties of the botryoidal, laminated, and honeycombed limestone. The port of *Sunderland* is formed by two piers, stretching out into the sea 456 yards on either side of the mouth of the Wear; that on the S. side forms a pleasant promenade. At end of N. pier is the *Lighthouse*.

Excursions.—1 m. N.E. of Monkwearmouth is *Roker*, a sea-side bathing place, with good hotel and lodgings; here are curious caves in the limestone rock, the largest of which is called the "Monk's Hole" or "Spotty's Hole." 2 m. further N.E., across a sandy bay, is the pleasant bathing village of *Whitburn*, with good view of the sea-coast to the S., and of Monkwearmouth and Sunderland. To the N. is the pleasant cliff walk called the *Lizard*, commanding extensive view. At 1½ m. is *Byres Quarry*, a small cove where the sea dashes in rough weather through a fine natural arch. 2 m. further are the wild and striking *Marsden Rocks*, standing out in every conceivable shape. The *Marsden Rock*, 90 yards from the shore, is a massive arch, beneath which boats can pass; a narrow flight of steps in the cliff leads down to the shore. Tynemouth Priory

on promontory to N., is a striking and picturesque object. To *Boldon* and *Jarrow*—2 m. 1. of *Brookley Whins* Station (10 m.), is *Boldon*, with its restored E.-E. Ch. of *St. Nicholas*. The peculiarly designed tower and spire are replete with interest; it contains tomb of a *Hylton*, and two stone coffins, discovered 1825; rt. of the altar is exquisitely sculptured effigy of an ecclesiastic. 2. m. N. of the station is *Jarrow*, interesting as the scene of the labours of "the Venerable" *Bede*. The very ancient Ch. of *St. Paul* is still standing amid the remains of monastic walls; parts of the S. aisle wall and the small narrow windows above the modern doorway are Saxon. The tower and most of the monastic remains are Norm. From N. to S. the ch. is nearly twice as long as from E. to W. The Chancel, built of cubical stones, has Dec. windows of about 1400, and has two elaborately carved (15th cent.) bench ends. Here also is a heavy straight-backed seat called "*Bede's Chair*," which is very ancient. In the tower is a remarkable inscribed ancient bell; a stone, now fixed in the tower arch, between the nave and chancel, records the building of the ch. in 685. At *Monkton*, 1½ m. S.W. of *Jarrow*, the traditional birthplace of *Bede*, may be seen *Bede's Well*, once thought efficacious in diseases. From *Hylton* Stat. (15 min.) may be visited *Hylton Castle*, reached by a ferry, 1½ m. down the banks of the *Wear*, which dates from the 13th cent. The original rooms are stated to be the *Baron's Hall*, four chambers, a chapel, two barns, a kitchen, and the gatehouse. The lead-covered roof with its turrets and guards' room over E. front afford a scene of feudal aspect. Between the central turrets of E. front are sculptured remains of a knight in combat with a serpent-monster. At the back of the Castle is the dilapidated *Chapel of St. Catherine*, dating from 1157. On outside are numerous stone shields of the *Hyltons*, and on E. front is carved a stag in a golden chain. To *Lambton* and *Lumley Castles*, which may be visited by rail to *Chester-le-Street* (50

min.). To *Houghton-le-Spring* by road about 6 m., or rail 25 min. (the North Briton Coach leaves the Grey Horse, High-street, Sunderland, for *Houghton* and *Durham*, at 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily). The Ch. of *St. Michael*, surrounded by a belt of fine sycamores, is a large cruciform building, lately restored, and partly Dec., partly E. E. The S. side of the Chancel is occupied by a chain of E.-E. windows, three being modern. Below is the tomb of *Mrs. Bellasys* of *Henknoll*, whose brass is in S. transept. On S. of the Chancel are very curious window and door (the latter adorned with monsters), relics of an ancient Norm. Ch.; almost all the windows have stained glass, those representing *Cuthbert* and *Bede* being by *Wailes*. In the S. transept is a massive inscribed altar-tomb of *Bernard Gilpin*, "the Apostle of the North;" beside it is an effigy of a knight, referred to *Sir John le Spring*. In the garden of the venerable embattled *Rectory* is a large thorn-tree, called *Gilpin's Thorn*, and said to have been planted by him. At the head of the village is *Houghton Hall* (*G. Elliott, Esq.*), a massive oblong building, little altered since the end of the 16th cent. To *Ryhope, Seaham Harbour, &c.*—About 3 m. S., by road or rail, is the village of *Ryhope*, much resorted to for bathing; it has a *Dene* 2 m. long, with rushing stream. 2½ m. S. of *Ryhope*, and 15 min. by rail from *Sunderland*, is the town of *Seaham Harbour*, 1½ m. S. of which is *Hawthorne Dene*, where numerous winding walks, furnished with seats, afford pleasant glimpses of the sea. Near the sea the glen narrows into a ravine leading to the small bay called *Hawthorne Hythe*, which is rendered attractive by its wild rock-forms and deep caverns. The fern *Asplenium marinum* is abundantly found here.

Distances.—*Hartlepool*, by rail, 1 hr. 10 min.; *South Shields*, 30 min.

SUNNINGDALE, see *Ascot*.

SUNNINGHILL, see *Ascot*.

SUNNINGWELL, see *Abingdon*.

Sutton (Surrey)—a Junc. Stat. on the *Croydon* and *Epsom*, *South London*, and *Epsom Downs* lines of

the L. B. & S. C. Rly.; 15 m. from London Bridge; 11 m. from Westminster Bridge by road, and 3 m. S. of Mitcham (*Inns*: Cock; Greyhound; Angel; Station H.)—lies on the edge of the Downs; Sutton Down running into Banstead Downs on the one hand, and Epsom Downs on the other. The *Cock* at Sutton is on the Epsom Derby day the last place of baiting on the way to the course, and the first on the way home.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, see *Birmingham*.

Swaffham (Norfolk). Stat., Gt. Eastn. Rly. *Inn*: Crown. The Church (Perp.) is large, and built about 1474. The open roof of wood is finely carved, and supported by angels (whose outspread wings produce a striking and curious effect) bearing symbols of our Lord's Passion. There are the remains of a wooden screen, with paintings, and a rood-loft stair. The tower, grand and massive, was completed in 1510, but is degraded by a modern lantern on its summit. The vestry contains some armour, and a library of books.

4 m. N.W. is *Castle Acre*, a village on the N. bank of the Nar, mostly built out of the materials of the priory and the castle, the remains of which make this a very interesting spot. After crossing the river, the ruins of the *Priory* are seen l. in a pleasant valley, at a short distance from the village. The great mound of the *Castle* will be passed before entering the street.

The site of the Castle was granted by the Conqueror to William de Warenne, who founded here a castle and Cluniac Priory. The castle remained in the possession of the Warrennes until the death of the last of the family in 1347. It soon after fell into ruin. The estate is now the property of the Earl of Leicester.

The ruins of the *Priory*, which are the most extensive and picturesque monastic remains in Norfolk, stand on much lower ground, W. of the village, and near the river. The entrance into the precinct is by a gateway, of flint, with moulded brick dressings, temp.

Henry VII. The W. front of the Ch., of late Norm. character, is very fine and striking. The injuries within the Ch. have been very severe, but the ground plan may easily be traced.

The *Parish Church* should be visited. It contains a remarkable font-cover and a curious shrine.

5 m. S.E. from Swaffham is *Cresingham Manor House*, a 15th-cent. mansion. Part has been rebuilt, but the remains of the original house are remarkable for the decorations of moulded brick, or whitish terra-cotta, arranged in the form of panels, and very elegant Perp. tracery.

About 7 m. S.W. of Swaffham Stat. is *Oxburgh Hall*, built by Sir Edmund Bedingfield in 1482-3, and ever since the seat of that ancient Roman Catholic family. It is a castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat 50 ft. broad, which can be filled with water to a depth of 10 ft. The entrance-tower, or gate-house, is a fine example, and is 80 ft. high. The inner court now consists of only 3 sides, since the great banqueting-room on the S. side was taken down in 1778, and two incongruous wings were added in the rear; but Gothic windows and picturesque chimneys of moulded brick have much improved these barbarous additions; and the remainder of the house is tolerably perfect and but little altered. Over the gateway is the *King's Room*, the most interesting part of the interior. It is hung with tapestry, temp. Henry VII., and contains some valuable paintings. The interior of the house is not shown to strangers.

The *Church* is a large and handsome edifice, with a roof panelled and curiously carved.

Swanage (Dorset.). *Inns*:

****Royal Victoria**; Ship. Lodgings good, but difficult to obtain in the season, unless secured some time beforehand. This is the chief place in the Isle of Purbeck, and may be reached either by steamer from Poole (1 hr.), or by omnibus from the Wareham Stat. of the S. W. Rly., from which it is distant 11 m. Its position is most attractive, and, being open to the N.E., it is one of the coolest of our summer watering-

places. The views from it are varied and extensive, embracing the Hampshire coast in long perspective, and the Isle of Wight, 15 m. distant. "A pleasanter spot for summer sea-bathing is not to be found eastward of the Devon coast, and, from the variety of soils and the sheltered situation, the neighbourhood is rich in rare plants and insects; but to those who dabble in science, the great attraction of Swanage is the extraordinary number and value of its fossil remains." These last, however, are less plentiful than they were. The old town consists chiefly of one long narrow street of grey stone-roofed houses, climbing the slope of the hill, forming the southern horn of the bay which sweeps in a noble curve 2 m. N., retiring about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. inland, under the low cliffs of the *Hastings Sand*. Its northern horn is formed by the huge chalk headland of *Ballard Head*, soaring in perpendicular precipices from the sea. The N.E. angle of the chalk promontory is called *Handfast Point*. At the extremity of the chalk are the insulated lofty fragments known as *Old Harry and his Wife*, and nearer Swanage, a large cavern called the *Parson's Barn*; close to which are two other detached masses of chalk—the *Pinnacle* and the *Turf-rick*. Numerous quarries of marble and stone are worked in the hill above the town. The stone is piled in the unsightly "bankers" which encumber the shore, and is embarked by a small tramway and pier, as well as by large flat-bottomed boats. Few places possess a more interesting neighbourhood than Swanage. In the vicinity are *Durlston Head*, *Tilly Whim*, the *Dancing Ledge*, and numerous caverns; and at distances suitable for excursions, *Studland*, 3 m., and the *Agglestone*; *Corfe Castle*, 6 m., and *Creech Barrow*; *St. Aldhelm's Head*, 6 m.; *Gad Cliff* and *Worbarrow Bay*, 12 m.; *Lulworth Castle*, 13 m.; and *Lulworth Cove*, 16 m.

3 m. N. of Swanage is the pretty little village of *Studland*, embowered among lofty elms, reached by a charming walk over *Ballard Down*. The village communicates with the shore by a pic-

turesque little chine. The *Ch.*, though small, is one of great interest. It is of nearly unmixed Norm., preserving its original corbel table. It has a central tower gabled N. and S., supported on arches, and, together with the chancel, groined within.

1 m. N.W. of Studland is the *Agglestone*, or *Devil's Nightcap*, as it is commonly called. It is an isolated block of ferruginous sandstone, in the form of an inverted cone, perched on the summit of a hillock. It measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, and 36 ft. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, and is computed to weigh about 400 tons. Many conjectures have arisen as to its origin, but there is no doubt that it is the work of nature, and rests in its original position, the earth which once surrounded it having been removed, partly by the action of the weather, and partly by design. From Swanage to *Lulworth Cove* is a delightful walk of 16 m. by *Tilly Whim*, *Seacombe*, *St. Aldhelm's Head*, *Encombe*. From *Encombe Bay*, a longer race above *Kimmeridge*, crossing the valley, which runs from sea to sea between Swanage and *Worbarrow*, by *Tyneham* up to *Flower's Barrow*. *Flower's Barrow*, by *Arish Mell* up *Bindon Hill*, to *Lulworth Cove*, where is a neat little Hotel, at which good refreshments can be had, and a vehicle hired to take you to Wool Stat., 6 m.; or, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and oftener during the summer, the steamer may be caught to take you to *Weymouth*. Leaving Swanage a road leads up the hill across *Sentry Field* to the edge of the cliffs of *Durlston Bay* to *Durlston Head*, 1 m. A gorge between *Durlston Height* and *Round Down* leads to, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., *Tilly Whim*, a cliff quarry. The scene is romantic, though not equal to that presented by the other quarries further W. A hollow, descending from the hills, conducts to a terrace, hewn midway on the cliffs, about 30 ft. above the sea. 2 m. further is the *Dancing Ledge Quarry*, which takes its name from the *Dancing Ledge*, a beach of solid stone, descending at a gentle inclination to the sea, which here breaks with a lively motion, dancing up the ledge. After rounding

a hill spur, we descend into *Winspit*, where a fertile green valley winds among the hills towards *Seacombe* and the village of *Worth Matravers*, the *Ch.* of which is of considerable interest. In the ch.-yd. is the tomb of Benjamin Jesty, of Downshay, the first-known practiser of vaccination. Rounding the boldly advancing hill of *Eastman*, we reach *Winspit Quarry*, situate on the E. face of *St. Aldhelm's Head*, consisting of a terrace and numerous subterranean chambers.

St. Aldhelm's Head, 3 m., is a promontory 440 ft. high, and crowned by an ancient chapel or chantry in which prayers were said for the safety of mariners passing this dangerous shore. It is a small square stone building, the walls supported by buttresses, and the roof by a central pillar, from which spring four intersecting semicircular arches. It has been restored by its present proprietor, Lord Eldon, and occasional services are held in it. The view is superb, the eye ranging down a coast unsurpassed for variety.

W. of this headland the coast assumes a new character. It dives at once to a deep valley, and then rises in *Emmit Hill*, 250 ft. high. Descending to the sea, the path winds along the undercliff to a pretty little bay called *Chapman's Pool*. The undercliff ceases at the W. end of *Egmont Bight*, where the drainage of the valley of *Encombe* reaches the sea at *Freshwater*; and a flight of steps leads from the private grounds of *Encombe*, the seat of the Earl of Eldon, to the beach. Between *Encombe* and *Gad Cliff*, the receding hills form an amphitheatre enclosing the vale of *Kimmeridge*.

At the eastern turn of the bay rises the bold bluff of *Hen Cliff*, surmounted by a look-out tower. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. inland is the village of *Kimmeridge*, with its venerable little church. The land now rises to the bold hill known as *Tyneham Cap*, above the ledges of *Broad Beach*, beyond which, 2 m., is *Gad Cliff*, the thin edge of a steep hill, cut vertically at a height of above 500 ft. From the summit the path descends to, 1 m., *Worbarrow Bay*, a scene of surpassing beauty, 1 m. in

width, and compassed by cliffs, which exhibit a number of striking contrasts, in their colour, height, and structure. To the W. the cliffs are cleft to the sea by *Arish Mell Gap*, where there is a miniature bay. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. inland of this gap stands *Lulworth Castle* (E. J. Weld, Esq.), in an extensive and well-wooded park. It was visited by James I., in 1615; by Charles II., in 1655; and on several occasions by George III., on his road to Weymouth. In it also there is a state bedroom, once occupied by Charles X. The tourist should ascend the tower of the well-cared-for *Ch.* adjoining, for the sake of the view. From here it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. to *Wool Stat.* by road, and rather less by pleasant footpath. The most striking feature of this beautiful bay is the gigantic chalk bluff known as *Ringshill*, or *Flower's Barrow*, 500 ft. high. The summit commands a most enchanting view of the coast, from Portland to *St. Aldhelm's Head*. To the E. of *Flower's Barrow* is the part of the bay known as *Tyneham Cove*. The walk to *West Lulworth*, a small old village, 1 m. from the sea, lies along the continuation of the chalk ridge known as the *Swinesback*, or *Bindon Hill*, from which we descend to *Lulworth Cove*, 4 m. (*Hotel*), one of the most romantic inlets on the coast (*vide supra*).

Swansea (Glamorgan.), Stat. (High-street), G. W. Rly., 216 m. from London; branch on South Wales Rly. from Landore Junc. Trains (Oystermouth Rly.) from Rutland-street Stat. to *Mumbles*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Also Neath and Brecon Rly., from Thomas-street Stat. Inns: **Mackworth Arms; Cameron Arms; Castle. Steamers to Belfast; Bristol; Padstow, calling at Ilfracombe; Milford, and Liverpool. A busy, dirty town, situated at mouth of the Tawe, owing its prosperity chiefly to the smelting and refining of copper. At the foot of the hill, past the Mackworth Arms Hotel, are the *Docks*. At the back of the Post Office, just above the hotel, stand the remains of the *Castle*, built circ. 1330. The *Royal Institution of South Wales*, a handsome Grecian building, near

the S. Dock, possesses a theatre for lectures, laboratory, library and reading-room, and *Museum of Natural History and Geology*. 2 min. walk from here will bring the tourist to the shores of Swansea Bay, with fine view of the *Mumbles* on rt. One of the most interesting *Excursions* in the Principality can be made from here into the peninsula of *Gower*, the inhabitants said to be descended from a Flemish colony, settled here by Henry I. In customs, dress, and language, they still retain their distinctiveness. The railway to the *Mumbles* follows the curve of Swansea Bay. At the first station, *St. Helen's*, a road, rt., leads to the *Gower Inn (post)*, 5½ m. There is good bathing at the terminus at *Oystermouth*, or *Mumbles (Inns: Mermaid; George)*, and some very pleasant walks along the coast. 2 m. W. is *Caswall Bay* (tolerable hotel), which the tourist should reach by walking along the cliffs by Longland Bay. 1½ m. beyond is *Pwlldu Point*, a splendid mass of limestone. 2 m. inland is the primitive *Gower Inn*. The geologist should not omit to visit the Bone Cave of the Bacon Hole, on the coast, about 1 m. from the inn, where a guide should be procured. It is a splendid walk from here round Oxwich Bay to Port Eynon and *Worm's Head*, the most westerly point, 20 m. from Swansea.

SWANTON MORLEY, see *Dereham, East*.

SWIMBRIDGE, see *Barnstaple*.

Swindon, New and Old (Wilts.). Junc. Stat., G. W. Rly. The South Wales division of the railway here branches off rt. to New Milford, 208 m., having numerous branches.

New Swindon is inhabited almost exclusively by the people employed by the railway company, at their vast works and stores.

Old Swindon, 1 m. l. (*Inn: Goddard Arms*), is a picturesque old market-town, commanding extensive prospects over Berks and Gloucestershire. The *Lawn* (A. L. Goddard, Esq., M.P. for Cricklade) is a fine, handsome Italian residence. 1½ m. S.E., on the Liddington road, the reservoir of the Wilts

and Berks Canal forms a fine lake of 70 acres, abounding in fish. The *quarries* of building stone, and the view from the tower of the corn exchange, are the chief points of interest. Four camps are visible; 2 N., Blunsdon and Kingsbury, near Purton; 2 S., Barbury and Liddington Castle (5 m.).

Just outside the Wiltshire border, in the county of Berks, on the road from Faringdon to Highworth, stands *Coleshill House* (Earl of Radnor), one of Inigo Jones's latest and least altered works, containing a fine hall and many good family portraits. The adjoining *Ch.* has a handsome Perp. tower, and some good architecture.

2 m. from Coleshill, 6 m. from Swindon, is the old town of *Highworth (Inn: King and Queen)*. The *Ch.* is interesting from its antiquity. Two roads run from Swindon to Marlborough: the old, W.; and the new, E., both about 11 m. The former crosses a wild hilly district, and is a rough one for carriages; the latter is the coach-road, and runs most of the distance through a valley.

Lydiard Tregoz, 4 m. from Swindon, is the seat of the St. Johns, Viscounts Bolingbroke and Barons St. John. The plain stone mansion stands in a park, finely wooded with old oaks. The *Ch.* deserves notice. The windows of the chancel contain a good deal of stained glass, and there are gorgeous monuments of the St. John family.

SWINGFIELD, see *Folkestone*.

SWINLEY WOODS and PADDOCKS, see *Ascot*.

Sydenham (Kent). Rly. Stats.: L. B. & S. C. Rly., *Upper Sydenham*, and *Forest Hill*; S. E. Rly., *Lower Sydenham*; L. C. & D. Rly., *Sydenham Hill*; and *Crystal Palace*.

Sydenham, now in effect a London suburb, lies between Dulwich and Norwood, and Lewisham, to which last parish the larger part of it belongs. It is about 8 m. from London, and 7 m. from Westminster Bridge by road.

The *Crystal Palace*, though not in Sydenham, is always considered to belong to it. It occupies the summit of

the high ground to the S.W. of Sydenham. The land over which the palace grounds, of about 2000 acres, stretch, falls rapidly away to the E.; and from the terrace in front of the palace a prospect is obtained of surpassing beauty, over richly-wooded and undulating plains, to the distant hills of Kent and Surrey.

Rockhill, the handsome house a little N. of the palace, was, from 1852 till his death in 1865, the residence of Sir Joseph Paxton, the designer of the Crystal Palace, the Exhibition building of 1851, of Chatsworth conservatory and gardens, and of ducal Edensor.

The palace, constructed on the plan and from the materials of the Great Exhibition of 1851, was formally opened on the 10th of June, 1854, the Queen, the Prince Consort, the King of Portugal, and other distinguished personages, being present at the ceremony. It is now in connection with nearly all the metropolitan lines of railway.

SYSTON, see *Grantham*.

TADDINGTON, see *Ashford* (Derby).

TAGG'S ISLAND, see *Thames*.

TAL-Y-LLYN, see *Dolgelley, Holyhead*, and *Machynlleth*.

TAMAR RIVER, see *Plymouth and Calstock*.

Tamworth (Staff.)—2 Stats. Midl. Rly. and L. & N. W. Rly. (Trent Valley), one just above the other. (*Inn*: *Castle)—is prettily situated in the rich vale of the Tame, a noted grazing district. The *Castle* is an ivy-clad tower converted into a modern residence placed upon an artificial mound. The *Ch.* (restored) has a crypt and a curious double *staircase* in the tower, distinct though intertwining. *Monuments*: (a) to the Ferrers; (b) effigies of the Marmions.

Excursions.—(1) 2 m. S. to *Drayton Bassett*, the seat of Sir Robert Peel—not shown. In the *Ch.* is the grave of the late Prime Minister. (2) 4½ m. N. to *Elford Ch.* on the bank of the Tame. *Monuments*: (a) Sir T. Arderne and wife, 1400; (b) Sir J. Stanley, 1474, in armour; (c) a grandson of his, killed by a tennis-ball; altar-

tomb to Sir W. Smyth (1526) and 2 wives.

TANFIELD, see *Ripon*.

TANSOR, see *Oundle*.

Tan-y-bwlch (Merioneth.) Stat., Ffestiniog Rly. (*Inn*: Oakeley Arms H.). Tourists wishing to explore the vale of Ffestiniog cannot do better than halt here, or at the *Grapes Hotel*, *Maentwrog*, a romantic village, ¼ m. S.W., both hotels situated on the old coach-road between *Harlech* and *Portmadoc*. 1½ m. l. of latter is the glen of the little river Rhydfach, up which a path runs for 1 m. to the waterfall of Rhaiadr dd (the black cataract). Higher up is the Raven fall. In the same direction, 2½ m. from *Maentwrog*, are the *Velinrhyd* waterfalls. *Ffestiniog* is distant 3 m.

TAPLOW, see *Thames*.

TARRING, see *Worthing*.

TATTERSHALL, see *Lincoln*.

TATTON PARK, see *Altrincham*.

Taunton (Somerset.), Stat. G. W. Rly., about 1 hr. 25 min. from Bristol; 1 hr. from Exeter; with branches S. to Chard; N.W. to Barnstaple (2 hrs.); and N. to Watchet and Minehead (2¼ m.). *Inns*: ** London H.; Castle H.; Clarke's H.; ** Railway H., close to station; George.

Taunton—the county town of Somersetshire—is of high antiquity. It is seated on rising ground above the river Tone, in the centre of the rich and picturesque valley of *Taunton Deane*. There are two silk factories, which turn out excellent work; also a gloving factory. The chief points of interest are the churches, the remains of the *Castle* and the Museum.

The *Ch.* of *St. Mary Magdalene* (restored 1845) is celebrated as one of the largest and finest Perp. churches in England. The magnificent tower was rebuilt in 1857 at a cost of 8000l., as nearly as possible in facsimile. The reredos and new stone pulpit should be specially noticed. It has five aisles.

St. James's Ch. has a fine tower recently restored. It contains a good font,

St. John's, in Park-street, is a very beautiful ch., designed by Sir G. G. Scott, and built at the expense of the Rev. F. J. Smith. The *Ch.* of the *Holy Trinity*, as well as the handsome schools near, were also erected by Mr. Smith. The Grammar School was also restored and re-established by him, and the town has been greatly benefited by his princely munificence.

The *Castle* buildings have not been preserved from dilapidation, decay, and neglect. The *Castle Green* is entered by a fine archway, now incorporated with *Clarke's Hotel*. On the left hand is the old grammar school, founded by Bp. Fox in 1522. On the N. side of the green is a fine embattled gateway giving entrance to the inner ward, containing the *Hall*, where Judge Jeffreys held his "Bloody Assize," and other buildings. The *Castle* was purchased in 1874 by the Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and their museum is now distributed in its different rooms. Visitors should not omit to visit the very interesting collections, and they will also be at liberty to inspect the castle, with its grounds and moats.

At *Norton Fitz-Warren* (Stat.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to Milverton, is a curious earthwork on the hill above the church. It is of 13 acres and formed by a ditch with an external and internal rampart. 3 m. further N. is *Bishop's Lydeard*, a village remarkable for its *Ch. tower*, a very beautiful specimen of the Perp. of Hen. VII.; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Combe Flory*, the living from 1828-45 of the celebrated wit *Sydney Smith*. At *Kingston*, 3 m. N. of Taunton, there is a beautiful church; a good example of the best class of Perp. parish ch. in Somerset. The *Quantock Hills* form a healthy range extending from Taunton northward to the sea about 16 m. An excursion may be made by train to *Crowcombe*, or by driving to *Cothelstone* (about 7 m. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E. of *Crowcombe* Stat.), where, on high ground, are the interesting remains of the ancient manor-house. Near *Crowcombe*

is *Will's Neck*, 1270 ft., the highest point of the range. The most picturesque views are obtained from the eastern slope. The *Blackdown Hills* may be reached by train to *Wellington*. On a lofty height is the *Wellington Monument*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond *Crowcombe* Stat. is *Stogumber*, famous for its ale. The *Ch.* is worth a visit, also the ancient manor-house of *Combe Sydenham*, 2 m. l. *Williton* Stat. (see *Lynton*) is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on, and the next station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., is *Watchet* (*Mossman's Hotel*)—see also *Lynton*. Before leaving *Watchet*, the tourist should follow a pretty little stream 2 m. inland towards *Washford* (Stat.), to the singularly beautiful and interesting ruins of *Cleeve Abbey*, founded for Cistercian monks, 1188. The gatehouse (13th cent.); the W. walk of the cloister (15th cent.); the E.-E. dormitory; the E.-E. entrance to the chapter-house; the E.-E. locutory; the refectory (15th cent.), standing on an E.-E. substructure, still retaining its beautiful carved roof, and traces on the E. wall of an ancient fresco painting, exist. A mineral railway runs from *Watchet* through *Washford* to the *Brendon Hill* iron ore mines, a spot well worth a visit. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Watchet* is *Blue Anchor* Stat., close to which is *Cleeve Bay*, much frequented by families in summer. There are some very remarkable rocks here. 2 m. further on is *Dunster* (Stat.), a quiet town possessing many objects worthy of attention, especially the *Castle* (12th cent.), which may be seen during absence of the family (see *Bridgwater*); and another 2 m. beyond is *Minehead* (see *Lynton*).

Tavistock (Devon.). The best route from London is by L. & S. W. Rly., *viâ* Exeter, Okehampton, and Lيدford Junc. Inns: ** *Bedford H.*; *Queen's Head H.* The town is about equidistant (about an hour's ride by rail) from *Plymouth* and *Launceston*, and is situated in the trough of the hills, on the banks of the *Tavy*. The existing remains of the *Abbey*, founded 10th cent., convey little notion of the former splendour of the ancient pile. Observe

specially the beautiful E.-E. fragment of a tomb in the Churchyard, known as the tomb of Ordulf. On the outskirts of the town is the interesting old gateway of *Fitzford* (temp. Hen. VII.). The *Ch.* (restored), dedicated 1318, is a large, handsome building. Inside, remark a fine Elizabethan monument, with effigies, for Sir John Glanville and wife (1600); monuments of the Bouchiers and others. The tower, 106 ft. high, with battlemented parapet, is a true campanile. In addition to the excursions in the neighbourhood described under *Dartmoor*, the stranger should visit *The Walk*, behind the Bedford Hotel, bounded by the Abbey wall on one side, and by the Tavy on the other side, from which a path leads to the *Canal*, connecting the town with the Tamar at *Morwellham Quay*, where the ores obtained in the district are shipped. From here it will be easy to inspect the superb crags, the *Morwell Rocks* (see *Calstock*; also *Plymouth (Tamar excursion)*). *Buckland Abbey* (Sir Francis Drake, Bt.) is 4 m. S. from Tavistock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Horrabridge Stat., and in visiting this, the fine (Perp.) *Ch. of Buckland Monachorum* should be inspected. *Endleigh*, the villa of the Duke of Bedford, should be visited for the sake of its grounds and beauty of its site—permission to be obtained at the steward's office (at Tavistock). It is situated above the Tamar, near *Milton Abbot* (an Inn), about 6 m., and half-way on the road to *Launceston*. Before quitting the town, the valley of the Tavy should be explored, especially a romantic spot called *Double Water*, 4 m. S., the confluence of the *Walkham* and Tavy; thence to *Merrivale Bridge* on *Dartmoor*. Between this bridge and *Huckworthy Bridge* is *Ward Bridge*, and the return to Tavistock (4 m.) may be made over *Whitchurch Down*, which commands very fine views of the town. The celebrated copper mine, the *Devon Great Consols*, is situated in a valley rt. of the *Callington road*, about 4 m. from Tavistock. If time

permit, a walk should be taken to *Beer Alston*, 7 m., and *Beer Ferrers*, 10 m. from Tavistock, and a visit paid to the *Ch.* of the latter.

Teddington (Middx.). Stat. of L. & S. W. Rly. (New Kingston line). *Inns*: Clarence H., *Park-road*; Anglers'; Royal Oak; King's Head (anglers' houses).

The village lies on the l. bank of the Thames, and on the main road from Richmond to Bushey Park and Hampton Court, midway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., between Kingston-upon-Thames and Twickenham, 12 m. from London by road. There is good fishing in the Thames here. The Anglers' is the headquarters for fishermen, and a favourite house of call with boating men. The Kemps are old established fishermen.

A new village, *Upper Teddington*, has sprung up about the railway station.

TEDSTONE DELAMERE, see *Bromyard*.

Teignmouth (Devon.), Stat. S. Devon Rly., 15 m. from Exeter. *Inns*: Royal H., facing the esplanade or "*Den*"; Queen's H.; Commercial; London. This is, excepting Torquay, the largest watering-place in the county, and is divided into 2 parishes—E. and W. Teignmouth. It lies at the mouth of the Teign, which river affords most pleasant boating excursions, and capital fishing. A bridge of 34 arches crosses the river to the village of *Shaldon*, and the promontory of the *Ness*. Looking E. from the *Den*, which forms a wide esplanade, the *Parson and Clerk rocks*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, are striking objects. For a view up the river, the stranger should visit the quaint little lighthouse at the end of the pier. The *Public Assembly Rooms* on the Den contain reading, billiard, &c., rooms.

Excursions are very numerous and pleasant. A delightful ramble can be made along the coast E.: To *Chudleigh Rock* (see *Bovey Tracey*) 8 m., or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. by true Devonshire lanes, by way of Kingsteignton, the old mansion of *Lyndridge*, and Little Haldon;—to *Heytor*, *Becky Fall*, and *Lustleigh Cleave* (see *Bovey Tracey*); to

Babbacombe (about 6 m. from Shaldon, across the Ferry), *Anstis Cove* and *Torquay* (see)—this last a charming walk by the cliffs, passing the romantic cove of *Maidencombe* and *Watcombe* (visit here the *Terra-cotta Works*); to *Bovey Tracey* (see); to *Newton* by high-road, rail, or water (market-boats ply daily); to the *Ch.* and pretty village of *Combe-in-Teignhead* (2 m.), by ferry to Shaldon, and thence to *Ringmoor* (the round about 6 m.); to *Dawlish*, 3 m. Proceeding by rail, a pleasant day's excursion may be made to *Dartmouth*, *Totnes*, and *Ashburton* (see *Dartmoor*).

TEMPLE BRUAR, see *Lincoln*.

TEMPLE NEWSAM, see *Leeds*.

Tenbury (Worc.)—Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: **Swan*)—is a pretty little town on the Teme, with a mineral well valuable in cutaneous diseases. A Pump-room, reading-room, &c., have been established. The *Ch.* (restored) has a very curious monument—an effigy of a knight in mail only 30 in. long, supposed to be Sir J. Sturmy, a crusader temp. Rich. I.

Excursion.—3 m. on Leominster road to *St. Michael's College* and *Ch.*, established by Rev. Sir F. Ouseley. The *Ch.* is florid Dec., and has a fine organ. The visitor should attend service on a saint's day, for the sake of the choral service, which is exceedingly well done.

Tenby (Pemb.), Stat., 274 m. from London; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Whitland Junc.; and about the same distance by rail from Pembroke Dock. *Inns*: Coburg H.; Gate House H.; Royal White Lion. A delightful and fashionable watering-place, much resorted to on account of its excellent bathing: fine, smooth, and extensive sands; and the charming walks and drives which may be taken in the neighbourhood. Lodgings are good; the best being situated in the Norton, Croft, Lexden, and Belmont Terraces. The town is beautifully situated on the summit and sides of a peninsula overlooking the Bay of Caermarthen. The *Castle*, which stands on the promontory, served as an asylum for Henry of Richmond

until he could escape to Brittany. The remains consist of the keep or watch-tower, some parts of the walls, and the main entrance gateway. Pleasant walks surround the ruins, commanding fine sea views. The beauty of *St. Catherine's Rock*, which stands out a little beyond the promontory, has been marred by the erection of a battery on its summit. The *Ch.*, built 1250, is chiefly in E.-E. and Perp. style. Observe especially singular form of W. doorway, roof of chancel, and old monuments. For the ordinary tourist, or for visitors who take pleasure in scenery, geology or natural history, the town is equally attractive. The lover of marine fauna should refer to Gosse's 'Seaside Studies,' in which book he will find Tenby made famous for the number and beauty of its actiniae and zoophytes.

Excursions.—(a) to *Saundersfoot* by the cliffs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. (b) To *Waterwinch*, a charming little dell running from the shore about 1 m. N. The return should be made by the sands, if the tide is out. (c) *Lydstep*, 4 m., visiting midway *Giltar Point*; near the village of *Lydstep* are beautiful caves on the coast (consult the 'Tenby Observer' as to time when tide will suit). (d) *Gumfreston*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., where the *Ch.* (restored) has a baptistery and a beautifully decorated piscina, within which stands the sancte bell. In the ch.-yd. are some excellent chalybeate springs. (e) By boat to *Caldy Island*, 3 m. The island is 1 m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. On it are a lighthouse and the residence of the lord of the manor, J. Oxley, Esq. The finest excursion of all is that by the coast to *Pembroke*, returning by the direct road. It embraces at 1 m. *Hoyle's Mouth*, a curious cave; 2 m. *Penally*, a quiet little village, with pretty church having good stone-vaulted roof and a 13th-cent. altar tomb; in the ch.-yd. is an old cross; 4 m. *Lydstep*; 6 m. *Manorbeer* (Stat.), interesting for its *Castle*. The ruins are extensive, and present a good example of a feudal fortress. In 1146 it was the birthplace of Gerald de Barri, better known as "Giraldus Cambrensis,"

The *Ch.* is very curious. "The principal notion conveyed is one of the wildest irregularity and incoherency among the several parts." 7 m. from Manorbeer is *Stackpole Court* (E. of Cawdor). It contains some good pictures and interesting relics. The grounds are highly picturesque. On the coast near is a fine cave. A little beyond is reached the grand cliff scenery of *St. Gowan's Head*, 160 ft. above the sea. The chapel of *St. Gowan*, consisting of a rude and dilapidated cell, is built across the chasm. Within that hermit's sanctum is "the wishing-place," and a little below the chapel is the *well*, now almost dry. The healing influence, however, of the Saint's prayers attaches itself most to a deposit of red clay. "The lame and blind pilgrims are still conveyed by their friends down the rude steps chiselled by the holy man, and after being anointed with a poultice of the moist clay, are left there for several hours to bask under the summer's sun." —*Murchison*. A little further W. is a very deep fissure, the *Huntsman's Leap*; and still further W., *Bosheston Mere*, a winding funnel-shaped aperture, through which in a S.W. gale the sea is driven in jets 40 or 50 ft. above the ground. Thence to *Bullslaughter Bay*, where there are some splendid caverns. Near here are the *Stacks*, 2 lofty rocks, the haunt of sea-fowl innumerable. Hence to *Pembroke*, 9 m., the route leaves the coast. On the return to *Tenby*, the tourist should visit *Lamphey* (Stat.) to see the ruins of the deserted palace of the Bps. of *St. David's*, in the grounds of *Lamphey Court* (C. Matthias, Esq.). They consist of part of a chapel with fine E. window of Perp. style, and the great hall, 76 ft. long. About 2½ m. N.E. are the ruins of *Carew Castle*, (called locally "Carey Castle"). In the village is an ancient and very beautiful cross, 14 ft. high, probably Saxon or Danish. From here it is 6 m. to *Tenby*.

TERRINGTON, see *Lynn, King's*.

Tetbury (Gloucester), 6 m. from Nailsworth Stat., Midland Rly.,

and 7 m. S.W. of Tetbury-road Stat., G. W. Rly.—(*Inns*: *White Hart*; *Talbot*)—famous for its corn market, is prettily situated on an eminence over the Avon, which rises ½ m. from town. The *Ch.* has its roof built on the same principle as the Oxford Theatre.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N.W. to *Chewenage* (Capt. Chaplin), an Elizabethan mansion, 1579, with a fine hall and chapel. (b) 2 m. W. to *Beverstone Castle*, a ruin of the 14th cent., with a modern tower attached.

TETTENHALL, see *Wolverhampton*.

TEW, GREAT, see *Banbury*.

Tewkesbury (Gloucester).—Stat., Midland Rly., Ashchurch and Malvern Br. (*Inn*: *Swan*)—is an old town on the l. bank of the Severn, at its confluence with the Avon; the former of which is navigable for vessels up to Worcester, and is crossed by a graceful iron bridge by Telford, at the Mythe, 1 m. N. of the town. Many of the houses are most quaint and old-fashioned. The *Abbey Ch.*, founded in 715, is one of the finest Norman ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. The choir (Dec.) is hexagonal, with chapels and chapter-house. The choir windows contain good tracery and stained glass of the 14th cent. Over the arches at the E. end are also stained glass windows with some curious figures of knights in armour under Gothic canopies. Notice especially the very elegant and elaborate chapel erected by Isabel le Despencer (died 1439), and the rich and varied series of monuments in the church. The battle of Tewkesbury was fought, 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, in a field called the "Bloody Meadow," ½ mile S. of the town.

Excursions.—(a) By boat up the Avon to *Twining Fleet* and *Bredon* (see), 3 m. (b) To *Bushley Ch.*, 2 m. N.W., restored by *Blore*, and the chancel by *Scott*—good painted glass and carved stalls. (c) 2½ m. down the rt. bank of the Severn to *Deerhurst Ch.*—the earliest dated (1056) ch. in England. Notice font (restored) with Saxon sculptures, and remarkably fine brass on tomb to Sir J. Cassey, Chief Baron

(d. 1401). The tower is a good specimen of Anglo-Saxon style.

Thames—Tour from RICHMOND to OXFORD, 96 m. (nearly). Boats may be hired and generally may be housed at any of the places marked with an asterisk (*). Persons contemplating an excursion lasting a week or more, are recommended to write to Messrs. Salter, boat-builders, Oxford (and Eton), telling them what kind of boat is required; and the number of the party. The boat will then be sent for them to any place, and, when the excursion is finished, will be fetched away from any place by Messrs. S. The charges for hire for one week, are—eight oar, 5*l.*; four oar, 3*l.* 10*s.*; pair-oared gig, 50*s.*; sculling-gig or whiff, 30*s.* It will be found considerably less expensive to take a boat both up and down the river than to hire it for one way only. The tourist is also recommended to write to Mr. Taunt, 33, Cornmarket-street, Oxford, for a copy of his 'Map and Guide to the Thames,' price 2*s.* 6*d.*, an excellent pocket manual. Starting from **Richmond Bridge*, *Eel Pie Island* (Inn: White Cross), is reached, 1½ m., and adjoining it **Twickenham*; thence it is rather more than 1 m. to **Teddington Lock* (Inn: Anglers); thence 1½ m. to **Kingston*. From here the river makes a horse-shoe bend, its left bank skirting *Hampton Court Park* (see *Hampton Court*); whilst on *rt.*, about 2 m. from Kingston Bridge, is the pretty village of **Thames Ditton* (see *Ditton*)—Inn: Swan Hotel. Thence it is 1 m. to **Hampton Court Bridge* and *Moulsey Lock*. A little beyond the lock is **Tagg's Island* and Hotel, after passing which is seen, on *l.* bank, "Garrick's Villa," and almost immediately beyond, on same side, is village of **Hampton* (Inn: Lion, not recommended). Opposite, on *rt.* or Surrey side of the river, is *Moulsey Hurst*, where the Hampton races take place. From Hampton the river runs an almost straight course of 2 m. to **Sunbury* (Inn: Flower Pot, best); from this point nothing

of interest is passed till **Walton-on-Thames* (Inn: Duke's Head) is reached, 1½ m. [Between Walton and Weybridge (see) is the Oatlands Park Hotel.] The course of the river now becomes more circuitous, and at ¾ m. from Weybridge, on *l.* bank, are the "Ship" and "Red Lion" Hotels, at *Halliford*. 1½ m. beyond is *Shepperton*, from which point to *Shepperton Lock* it is about 1 m. Close to the lock is the Lincoln Arms Hotel. **Weybridge*, nearly 2 m. from the railway station. The river Wey flows here into the Thames in 2 streams, one of them (the upper) navigable to *Guildford* (see also *Woking*) and *Basingstoke*. From the lock it is 2 m. to **Chertsey Bridge* (Inn: Bridge Hotel) and *Lock* (see also *Chertsey*). The town (Inns: Crown; Swan) is ½ m. from the river. A stream runs from here on Surrey side of the river, through the *Abbey Mill*, to *Penton Hook* (sleep at Chertsey), which, with **Laleham* (Inn: Horse Shoes), 1½ m. from Chertsey Lock, is a favourite fly-fishing station. Dr. Arnold lived at Laleham for 9 years, till his removal to Rugby in 1828. From *Penton Hook Lock* to *Staines Bridge* the distance is 1½ m. From *Staines* it is 1 m. (nearly) to **Bell Weir Lock* (Inn: Angler's Rest), on *rt.* bank, on S. of which is *Egham*: beyond the Lock, 1½ m., and passing on *rt.* Runnymede, is *Magna Charta Island*; thence another 1½ m. brings you to *Old Windsor Lock*, the noted "Bells of Ouseley" Inn being passed about midway. At Old Windsor Lock are some waterworks for supplying Windsor Castle. From this point, instead of following the horse-shoe bend of the river, take the cut on *rt.* bank to the new Weir below Albert Bridge, ¾ m. From Albert Bridge to Victoria Bridge it is 2½ m., passing midway on *l.* bank the village of *Datchet* (Inns: Royal Stag; Manor), the scene of Falstaff's miseries in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.' A very short distance above, on *l.*, is the fishing-house of *Black Potts*, well known to anglers as marking the

place where Izaak Walton and Charles II. came to fish. $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond Victoria Bridge is *Romney Lock*, nearly opposite to which on l. stands *Eton*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is *Windsor Bridge*, with the town on rt.; 27 m. from Richmond and 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ from Oxford. This is the best starting-point for persons from London who wish a tolerably easy excursion to Oxford and back; and the river above Eton certainly includes the best Hotels and by far the best bits of scenery. The least tedious mode of making this journey, of course, is to descend the stream from Oxford and Reading. Between that place and Windsor is the most pleasing scenery. Proceeding from the boat-houses on l. bank, immediately above the bridge is reached at 2 m. *Boveney Lock*, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on *Monkey Island and Hotel*; a very short distance beyond this on l. bank is the *Inn* (small, but very good) at *Amerden Bank*; then *Bray Lock*, and on rt. bank, *Bray (Inns: George, close to the river; Hind's Head, in the village),—see Maidenhead*. Beyond *Bray*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., is **Maidenhead Bridge (Inn: Lewis's Hotel)*, 1 m. E. of the town. The tourist would do well to rest here, visiting, about 4 m. distant, *Burnham Beeches*, an unequalled fragment of forest scenery and a favourite resort of picnic parties. Harletan moat, in the centre of the wood, is the remains of a Roman encampment. *Dropmore* (see below) is 3 m. off. 1 m. E. of Maidenhead is the village of *Taplow*. In the *Ch.* are some remarkable brasses. Leaving Maidenhead bridge is reached, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant on rt. bank, the *Ray Mead Hotel*, and almost immediately beyond *Boulter's Lock*. Between this and *Cookham Lock*, 2 m., the scenery is highly picturesque. On l. bank is the princely seat of *Cliefden* (Duke of Westminster), the magnificent woods sloping down from the summit of a lofty ridge and overhanging the river. Two former mansions built on the same site were destroyed by fire. In one of them, Frederick,

Prince of Wales, father of George III., resided. The beautiful grounds are liberally thrown open to the public on production of a ticket, which must be obtained from Grosvenor House, London. To the E. of Cliefden is *Dropmore* (Hon. G. Fortescue), the house built and the grounds laid out and planted (1801-5) by Lord Grenville, Prime Minister of George III. Persons from all parts of the world have visited these magnificent grounds, which are open to the public every day except Sunday. There is a beautiful view from the Mount and house. The collection of pine trees is unequalled. Notice several deodars, 60-70 ft. high; *Pinus Douglasii*, 106 ft. high; and an *Araucaria imbricata*, 66 ft. high, the largest and finest in Europe. Opposite Cliefden is the island of *Formosa*. Passing now through the Lock and up the cut we reach the favourite resting-place of **Cookham (Inn: *Ferry Hotel, close to river; King's Arms, in village)*. The Reach here is splendid water for perch, roach, and jack. A short distance above the bridge, the Wyke empties itself into the river. Looking beyond the bridge on l. bank is seen *Hedsor Park* (Lord Boston) and *Ch.* Close to where the Wyke joins the Thames is *Bourne End Stat.*, close to landing-place (*Inn: Railway*), on Maidenhead and Oxford branch, G. W. Rly., which here crosses the river. The next halting-place will be **Marlow*, 4 m., nearly, from Cookham (*Inn: Anglers, prettily situated, close to bridge on river bank, with fine view and small garden, clean and cosy; Crown, in the town*). Some old and quaint monuments in *Ch.* are worth inspection. From this point is passed on rt. bank, shrouded in magnificent trees, *Bisham Abbey* (G. H. Vansittart, Esq.), and Norman *Ch.*, in which are some splendid monuments of the Hobys. Bisham was given (temp. K. Stephen) to the Templars; was turned into a Priory, 1338; and was subsequently granted by Henry VIII. to his repudiated wife, Anne of Cleves. Most of the present building (Tudor style) was built by the Hobys; next

is reached *Temple Lock*; and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond, *Hurley Lock*. Hurley is a picturesque village, with old timber houses. Here are the remains of *Lady Place*, once the residence of Richard Lovelace, so celebrated in the Revolution of 1688. The district is well known to geologists as furnishing fossils of the tertiary formation. Opposite the Lock is *Harleford* (Sir W. R. Clayton, Bt.), beautifully situated, and containing some fine pictures. A pleasant road leads from it to *Danesfield* (C. Scott Murray, Esq.), situated just above *New Lock Weir*. Attached to it is a Roman Catholic Chapel by Pugin. A short distance beyond, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the Lock, is *Medmenham* (Inn: Ferry Hotel, very good), which will be found a very pleasant and convenient halting-place for the night. The remains of the *Abbey* are close by the Ferry-house and Hotel. From the ferry it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **Henley* (Inns: Royal, best; Angel; Red Lion; Catherine Wheel; White Hart, Hart-street, homely and cheap). A handsome stone bridge, built 1786, crosses the river. In the *Ch.* is the effigy of Lady Elizabeth Periam, sister of Lord Bacon; and monuments to parents of Sir Godfrey Kneller's widow. The famous "Jack Ogle," temp. Chas. II. and Jas. II., is also buried here. The course for the annual Regatta is from the island below Fawley Court to the Bridge, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From Henley it is nearly 1 m. to Marsh Lock, opposite which, on rt. bank, is *Park Place* (T. F. Maitland, Esq.); thence it is 2 m. to *Shiplake Stat.* (l. bank), and ferry (Alfred Tennyson was married at Shiplake Ch.); 1 m. further on to *Shiplake Lock*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond to **Sonning Bridge* (Inn: *White Hart, charges moderate). On the Berkshire side of the river, a little below Shiplake Lock, is *Wargrave* (Inn: George and Dragon). The *Ch.* contains a monument of Mr. Day, author of 'Sandford and Merton.' 2 m. N. of Sonning is the *Twyford Junc. Stat.*, G. W. Rly. From Sonning Lock to *Caversham Lock* it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., where it will be found

convenient to leave the boat (*not* at Caversham Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further up), and get *impedimenta* carried to the Queen's Hotel, Friar-st., *Reading*. From the Lock to Oxford the distance is 38 m. The river is now uninteresting until *Mapledurham* is reached, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Caversham Bridge, a lovely spot. Nearly 1 m. below the Lock is the *Roebuck Inn*, a homely, clean little place, with pretty garden and fine view. On l. *Mapledurham House* (M. H. Blount, Esq.), and a little N.W. of it, *Hardwick House* (W. Fanning, Esq.), are fine and interesting mansions. In the *Ch.* at *Purley*, situated S. of the lock, is a monument by Nollekens. Purley Hall was the residence of Warren Hastings pending his trial. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond the lock is **Pangbourne*, on rt. bank (Inns: George; Elephant and Castle); and *Whitchurch* on l. (Inn: Bridge House). The village of Pangbourne (Stat. G. W. Rly.) is one of the most picturesque on the river. A bridge connects it with the village of Whitchurch, in *Ch.* of which are some ancient brasses (1420-1620). Continuing up the river, is reached *Basildon Ferry*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Whitchurch Lock; thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Goring Lock (Inns: Miller of Mansfield; Sloane Arms, close to railway station), and on rt. bank, the pretty village of Streatley (Inns: Swan, near the river; Bull, up the village, comfortable), a favourite resort of artists. In the *Ch.* are some 16th-cent. brasses. A most interesting walk may be taken from here to *Aldworth*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. The *Ch.* is remarkable for 9 fine monumental effigies, 6 of them knights in armour. From Goring Lock it is little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Cleeve Lock*; thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Moulsford Ferry* (Inn: Beetle and Wedge, homely, clean, and moderate), the Moulsford Junc. Rly. Stat. is distant about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; thence nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to **Wallingford* (Inns: Town Arms, close to bridge; Lamb, in High-street), a very ancient borough. The visitor is recommended *not* to sleep here, but to proceed on his course to

**Shillingford Bridge* (fair *Inn*: Swan Hotel), $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing, exactly midway, *Benson Lock*. From here it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Day's Lock*, passing, on l. bank, mouth of river Thame, which runs through *Dorchester* (see *Oxford*), and, just opposite the mouth, *Wittenham Wood*, a favourite place for picnics. From *Day's Lock* it is nearly 3 m. to *Clifton Lock* (*Inn* at Clifton: Barley Mow, a little way from river, below the lock and on rt. bank); thence $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. to *Culham Lock*, reached by the cut from Clifton Lock; thence 2 m. to **Abingdon* (*Inn*: Crown and Thistle, near the bridge). From here it is 8 m. to *Oxford*, passing on l. bank the beautiful Park of *Nuneham* (see *Oxford*); *Sandford Lock* (*Inn*: King's Arms), 2 m. above *Nuneham* bridge (avoid *middle* arch, where the water is very shallow); thence to *Iffley Lock*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Sandford Lock*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Folly Bridge Lock, Oxford*.

THAMES DITTON, see *Ditton*.

THAXTED, see *Dunmow, Great*.

THEOBALDS PARK, see *Cheshunt* and *Waltham*.

Thetford (Norfolk and Suffolk). Stat., G. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bell. The town lies on both banks of the Lesser Ouse, near the point at which the Thet river falls into it. The greater part of the town is on the N. (rt.) bank, in Norfolk; but one parish, St. Mary's, is in Suffolk. It was one of the most ancient, and, in early periods, one of the most important settlements in the eastern counties, and a chief residence of the East Anglian kings. In the reign of Edward III. it is said to have contained 20 churches, 24 main streets, 5 market-places, and 8 monasteries. The neighbourhood is pleasant, with fine trees, and on the bank of the Ouse is a very pretty walk. Near the station are the scanty remains of a *Priory*, founded 1104, on the Suffolk side of the river; behind the grammar school, of the *Friary*; and higher up the stream, at the Place Farm, of a *Benedictine Nunnery*.

The *Mount*, or *Castle Hill*, is, how-

ever, more interesting than any other traces of the former importance of Thetford. The earthworks are probably the largest and most important in England. There is an enormous mound, 100 ft. high, and 1000 ft. in circumference, enclosed by a double rampart 20 ft. high, and surrounded by an outer ditch. From this mound a wide view is commanded over the heaths towards Bury and Newmarket. The *Ch. of Santon Downham*, about 4 m. N.W., is very picturesquely situated, and deserves notice.

THIBLMERE LAKE, see *Grasmere*.

Thirsk (Yorksh.). Stat., N. E. Rly. *Inns*: **Golden Fleece H.*; *Three Tuns*.

This is a rather picturesque town, and the best station from which to visit the Hambleton Hills and the pleasant scenery of their western slopes.

The *Ch.* (Perp.) is interesting. It was given, temp. Richard I., to the *Priory* of Newburgh. The main arcade is of unusual beauty and purity; the superb original roof remains untouched in both nave and aisles. The font retains its original Perp. canopy.

The *Hambleton Hills* rise about 5 m. W. of Thirsk, ranging W. from Scarborough Castle to Black Hambleton. They are steeply escarped toward the N. and W. On the W. side three great precipices occur—one above Boltby, another opposite Thirsk, and a third at Rolston, where the hills turn S.E. These "great inland cliffs, which are amongst the most striking phenomena of Yorkshire, only differ from sea cliffs because the water no longer beats against them."

Whitestone Cliff (that opposite Thirsk) is especially worthy of a visit; and the country all along the foot of the hills is very pleasant and picturesque. From Thirsk you may proceed to *Feliskirk*, where is a ch. worth notice—thence to *Gormire*—and then climb *Whitestone cliff*—returning to Thirsk by the village of Sutton. This round will be about 15 m. (You may drive, or a good pedestrian

may walk, across the hills by Rievaulx to Helmsley.) From Whitestone Cliff to Helmsley is about 10 m.; very rough walking or driving, but the scenery is very beautiful.

A pleasant wooded road, with fine views S., and the heathy moors and cliffs rising in front, leads from Feliskirk to *Gormire* (3 m.). This, the only considerable "tarn" of the E. Yorkshire hills, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in circumference. On the E. rises for about 500 ft. the steep slope of the embankment, thickly strewn with fragments from Whitestone Cliff, which forms 100 ft. of sheer precipice at the back. The road winds round the lake, and then climbs the hill. The Hambleton Hills have long been used as a race-course and training-ground. On the moor above *Gormire* is the *Hambleton Hotel*, with indifferent accommodation, but with stables for race-horses. *Helmsley*

(*Inn*: Black Swan, comfortable) is an excellent centre for the tourist. In the neighbourhood are *Duncombe Park* (E. of Feversham), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.—house and grounds to be seen at all times. The house contains a most interesting and important collection of works of art. Visit, above all, in the Park, the *Great Terrace*, which commands a magnificent view of the ruins of *Rievaulx Abbey*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, the first Cistercian house in Yorkshire, founded 1132, and a beautiful example of Gothic art at its purest period. They consist mainly of the choir and transepts of the ch. and refectory. From Helmsley, *Kirkdale Cavern*, 4 m., and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond, *Kirkby Moorside* (*Inns*: White Horse; King's Head, both good), may be visited. 7 m. from Rievaulx, by a walk across the moors, and 10 m. from Helmsley, are the ruins of *Byland Abbey*, founded circ. 1134. At *Hovingham* (branch line from Gilling Stat.)—*Inn*: Worsley Arms Hotel—is a *Spa*; thence it is 2 m. to *Slingsby* (Stat.), where the *Castle* and *Ch.* are worth notice.

THORBESBY PARK, see *Newark* and *Ollerton*.

Thornbury (Gloucester).—Stat., branch from Yate (Midland

Rly.), and 6 m. N. of Patchway Stat. Bristol and S. Wales Union Rly., where omnibus meets all trains. *Inn*: Swan—is a pleasant little town, graced by the ruins of a splendid *Castle*, built by Edward, D. of Buckingham, in 1511, but never finished. It is a fine example of Tudor arrangement and architecture. A gateway (with inscription) opens into the outer court. The W. front is 207 ft., and contains parts of 4 large and 2 small towers. Notice the magnificent bay-windows and the *chimneys* of moulded brick, wrought into spiral columns, the bases of which are ornamented with the Stafford knot. The *Ch.* (close by) is Perp., with fine panelled and pinnacled tower. *Monument* to Sir John Stafford (temp. Q. Elizabeth).

THORNEY, see *Whittlesea*.

THORNTON ABBEY, see *Hull*.

THORPE, see *Dovedale*.

THORPE (Norfolk), see *Norwich*.

Thrapstone (Northants.). Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. There is also a station on the Midl. Rly. (Cambridge branch), $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. *Inn*: White Hart. This is the best station from which to visit the churches of Islip and Lowick, and the grand old mansion of Drayton. These places lie across the *Nen*, 1. To the rt. is the church of *Tichmarsh*, also worth a visit.

The church of *Islip* is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station. It stands on the higher ground, and its tall, Perp. spire is a good landmark. The proportions of the ch. (which has been carefully restored) are unusually perfect—the chancel large—fine and lofty arches opening into chancel and tower—and very peculiar piers. There are some good old houses in the village; and the chimney so characteristic of Northamptonshire building is well seen here. From *Islip* a good road leads to *Lowick* (2 m.), and there is a striking view over the country westward, from the hill above Harper's Brook. The lantern of *Lowick Ch.* (which must on no account be neglected by the antiquary) is seen rising among the wood in front. The *Church* is

Perp., with a tower of later date, carrying an hexagonal lantern, supported by flying buttresses from the tower. In the ch. remark the sedilia in the chancel, and the chapel at the end of the south choir aisle. The monuments and the glass, however, are the chief points of interest here.

At the eastern entrance of the village is a barn of the 14th cent., belonging to what was once an important grange.

Drayton (Mrs. Stopford Sackville), one of the most interesting places in Northamptonshire, lies about 1½ S.W. of Lowick. The house is approached through a park of considerable extent, rich in stately avenues, and, with the surrounding grounds and gardens, affords such a picture of antiquity as will not easily be matched.

The screen through which the court is entered is Edwardian, and no doubt part of Simon de Drayton's work. The fine vaulted cellars also belong to this period. The very rich ironwork of the entrance gates, and the Venetian knockers on the great doors, deserve notice. Within, the house retains its spangled beds, its wealth of old china, and a great number of portraits.

The gardens have been restored to their ancient formality. 2 m. N.E. of Thrapstone, on high ground, is *Tichmarsh*, where the ch. is interesting, and has some memorials of the poet Dryden. It has been well restored, and has early Dec. nave and chancel, with Perp. windows inserted, and a superb W. tower. On the vicarage lawn is perhaps the finest cedar of *Lebanon* in England. The height is 67 ft., circumference of farthest boughs, 90 yds. Its age is about 260 years.

The *Barnwell churches* and *Castle*, and the Ch. of *Polebrook*, may be visited from Thrapstone (see *Oundle*).

THREE COCKS JUNC., see *Wye*.

THROWLEIGH, see *Dartmoor*.

THROWLEY, see *Dovedale*.

THRUXTON, see *Andover*.

THWAITE, see *Richmond (Yorks.)*.

TICHBORNE PARK, see *Winchester*.

TICHMARSH, see *Thrapstone*.

TICKENHAM, see *Clevedon*.

TICKHILL, see *Rotherham*.

TIDESWELL, see *Miller's Dale*.

TILNEY, see *Lynn, King's*.

TILTEY, see *Dunmow, Gl.*

TINGEWICK, see *Buckingham*.

TINTAGEL, see *Launceston*.

TINTERN ABBEY, see *Chepstow*.

TIPTREE HALL, see *Kelvedon*.

TISSINGTON, see *Ashbourne*.

TIVERTON (Devon.). A branch line (5 m.) runs from Tiverton Junc., G. W. Rly., 179 m. from London. 1½ m. from the junction is the village of *Halberton*, where the Ch. (14th cent., restored 1848) is worth a visit. The screen, pulpit, and font should be noticed. In the town (*Inns*: The Palmerston Hotel; Angel; Three Tuns), the Ch. of *St. Peter* (15th-cent., but in great part rebuilt), the *Alms-houses* in Gold-street, founded 1517, and *Blundell's Grammar School*, founded 1604, should be seen. The remains of the *Castle* on N. side of the town, founded circ. 1100, are probably not older than 14th cent. They are worth inspection. As a fortress, the castle was dismantled after its capture by Fairfax in Oct. 1645. Of the exterior of the Ch., remark especially the tower, Greenway's chapel, and the whole S. front. Messrs. Heathcoat's lace factory is also worth a visit.

Excursions.—To *Bampton* (7 m., and 2 m. from Morebath Stat., Taunton and Barnstaple line) and *Dulverton*—see (12 m., N.). To *Crediton* (12 m., S.). *Hotel*: Ship. The Ch. is a very large and handsome building. A little beyond the Grammar School is a desecrated chapel of E.-E. date, and remarkable for the design of its E. and W. ends. Ascend *Down Head*, a few minutes' walk from the town, for sake of the fine view. The pedestrian wishing to reach *Dartmoor* (see) is advised to walk to Moreton Hampstead, 12 m., visiting *Posbury Hill* on the way. 2 m. N. of Crediton is *Sandford*, considered the most fertile parish in Devonshire. It is a beautiful walk to *Cullompton* (*Hotel*: White Hart), 6 m. S.E. Very fine view from

Newton's Down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road. The *Ch.* is peculiarly interesting, and the entire building will repay careful examination. The rood-screen is a most perfect specimen. In the neighbourhood are several other highly interesting churches—*Uffculme*, 4 m. N.E.; *Culmstock*, 2 m. further E.; and 3 m. beyond, *Hemyock*, where are also some moated ruins of a castle; *Kentisbeare*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E., where on N. wall of chancel is an epitaph written by Sir Walter Scott.

Todmorden (Lanc.), Stat., L. & Y. Rly. (*Inn*: Queen's, adjoining stat.)—is a busy little manufacturing town, situated most charmingly on the bank of the Calder, and at the junction of three valleys, which are shut in by considerable hills. See the *Waterside Cotton Mills* belonging to the Fieldens, which are amongst the largest in the kingdom; admission permitted, if the objects of the visitors are satisfactory. One room alone contains 1000 pairs of looms. There is a bronze statue to the late Mr. Fielden by *Foley*. *Todmorden Hall* (J. Taylor, Esq.) is an old gabled house of the 16th cent., once the seat of the Radclyffe family.

Beautiful walks abound in the neighbourhood—(a) Ascend to the obelisk on *Stoodley Hill*, built to commemorate the termination of the Peninsular War. (b) Walk up the valley of the *Calder* to Burnley, 9 m., passing through the rocky and broken district of *Cliviger*, and the beautiful park of Towneley. The railway to Burnley runs through the valley.

TOLLESHUNT MAGNA, see *Maldon*.

TONG, see *Albrighton*.

TOPSHAM, see *Exeter*.

TORCROSS, see *Dartmouth*.

Torquay (Devon.), Stat., G. W. Rly., 26 m. from *Exeter*. The railway branches off at *Newton Junc.* to $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. Torquay, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. Kingswear (for *Dartmouth*). $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of Newton is *Milber Down*, on the summit of which is a celebrated camp, consisting of a triple entrenchment. Here the Prince of Orange planted

his artillery, 1688. *Hacombe House* (seat of the Carews) is on the N. side of the Down, and about 6 m. from Torquay. The *Ch.* (built circ. 1240) contains some of the most interesting monuments and brasses in the county, and should be seen by the antiquary. *Torquay (Inns*: ***Imperial*, H., beautifully situated on a slope overlooking the sea—table d'hôte at 7 p.m.; Royal H., headquarters of Torquay Royal Yacht Club; Torbay H.; Victoria and Albert; Atkinson's, between the station and the town. All these are pleasantly and conveniently situated, and are well-managed)—is reputed to possess one of the most equable climates in England, is beautifully situated on the N. side of Torbay at the confluence of 2 deep valleys with the sea. The heights surrounding it—the *Braddons* and *Warberries* on N., *Park Hill* on E., and *Waldon* or *Warren Hill* with its wood of firs on W.—are studded with well-built villas.

The appearance of the place from the sea is very striking. The neighbourhood possesses a great variety of both beautiful and sheltered drives and walks. Torbay is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at the entrance, between the limestone promontories of *Hope's Nose* on N., and *Berry Head* on S. This beautiful bay has an historical interest as the scene of the landing (at Brixham) of the Prince of Orange, 5 Nov. 1688. It has been eloquently described in 'Glaucus' (Canon Kingsley). *Tor Abbey*, founded 1196, is passed l. on the way from the station to the town. Of the remains, the gate-house (14th cent.), "the roofless chapter-house, the prostrate masses of the central church tower, the refectory converted into a chapel in 1779, and the stately grange, are still interesting." The churches are: *Tor Moham* (early 14th cent.), the parish ch., a Perp. building with a good font and some Jacobean monuments of the Carrys; *St. John's* (rebuilt 1866), one of the most beautiful modern churches in the country; *St. Luke's* on Waldon Hill; also the modern churches of *St. Mary Magdalene*, E. E., with a

spire; *St. Mark's* and *St. Matthias*. The *Museum* of the Nat. Hist. Society, in Torwood-street, contains a good characteristic series of specimens from Kent's Cavern (*post*). The Public Baths, Assembly Rooms, and Skating Rink are on site of the Beacon Hill, which has been removed to make room for a Harbour of Refuge, built at great cost by Sir L. Palk, and forming one of the best stations for yachts on the south-west coast. The *Rock Walk*, on the Warren, W. of the harbour, affords delightful views. *Kent's Hole*, the celebrated ossiferous cavern, is rather more than 1 m. rt. of the road to Babbacombe. Permission to view it must be obtained at the Museum in Torwood-street, and a guide and torch are required. The charge is 3s. There are 2 entrances to the cavern, which consists of 2 parallel series of chambers and galleries, and the whole may be explored for a distance of 650 ft., when it terminates in a pool of water. A very interesting series of papers, "The Literature of Kent's Cavern," will be found in the 'Transactions of the Devonshire Association.'

Excursions.—(a) To *Anstis Cove*, about 3 m., justly considered one of the most beautiful spots on the coast. Close to the Cove is *Bishopstowe*, built by Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, who died here Sept. 1869. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. are the picturesque little bay and village of *Babbacombe* (Inn: the Cary Arms, close to the beach). The beautiful new church is designed by Butterfield. $\frac{1}{2}$ m. further N. is *St. Mary Church*, where there are marble works that will repay a visit. The parish church has been rebuilt at a cost of 10,000*l*. From here the road may be followed 1 m. to the romantic landslip of *Watecombe*. The now celebrated *Terra-cotta Works* are well worth seeing. The dell and cove of *Maidencombe*, and the little bay of *Labrador*, further E., are very picturesque and worth visiting. It is a delightful walk by the coast from Babbacombe to *Shaldon* (opposite Teignmouth), 7 m. The pedestrian is recommended to

proceed to *Anstis Cove* from Torquay, by a path crossing the hill near *Hope's Nose*, thence by pleasant paths along the cliff, returning from his excursion by the road. The above places should on no account be left unvisited by any stranger. Another excursion can be made W., to the pretty village of *Cockington*, 2 m., and extended by *Marldon*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., where the church is interesting; to the remains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further, of *Compton Castle* (now used as a farmhouse). The castle dates from early part of 15th cent., and should certainly be seen by the antiquary. The railway from Torquay skirts the shores of Torbay, and commands delightful views as far as *Churston Ferrers*. The first station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., is at *Paignton* (Inns: Gerston's Hotel, very good; Crown and Anchor), having, from its central situation, beautiful views of the bay. The bathing is excellent here. The *Church* contains a pulpit worth notice. Observe also the Perp. windows, the shield of Bishop Lacy in the painted glass of the N. aisle, and the Kirkham chapel, with its tombs on S. side of the nave. Several lanes lead from this town to the shores of the Dart (see *Totnes* and *Dartmouth*), particularly to the pretty village of *Stoke Gabriel*, remarkable for its yew-tree. From the next station, at *Churston Ferrers*, a branch line runs direct to *Brixham*, (Inns: Bolton; London; Globe, at the Quay), the headquarters of the great Devonshire fishery of Torbay. About 200 trawlers belong to this port. The stone on which the Prince of Orange is said to have placed his foot on landing, is preserved on the pier. *Berry Head*, 1 m. E. of the harbour, should be visited. On the summit are ruins of 2 large military stations used during the French war. Traditionally the place is said to have been that at which *Vespasian* and *Titus* landed. It is 4 m. by road, and about 7 m. by the cliffs, from Brixham to Dartmouth.

The ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle* (see also *Totnes*) are about 7 m. distant. The oldest part is the

great gateway and a circular tower connected with it (13th cent.). The body of the building is the ruin of a sumptuous mansion begun by the Protector Somerset. *Ugbrooke Park* (Lord Clifford) and *Chudleigh Rock* are very favourite excursions from Torquay, 12 m.

Torrington (Devon.), Stat., 15 min. by rail from *Bideford* (Inn: *Globe*), and 7 m. from *Umbleigh Stat.*, is situated very pleasantly on an eminence sloping to the Torridge. Fragments remain of a castle founded temp. Edward III. In the *Ch. of Atherington*, 6 m. N.W., is a magnificent rood-screen, one of the finest examples in the county. 11 m. S. is *Hatherleigh* (Inns: *George*; *London*), situated on an outlying patch of new red sandstone. The *Church* has remains of a fine screen, and of an oak-ribbed roof. Proceeding from Torrington, S.W., is 8½ m., *Woodford Bridge*, and 7½ m. beyond *Holsworthy* (Inns: *Stanhope Arms*, best, and good; *White Hart*), a town about 9 m. from *Bude Haven*.

TORRINGTON, see *Littlehampton*.

TORTWORTH, see *Charfield*.

Totnes (Devon.), Stat., S. Devon Rly., 29 m. from *Exeter*, and 8½ m. from *Newton Junc.* Also Stat. for *Buckfastleigh* and *Ashburton Rly.* Inns: ***Seymour*, prettily situated on river bank; **Seven Stars*. Is a place of great antiquity, as shown by the ruins of the *Castle* on hill above railway station, the *Ch.*, and some houses in the High-street, with piazzas and projecting gables. The *Castle* is said to have been founded by a certain Judhael, on whom the manor was bestowed at the Conquest, though the existing ivy-mantled wall is probably not earlier than Hen. I.'s time. The *Church*, a fine building, was originally a 11th-cent. Norman structure. It now belongs to 15th cent. Observe especially the beautiful stone canopied screens, separating nave from chancel. The country in the neighbourhood of the town is very picturesque, and is remarkable for its fertility.

Excursions should be made to the romantic ruins of *Berry Pomeroy Castle* (Duke of Somerset), 2 m. E., and the *Ch.*, which contains a good screen and pulpit, and some interesting monuments; to *Dartington*, the seat of the *Champernownes*, 1½ m. N., and where the *Ch.* contains a fine pulpit of Henry VII.'s time, and, near the altar, a curious monument. Other excursions may be made to the old gateway, and remains of the chapel of *Cornworthy Priory* (about 4 m. S.); to *Sharpham* (R. Durant, Esq.), about 1 m. S.; to *Hemstone*, 2 m. N.E., where the interesting *Perp. Ch.* and the *old parsonage*, a curious small house of 15th cent., are worth notice; to *Harberton Ch.*, one of the most interesting in the county, containing a beautiful stone pulpit, fine rood-screen, &c., 3 m. on the *Kingsbridge road*; and 6½ m. beyond, to the ancient camp of *Stanborough Castle*.

By far the most pleasant excursion, however, from Totnes, is the trip down the *River Dart* to *Dartmouth*. The distance is 12 m., and the steamers occupy 1½ hr. The scenery on either side of the river is extremely beautiful. Circular day tickets are issued at the railway station enabling the visitor to sail down the river, and return by railway to Torquay and Newton Junc., or (and the choice should depend on the state of the tide), to take the train first, and to sail up the *Dart*. For an account of the excursions which may be made from *Buckfastleigh* (Stat. 7 m.), and *Ashburton*, 9½ m., see *Dartmoor*.

TOTTERNOE, see *Dunstable*.

Towyn (Merionethsh.), 4 hrs. by rail from *Shrewsbury*; 2½ hrs. from *Aberystwith*; 1 hr. from *Dol-gelley*. Inn: ***Corbet Arms*. A clean pleasant town, about ¾ m. from the sea, with fine sands for bathing; it is noted for its cheapness. The interesting *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Cadvan, is perhaps the oldest in Wales, and has early Norman nave; the whole has been dreadfully disfigured by parochial "improvements." A very singular inscribed stone, called St.

Cadvan's stone, lies against S. wall of the Ch., and is chiefly interesting as exhibiting a genuine sample of the Welsh language, centuries earlier than the oldest MSS.

Excursions.—To *Dolgelley*, by coach-road 20 m., by mountain-road 16½ m., and by *Tal-y-llyn*, 24 m. At 4 m. is *Llanegryn*, the restored ch. of which is remarkable for a singular Norm. font, and a very beautiful roodloft, said to have been brought from *Cymmer Abbey*. To *Tal-y-llyn*, by direct road, 10 m.; a beautiful excursion, 3 or 4 m. longer, may however be made by going to *Llanegryn*, and thence exploring the remarkably beautiful valley of the river *Dy-synni*. Close to village of *Tal-y-llyn* is the little Inn of *Tyn-y-Cornel*, in much repute among anglers; hence the tourist may return by rail to *Towyn*, or extend the excursion 8 m. by *Minfordd*, and the *Cross Foxes Hotel* (near which is the famous *Torrent Walk*), to *Dolgelley*. To *Machynlleth* (see), 14 m., by *Aberdovey* and *Pennal*.

Distances.—*Barmouth* (rail), ¾ hr.; *Dolgelley*, 1 hr.; *Harlech*, 1 hr.; *Aberystwith*, 2¼ hrs.; *Machynlleth*, ¾ hr.; *Dinas Mowddwy*, 1½ hr.; *Newtown*, 2¼ hrs.

TREDUNNOCK, see *Usk*.

TREEN, see *Penzance*.

TREFFRY VIADUCT, see *St. Austell*.

TREFRIW, see *Llanrwst*.

TREGONY, see *St. Austell*.

TREGOSS MOORS, see *St. Austell*.

TREMADOC, see *Portmadoc*.

TRENT, see *Sherborne* and *Yeovil*.

Trentham (Staffs.), Stat., North Staff. Rly. Inn: *Roebuck*. About 1 m. W. is *Trentham Hall*, the superb seat of the Duke of Sutherland. The present noble Italian building superseded an old Elizabethan house, erected by Sir Richard Leveson, and has a fine campanile tower 100 ft. high. The Trent forms a tolerably sized lake, round which are the gardens. The latter are not shown, but the Park is open to all. The Ch. forms part of the Hall, and contains monuments to the Levesons and Leveson-Gowers. To S. is *Tittensor Heath*, having

magnificent view from Monument Hill.

TRENTISHOE, see *Lynton*.

TRE'R CAERI, see *Pwllheli*.

TREREEN, see *Penzance*.

TREVENA, see *Launceston*.

Trowbridge (Wilts).—G. W. Rly., 10 m. S.E. of Bath. Inn: *George H. The town stands on a rocky hill, above the little river *Bliss*, a tributary of the *Avon*. It was first built around a *Castle* which, during the Norman period, stood on an eminence now called *Court Hill*. The manufacture of cloth is carried on with great activity. *St. James's Ch.* (Perp.) was erected c. 1475, and restored 1848. The open roof of the nave is one of considerable beauty. From 1814 to 1832 the Rev. George *Crabbe*, the poet, was rector here. He lies in the chancel, under a monument by *Baily*, erected by a parish subscription.

Rood Ashton (W. H. Long, Esq.), 2 m. S.E., takes its name from a famous crucifix, or "holy rood" that stood here. The village of *Steeple* (or *Church*) *Ashton*, some 3 m. further, has an interesting Ch., erected between 1480 and 1500. It is Perp., with lofty clerestory, and the whole of the exterior is of the finest masonry, and well finished.

The picturesque ruins of *Farleigh Castle* are about 4 m. W. from *Trowbridge* (see *Bradford*; *Wilts*).

4½ m. S.W. is the village of *Road*, of sad celebrity for the "Constance Kent tragedy." The Ch. is a fine one. In *Whaddon Ch.*, 3 m. N.E. of *Trowbridge*, is a fine monument by *Westmacott*.

TRUMPINGTON, see *Cambridge*.

TRUNCH, see *Walsham, North*.

Truro (Cornwall), 300½ m. from *Paddington*; 106½ from *Exeter*; and 54 m. from *Plymouth*. Inns: ***Dobell's Royal*; *Red Lion*. The town (now an Episcopal See) is situated in a valley at the junction of 2 streams with an inlet of the sea. There is little of interest in the town itself, but the Ch. of *St. Mary*, a handsome specimen of the Perp. of Henry VII.'s time, and the *Museum*,

in Union-place, are worth visiting. The *Ch. of St. Clement's*, 2 m. E., is situated close to the shore of the Tresilian Creek, and in the grounds of the Vicarage adjoining it is the *Innoc Cross*, probably the memorial of a Roman-British Christian of the 4th or 5th cent. On the opposite bank of the river, best reached from *Malpas* (pronounced *Mopus*), 2 m. from Truro, are the mansion and beautiful woods of *Tregothnan* (Visct. Falmouth), and not far from the principal gateway the fine *Ch.* (re-built 1862) of *St. Michael Penkivel*, which contains 2 chantry altars, with tombs and sedilia of 14th cent., and a monument to Adm. Boscawen by *Rysbrach*, and another to his wife, with an inscription from Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.' The *Truro River* presents some beautiful scenery, rivaling that of the Dart. In summer steamboats ply occasionally up and down, and a regular service of steamers is contemplated. Below Tregothnan the Fal River joins the Truro. On rt. the woods of *Trelissic* (Hon. Mrs. Gilbert), and below this the river expands and loses its name in the *Roadstead of Carrick*, the main branch of Falmouth Harbour. The cliff-scenery on the N. coast should be seen—especially that between *Perran Porth* and *St. Agnes' Beacon*. On the road to it may be visited the ruins of the *Ch. of St. Piran* (8 m.), buried for centuries in the sand which had been blown over them. The sandy cove of *Perran Porth* (a very favourite resort) is 2 m. W., but the stranger wishing to visit the ruins should ask for the *hamlet of Rose*, where he may obtain a guide. *Perran Round*, on the road to Perran Porth, and about 1½ m. N. of the church-town of *Perranzabuloe*, was probably used by the Britons of "West Wales" as a theatre for the exhibition of feats of strength, &c., and was certainly employed by the Cornish of later days for the performance of *Miracle Plays*. It is a most perfect relic of the kind, and well worth visiting.

St. Agnes' Beacon (621 ft.) is 4 m.

W. of *Perranzabuloe*. The village is distinguished as the birthplace of the painter *Opie*, and the house in which he was born (1761) is still standing. The *Ch.* should also be visited. *Probus* (*Inn: Hawkins Arms*), 5 m. N.W., is well known for its *Ch.* (date about 1470, but rebuilt, except the tower, 1862). The tower is the loftiest and most beautiful in the county. From Truro it is 11½ m. by rail to *Falmouth*, and 25½ m. to *Penzance*.

Few more pleasant excursions can be made than that to *Kennal Vale*, a charming, but little-known district, close to Perranwell and Penryn. It extends from the busy town of *Devoran* (see *Falmouth*) to a little above the village of *Ponsanooth*, about 5 m.

TUGHALL, see *Embleton*.

Tunbridge (Kent), Junc. Stat., S. E. Rly.—28 m. *viâ* Sevenoaks, 42½ m. *viâ* Redhill from Charing-cross, London Bridge, and Cannon-street Stats.—is built on ground rising from the banks of the *Medway*, which here divides into 6 streams, one, the "Tun." *Inns*: *Rose and Crown*; *Bull*; *Angel*. The *Chequers Inn*, High-street, is a good specimen of an old Kentish timbered house. Near the N. end of the town is the *Free Grammar School*, founded 1553, by Sir Andrew Judd; 16 exhibitions of 100l. a year each, besides others of less value, are attached. *Cawthorne* the poet, and *Vicesimus Knox* were masters, and Sir Sidney Smith was scholar. In the *Old Church* are effigies of Sir A. Denton and wife, 1615. The remains of the *Castle*, early Dec., 1280–1300, stand on the *Medway*, near the centre of the town, close to the *Rose and Crown Inn*. Permission to visit ruins may be obtained any day from the present occupier, Mrs. Senior. Notice especially the noble square gatehouse (13th cent.) and the various mouldings and enrichments, which are rare in castellated buildings; also the peculiar arrangement by which boats were probably brought from the *Medway*, along the moat, into the inner ward.

Excursions.—*Sevenoaks* (for Knole, &c.), 7½ m. by rail; and *Penshurst* (see *post*, *Tunbridge Wells*); *Ightham Mote*,—5 m. N. on the Shipborne road (*post*), and 1 m. W. of *Plaxtol Ch.*, a most interesting and perfect specimen of the old English moated manor-house. The hall is temp. Edward II.; the fireplace, windows, and chapel, temp. Henry VIII. *Somerhill* (Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P.), 1½ m. S., a fine old mansion, temp. James I., at one time the property of Lady Muskerrey, the Babylonian "Princess," of Grammont's Memoirs, when it was also the favourite haunt of the courtiers of Charles II. *Shipborne Ch.*, 4 m. N., in which the "Harry Vane" of the Commonwealth (beheaded 1662) is buried. *Hadlow Ch. and Castle*, 3½ m. N.E.

Good fishing and boating may be had in the river Medway. Most of the fishing is free, but permission to fish in private water may be obtained from Messrs. Curtis and Harvey (Gunpowder Mills) and Lord de Lisle (Penshurst). Boats may be hired at the Castle Inn.

Tunbridge Wells (Kent and Sussex), Stat., S. E. Rly. (at head of High-street), 4 m. S. of Tunbridge Junc. Trains in 1 hr. to London and to Hastings. From Stat. (South Coast Rly.) near the Parade, formerly called the Pantiles, trains to Brighton (1½ hr.) and to London (2 hrs. *via* Three Bridges). *Inns*: Calverley, near the High-street Stat.; Mt. Ephraim; Royal Kentish; **Royal Sussex, on the Pantiles; Swan. An old and healthy watering-place (inland), now more indebted to its bracing air and pleasant scenery than to its chalybeate waters. 3 mails daily to and from London. There are several Churches, none calling for special notice. The oldest (now a Chapel of Ease), built by subscription 1685, adjoins the Wells. Beautiful and inexpensive specimens of the "Tunbridge ware" are sold here. The walks on the Common are delightful. They may be extended (finger-posts mark the routes) to the *Toad Rock*, *Rusthall Common*, 1 m.; to the *High*

Rocks, 1½ m. from Parade (escarped cliffs of the Hastings sands); and to the *Eridge Rocks* and *Park*, 3 m. from the Parade. *Eridge Castle* (Earl of Abergavenny) is not shown.

Excursions.—*Bayham Abbey* (Marquis Camden), 6 m. E.; picturesque ruins, 13th cent., shown on Tuesdays and Fridays; returning through *Lamberhurst*, a lovely village 2 m. further S. *Groombridge* (Stat.), 3½ m., a pretty village where is the Moat House, built 1660, occupying the site of the castle in which the Duke of Orleans was detained a prisoner for 25 years after Agincourt. The prettiest excursion is perhaps that to *Frant*, 3 m. S. The view from Frant Green is magnificent. From this spot take the footpath, 2 m., through *Eridge Park*, and if you are driving, send round carriage to meet you at *Eridge Green*. At *Harrison's Rocks*, 2 m. beyond the *Eridge Rocks*, the beautiful *Osmunda Regalis* grows plentifully. The delicate *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* was first found in the neighbourhood. *Penshurst Place*, 7 m. N.W. (Lord de Lisle), open to visitors Tuesdays and Fridays—its venerable antiquity celebrated by Ben Jonson, and owing its chief celebrity to the Sidneys. The N. or main front has a gate-house, temp. Edward VI. The hall was built 1341, and is well worth inspection. The house contains numerous and interesting pictures. In the village are some old houses worth notice—particularly a 15th-cent. timber one at entrance to ch.-yd., and the *Inn* (Leicester Arms). It may best be reached either by a pleasant walk through *Speldhurst* (3 m.), or by taking the train to *Penshurst Stat.*, thence by a pleasant road of about 2 m. by *Red Leaf*. The excursion may be continued by Chiddingstone to *Hever Castle*, 3 m. (open on Wednesdays from 11–5, but inquiry should be made beforehand), interesting from its associations with Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, returning thence, 3 m., by *Edenbridge Stat.* A still more pleasant round (about 15 m.) is by Tunbridge road, Bound's

gate, and Bidborough, returning by South Park and Fordcombe Green. *Mayfield*, 8 m. S., a most pleasant walk, or drive, through Frant and *Mark Cross*, where may be seen some curious carvings in the ch. and some relics of St. Dunstan. *Southborough* (omnibus twice daily), a highly picturesque little town, is about halfway between the Wells and Tunbridge. At *Ashurst*, 4 m. W., where there is a singular old Ch., the local and somewhat rare shell *Clavellia Rolphii* is found.

Longer excursions may be made to *Battle* (Stat.), 22 m.; *Bodiam Castle* (see *Hastings*), 15 m., or take train to *Etehringham* Stat. (40 min.), thence 4 m. by road; *Lewes*, 24 m. by rail. An omnibus also runs daily to *Maidstone*, 20 m.

TURF, see *Exeter*.

TURVEY, see *Bedford*.

Tutbury (Staff.), Stat. N. Staff. Rly. *Inns*: Castle; Dog and Partridge. The Castle stands on an eminence washed by the Dove. The gateway and part of the N. front were built by John of Gaunt, and afterwards occupied by Mary Queen of Scots. Within the walls is a mound crowned by a modern ruin called Julius' Tower, in place of the old keep. The date of the arch is Perp., of rich character. There are remains of 2 fine halls with fireplaces. The Ch. (restored) has some good Norm. work, particularly in the W. doorway. The *Chancel*, by Street, is E.E. and apsidal.

Tuxford (Notts.)—Stat. Gt. N. Rly. (*Inn*: Newcastle Arms)—is celebrated for its hops and orchards. The Ch. has a representation of St. Lawrence being roasted on a gridiron, one man blowing the bellows while another turns him. The antiquary should visit *Darltton*, 3 m. N.E., where at *Kingshaugh* he will see a curious old house, once a hunting seat of King John. 6 m. W. are the *Thoresby Woods* (see *Ollerton*).

Twickenham (Middlesex), Stat. on the loop line of the L. & S. W. Rly., on the l. bank of the

Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and a little above Richmond; 10 m. from Hyde Park Corner by road. *Inns*: King's Head, King-street; Albany Hotel, railway station; Railway Hotel, London-road.

Amongst a large number of seats standing in grounds famous for the beauty of their trees may be mentioned:—

The *Manor House*, a large red-brick mansion, which stands opposite the N. side of the ch.

Orleans House, occupied by the Duc D'Aumale—1852-71—is a large and stately brick mansion, with an oriel centre, and a long wing carried to the octagon tower at the W. The grounds are richly timbered and contain some splendid cedars.

York House stands directly E. of the ch. in charming and finely timbered grounds of nearly 7 acres. It was occupied by the Comte de Paris before his return to France.

Mount Lebanon, late the residence of the Prince de Joinville, is a handsome modern mansion facing the river, between York House and Orleans House.

Pope's Villa stands near the site of the one in which the poet resided, from 1717 till his death in 1744. The *Grotto*, which figures so largely in the Letters and Poems, was formed by lining the tunnel under the Teddington road with shells, spars, and minerals, which were liberally furnished by his friends. The Grotto still remains, or rather the tunnel, for it has been despoiled of all its rare marbles, &c., and is a mere damp subway.

Strawberry Hill, the famous "Gothic Castle" of Horace Walpole (Earl of Orford), and now the seat of Frances Countess Waldegrave and Lord Carlingford, stands on a gentle elevation about 300 yards from, and overlooking the Thames, immediately above Twickenham, and a short distance E. from the Strawberry Hill Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. (New Kingston line). As it now stands, the house is a renewal of that of Horace Walpole, with

modern sumptuousness superadded. All the old rooms are there, though the uses of them have been changed. The New or West Wing was added about 1860-62. The house contains a large number of portraits. The grounds and gardens are as attractive and beautiful as they were of old.

Twickenham Church (of the Virgin Mary) was erected 1713-18, in a so-called Tuscan style. The only interest the interior possesses, lies in its monuments and those they commemorate. Pope was buried in the middle aisle.

The large islet opposite the ch. is *Twickenham Eyot*, but is best known as *Eel Pie Island*. It contains about 2 acres, and has from time immemorial been a famous resort of Thames anglers, boat parties, and excursionists, for whose accommodation the *Eel Pie Hotel* was erected. (See *Thames*.)

The river from Twickenham Eyot to the W. end of the lawn of Pope's Villa, 410 yards, forms the *Twickenham Deep*. It is strictly preserved under the superintendence of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and affords excellent fishing.

Two BRIDGES, see *Dartmoor*.

TWYFORD (Hants), see *Winchester*.

TY CROES, see *Holyhead*.

Tynemouth (Northumberland)—Stat., 40 min. by rail from Newcastle (*Inns*: *Station Hotel; Bath)—“the Brighton of the North,” At the extreme end of the promontory on which the town is situated, and entered through the gateway of the *Castle*, are fine ruins of the *Priory of St. Mary and St. Oswyn*; the principal remains are the ruins of the *Ch.*, built by Bishop Cosin, on site of an ancient one erected in 7th cent.; the building was enlarged in 13th cent.; a circular door and a pillar on W., are fragments of the earlier Norman building; the E. end remains, of 3 tall E.-E. windows, the centre one being surmounted by an oval window, the whole of singular beauty and brightness; beneath is the oratory of St. Mary (temp. Edw. III.), and restored by *Dobson*; it has vaulted roof with ribs termin-

ating in 3 bosses decorated with figures of Christ and 12 Apostles; there is a wide view of sea and coast from the Priory. Immediately below, at entrance of harbour, lie the dangerous rocks called the *Black Middens*; beyond on the Durham side is the *Herd Sand*. 1½ m. N. is the fishing village of *Cullercoats*, with some quiet lodging-houses. An excursion may be made by rail, 25 m., to *Seaton Delaval* (Lord Hastings), built by Sir John Vanbrugh; S.W. of the mansion is the *Chapel*, the only remains of the ancient *Castle*, a most interesting specimen of early and perfect Norm. It is well worth while to make an excursion up the river, from Tynemouth to Newcastle by night, for the sake of the spectacle afforded by the flaring furnaces on each side.

About 1 m. S.W. of Tynemouth is *North Shields*, containing nothing of interest, and connected by *Steam Ferry* with *South Shields*, where the *Church of St. Hilda*, in Market-place, is of great antiquity. On S. and E. the town is bounded by enormous “ballast-hills,” which are of great botanical interest, containing curious exotic plants sprung from seed brought with the foreign ballast. 2 m. S.E. are the wild *Marsden Rocks* (see *Sunderland*). From South Shields may be visited *Jarrow*, about 2½ m., and *Monkton*, 1½ m. further on (see *Sunderland*).

TYN-Y-CORNEL, see *Dolgelley*.

TYN-Y-GROES, see *Dolgelley*.

UFFCULME, see *Tiverton*.

UFFINGTON, see *Faringdon*.

ULGHAM, see *Morpeth*.

ULLSWATER, see *Patterdale*.

ULVERSCROFT PRIORY, see *Leicester*.

Ulverston (Lanc.)—Stat., Furness Rly. Junc. for Windermere—see *Lakes*. (*Inns*: Sun; Queen's; Brad-dyll's Arms; County.) *Post-office*, Queen-street—is a brisk little town near the Leven estuary, and connected with Morecambe Bay by a ship canal, near to the banks of which extensive hæmatite blast furnaces and paper works are erected. It is the capital of the Furness district, and is principally dependent

upon the hæmatite ore mines for its trade. The *Ch.* (St. Mary's) now much modernised was originally Norm. It has a fine Norm. S. doorway and ancient tower. *Monuments*: (a) to Sir J. Barrow, the Arctic explorer; (b) Sir Wm. Sandys of Conishead (temp. Eliz.); (c) to members of the Dodding family, 17th cent. On *Hoad Hill*, 1 m. W., is a fine monument to Sir John Barrow, in imitation of the Eddystone Lighthouse—a splendid view. At *Dragley Beck*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. (across the railway), is the cottage where he was born, with the motto "Paulum sufficit."

Excursions.—To *Conishead Priory* (at present, 1876, uninhabited), a fine Elizabethan house, 2 m. S.E. The gardens are worth seeing. Continue to *Bardsea* (1 m.), and 2 m. further to summit of *Birkkrigg*, where are some curious early remains, and the view from which is very striking. To *Urnswick*, 3 m. S. The *Ch.* dates from the Conquest, and has *brasses*, a Longobardic monumental stone, and curious E. Norm. key. 2 m. further is *Gleaston Castle*, a scanty ruin with one or two towers. A good trout stream flows past it. *Holker Hall* (see *Grange*), on opposite side of Leven Estuary, 5 m. Rail to *Furness Abbey*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Grange*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Windermere*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m.

UPHILL, see *Weston-super-Mare*.

UPHOLLAND, see *Wigan*.

UPLYME, see *Azminster*.

UPNOR CASTLE, see *Chatham*.

UP PARK, see *Chichester*.

Uppingham (Rutland), $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Manton* Stat., on Syston branch of Midland Rly. (omnibus twice daily), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Seaton* Stat. (omnibus meets the trains), on Stamford and Blisworth section of L. & N. W. Rly. *Inns*: Falcon; White Hart. The town consists of one long street, forming a square in the centre. *Castle Hill* is 1 m. on the Leicester road. In the neighbourhood are several limestone quarries. There is little to attract the visitor, except the well-known Free Grammar School (Headmaster and Warden, Rev. E. Thring). 6 m. N. is the capital town of *Oakham*. The church at

Manton is a quaint little building, worth visiting.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN, see *Malvern*.

UPTON ST. LEONARDS, see *Gloucester*.

UPWELL, see *Wisbeach*.

UPWEY, see *Weymouth*.

URCHFONT, see *Devizes*.

URSWICK, see *Ulverston*.

USHAW, see *Durham*.

Usk (Monm.), Stat. (Pontypool branch), G. W. Rly. *Inn*: Three Salmons. Is situated nearly in centre of the county, on banks of the river whence it derives its name. It is undoubtedly a place of great antiquity. Overhanging the town, above the Abergavenny road, are the ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle*, which formerly belonged to the Clares, and subsequently to Edw. IV., Richd. III., Hen. VII., and Wm. Earl of Pembroke. The excellent salmon-fishing in the river is well known. The water on both sides of the river, from the bridge in the town to Trostreay Weir, is preserved by the "Trostreay Weir Association," who issue day and annual tickets (apply at hotel or post-office).

Excursions.—(a) To *Llanbaddock Ch.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m., near which the geologist will observe an interesting section of contorted Silurian strata. (b) *Tredunnock Ch.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., which contains a Roman inscription to a soldier of the 2nd Augustan legion.

Distances (by rail).—Monmouth, 13 m.; Raglan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Pontypool road, 4 m.; Ross, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. By road: Abergavenny, 11 m.; Chepstow, 10 m.; Pontypool, 5 m.

Uttoxeter (Staff.), pron. "Uxeter." 3 Stats. (a) Bridge-street, N. Staff. Rly., $31\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Crewe, and 15 m. from Stafford; (b) Dove Bank, for Ashbourne and Macclesfield; (c) Junc. Stat., for Tutbury, Derby, and Nottingham. *Inn*: White Hart. Is a pretty little town with a very lofty *Ch.* spire. There is a trade in cork-cutting and clock-case making.

Excursion.—To *Marchington Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Junc. Stat., containing a fine monument to Sir Walter Vernon; and about 3 m. further S., to *Haubury Ch.*, in which are some curious puritanical figures of the Agardhs.

Uxbridge (Middx.), Stat. (terminus) of the G. W. Rly. (Uxbridge branch), 15 m. from London on the Oxford road, and about 1 m. N.W. of Hillingdon (in which parish it is situated). *Inns*: Chequers Hotel; George, commercial; King's Arms.

This "ancient borough" and market town is washed by two branches of the Colne.

The Commissioners of Charles I., and the Parliament appointed to negotiate a Treaty for Peace, met at Uxbridge at the end of January, 1645. The house at which the conference was held, long known as the *Treaty House*, or so much of it as remains, will be found on the l. of the road at the western extremity of the town, between the bridge over the river and the canal. It is partly let in tenements, the rest forms the Crown and Treaty House Inn. The great room, where the Commissioners sat, remains tolerably perfect, with its old carved oak panelling. An adjoining room, known as the Presence Chamber, has still more elaborately carved wainscoting.

The Colne river affords good fishing, and there is fair hotel accommodation at the "General Elliot," Uxbridge Moor.

VALLE CRUCIS, see *Llangefni*.

VALLIS, see *Frome*.

VENTNOR, see *Wight, Isle of*.

VERYAN, see *St. Austell*.

VIGNALS, THE, see *Ludlow*.

VIRGINIA WATER, see *Windsor*.

WADDON, see *Croydon*.

Wadebridge (Cornwall).

Inns: the Molesworth Arms; Commercial Hotel. A passenger train runs once a day, 3 days a week, to Bodmin and back, and twice on Saturdays. The bridge over the river Camel is a picturesque 15th-cent. structure, of 17 arches. The Churches of *St. Breock* and of *Egloshayle*, close to the town, should be visited. It is a dreary road (8 m.) to *Padstow* (*Inns*: Commercial Hotel; Golden Lion), which may also be reached by river. Steamers ply between Padstow and Bristol, calling at Swansea and Ilfracombe. From this antiquated fishing town, which is 1 m.

from the sea, the *Chs. of Little Petherick*, 3 m. on the Wadebridge road, of *St. Enodoc*, under E. side of Bray Hill, a short distance N. of Padstow, half-buried in the sand, and *St. Minver* (very interesting E.-E. *Ch.* with Perp. additions), are worth visiting. On the opposite side of the Estuary, at *Trevose Head*, 4 m. W., on which is a lighthouse, will be obtained a fine view of the coast. Through a somewhat wild-looking district, the road leads (8 m.) to *St. Columb Major* (*Inn*: Red Lion, kept by Polkinhorne, an excellent guide and most obliging landlord), which is situated about 5 m. from the sea. The nearest railway station to St. Columb is *Grampound Road*, 9 m. (Polkinhorne will send carriage if written to beforehand). The *Ch.*, Early Dec., is of great size and beauty. The very interesting range of coast (about 20 m.) between the Towan and Trevose Heads—forming Watergate Bay—is conveniently accessible from here. The spots specially to be visited are the vale of Lanherne and village of *Mawgan*, *Newquay*, and the coast between Piran sands and Trevose Head, including the little bay known as *Bodruthan steps*. Walk to *Mawgan* through the Carnanton Woods. The *Ch. of St. Mawgan*, 3 m., is very interesting. In the ch.-yard is a 14th-cent. cross, and adjoining the *Ch.* is the Carmelite nunnery, Lanherne. From here walk down the valley to the lonely little "Porth," or cove, and 1 m. N. of it, to *Bodruthan steps*. There is excellent fishing (trout and peal) in the stream which runs through the valley.—*St. Columb Minor* is 5 m. W. from St. C. Major. Near it are the ruins of *Rialton Priory*. 2 m. further W. is *Newquay* (*Inns*: Old Inn; Red Lion), a small but rising watering-place, with a fine sandy beach and romantic cliffs. The neighbourhood has also much interest for the geologist. The nearest railway station is *Truro*, distance about 10 m.

Wakefield (Yorksh.). Stats., (a) *Westgate*, joint stat. of G. N. and Midl.: and (b) *Kirkgate*, Lanc. & Yorks. Rlys. *Inns*: **Bull; *Stratford Arms. The town is well situated on

the l. bank of the Calder, which is navigable to Salter Hebble. It is 9 m. S. of Leeds, and was, until the rise of that town, the great capital of the clothing trade in Yorkshire.

The *Parish Ch.* (All Saints), the great feature of the town, was consecrated in 1329. The tower and spire (237 ft. high) are (or were) of this date. The rest of the ch. was demolished and rebuilt 150 years later. Great part of the walls of the ch. was rebuilt between 1724 and 1800; and in 1861 the tower and spire were most carefully restored under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott.

The large *Corn Exchange* is worth a visit on market days. In the *Kirk-gate*, which runs down to the Calder, is a picturesque timber-framed house locally known as the "Six Chimblies."

The *Chantry*, on the bridge over the Calder, S. of the town, may be regarded as a direct memorial of the famous battle of Wakefield, fought Dec. 31, 1460. The bridge itself dates from the reign of Edward III.; and the chantry, originally built by Sir Robt. Knolles in the same reign, was re-founded by Edward IV., in order that prayer might constantly be made in it for the soul of his father, Richard Duke of York, and for those of the followers of the White Rose who fell in the battle. The little chapel is 30 ft. long and 24 wide, and in 1847 was restored at a cost of nearly 3000*l.*, and service is occasionally performed in it. A spot close to the bridge, on rt. bank of the river, is pointed out as that where the Duke of York was killed. It is marked by two willows, called "Duke of York's trees." At the foot of the bridge, on the l. bank of the Calder, are the huge *Soke Mills*, where, until 1853, a very ancient feudal law compelled the inhabitants to send all their corn to be ground.

Lowe Hill, commanding most extensive views, is very near Wakefield, S.W. There are a mound and earthworks, enclosing about 3 acres, and the site may have been that of a Saxon stronghold.

An interesting *Excursion* may be made from Wakefield to *Nostel Priory*.

(Walton Hall may be passed on the way. Walton is about 3 m. S. of Wakefield, and Nostel 4 m. from Walton. The *Sandal* and Walton Stat. on the Midl. Rly. is 1 m. from Walton Hall.)

Walton Hall (Edward Hailstone, Esq.) was long the residence of the late Charles Waterton, Esq., the well-known naturalist, whose magnificent collection has been removed to Ushaw College, near Durham. Mr. and Mrs. Hailstone's important collections and most interesting library; collection of armour, Venetian glass, needlework, point and cushion lace; British and Saxon relics, and many objects of mediæval art, find a fit resting-place here.

Nostel Priory (Charles Winn, Esq.) is about 5 m. from Wakefield on the road to Doncaster. The house (which is not generally shown, and a special introduction is desirable) contains a large and valuable collection of pictures, of which Holbein's Sir Thomas More and family is perhaps the most remarkable.

The existing house was built by Sir Rowland Winn, on the site of the ancient Priory of Augustinian Canons, who settled here in the reign of Henry I.

Close to the entrance to the park is the *Ch. of Wragby*, for the most part Trans.-Norm. It contains some good foreign sculpture and carving. The font is Norm.

WALLINGFORD, see *Thames*.

WALLINGTON (Northumb.), see *Morpeth*.

WALLSEND, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

WALMER, see *Deal*.

WALPOLE ST. PETER'S, see *Lynn, King's*.

Walsall (Staff.)—2 Stats., L. & N. W., and S. Staff Rlys. (*Inn*: George)—is a busy Black Country town, the centre of the harness manufacture, carriage lamps, &c. The *Ch.* is cruciform and in a fine situation, but the greater part was re-built in 1821. Walk. 1½ m. to *Rushall*, on Lichfield road, where is a fine old manor-house temp. Hen. VI. (L. Duignan, Esq.), where the Harpur family lived (temp. Henry VI.), and whose arms are upon the gateway close to the ch.

Walsham, North (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly., 16 m. from *Norwich*, is a small market town, with a remarkable *Ch.* (Perp.), erected in 1381. Here are a very fine S. porch of squared flint and ashlar, a font with a lofty cover in tabernacle work, and the ruins of a tower, 147 ft. high, which fell in 1724 and 1835. The remains of the lower part of the rood-screen are finely carved; there is also a good carved pulpit.

The Market-cross (restored) was erected by Bishop Thirlby in the reign of Edward VI.

Worstead, 3 m. S.E., is noticeable from its having given name to the well-known woollen fabric. The *Ch. of St. Mary* is one of the finest in the county, dating from the latter half of the 14th cent. It has a fine Dec. tower, and a Perp. nave spanned by a remarkable hammer-beamed roof. Across the arch under the W. tower extends a beautiful gallery, not unlike a rood-loft, unusually perfect, and of very delicate workmanship. The rood stair remains. On the river Ant, 1 m. distant, the tourist may begin an excursion southwards, among the *broads*.

From North Walsham, the coast between Trimmingham and Happisburgh may be explored. The chief points of interest are *Paston*, *Bacton*, and *Mundesley*.

At 3 m. the *Ch. of Trunch* is passed, rt. It has much rich woodwork, and a very fine open roof (Perp.). The font is placed within a remarkable "baptistery," or enclosure, of wood.

Mundesley, 2 m. beyond Trunch, is a small quiet watering-place, with remarkably firm and level sands. 2 m. S. of Mundesley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the sea, is *Paston*, the chief seat of the Paston family before they removed to Orstead. The cliff here is high, and a long line of coast is visible.

At *Bacton*, about 1 m. S.E. of Paston, are the remains of *Bromholm Priory*, founded in 1113 for Cluniac monks. The ruins stand within a farmyard. The chief existing remains are those of the N. transept of the ch., the dormitory, and the chapter-house. All are crumbling and exposed to injury,

though picturesque with ivy and wild flowers. The Pastons were great patrons of Bromholm.

From Bacton to *Happisburgh* (called Hazeborough) the distance is 4 m. Here are two lighthouses. The *Ch.* is Perp. with a lofty tower. 4 m. beyond Walsham is Gunton Stat., whence the railway is continued to *Cromer*, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Walsingham, *New or Little* (Norfolk). Stat., G. E. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Wells*. Inn: Black Lion. This is an old-fashioned town, pleasantly situated, 7 m. from the sea. The narrow streets, with their many gables and red roofs, are perhaps not greatly changed since the 15th cent., when they were thronged by pilgrims from all parts of the world, anxious to pay their vows at the shrine of *Our Lady of Walsingham*. The last regal devotee was Henry VIII., who in the second year of his reign walked barefoot from the village of Barsham; a little later, however, he caused the image of *Our Lady of Walsingham* to be burnt at Chelsea. The remains of the *Priory* (attached to which was this famous shrine) are the property of Henry James Lee Warner, whose modern house occupies part of the site. They are shown on Wednesdays and Fridays. The ancient close is entered by a gateway, of early Perp. character, opening to the principal street.

The *Refectory* is E. Dec.; and its beautiful W. window has been carefully restored.

There are remains of the staircase to the reading pulpit, and of the buttery hatch in the S. wall.

Some distance E. of the ch. is a Norman arch leading to a stone bath, and two *Wishing Wells*.

The *Parish Church* (restored) is throughout Perp. The piers should be noticed for the manner in which the shafts are carried up *into* the capitals. From the chancel a chapel opens on either side, with one broad and one narrow arch—a striking arrangement. The font has been very fine. There is a restored model of it in the Crystal Palace.

At the S. end of the town are the extensive remains of a *Franciscan Con-*

vent, but they are of little architectural interest. There are also ruins of a grey friary and an hospital for lepers.

2 m. S. of Walsingham, the *Chapel of Houghton-le-Dale* deserves attention. It is a small Dec. building, with a fine window, and a richly groined roof, lately restored.

At *Old or Great Walsingham*, 1 m. E. of Little Walsingham, are the remains of a fine Dec. *Ch.* The nave and the aisles have good doors and windows with flowing tracery. There is a piscina in each of the N. and S. aisles.

WALSOKEN, see *Wisbeach*.

Waltham (Essex), Stat. G. E. Rly., 14½ m. from London, ¼ m. from Waltham Cross (Herts.), and 1¼ m. from Waltham Abbey (Essex).

Waltham Cross (Inn: Four Swans), is named from the finest remaining of "Queen Eleanor's Crosses." The cross, which stands nearly in front of the Inn, and near the station, has been completely "restored," but "has suffered very materially from the well-meant indiscretion of its admirers." About 1 m. W. is *Theobald's Park*, the site of the palace built by Lord Bureleigh, and exchanged by his son, the Earl of Salisbury, with James I. for Hatfield. Of this magnificent house, one of the most stately in England, not a fragment remains. The site of the palace is marked by the houses which form what is known as *Theobald's Square*, built in 1765. The walks in the Park are charming. The gates are closed at 9 P.M.

Waltham Abbey. Inns: Cock; New Inn; King's Arms. A place of great historical interest; and the portion of its conventual *Ch.* which still remains will amply repay a visit. The first *ch.* was built in the days of Canute, by Tofig the Proud, a great Danish Thane. Tofig's estate was afterwards granted by the Confessor to his brother-in-law, Harold, who rebuilt the church on a larger and more splendid scale, enriched it with many precious gifts and relics, and increased the number of clergy from two to twelve, with a dean at their head, besides several inferior officers. The clergy were secular canons.

Harold's foundation did not remain longer in existence than 1177. Henry II. had vowed that in honour of Beckett he would found an Abbey of Regular Canons. He performed his vow by turning the Seculars out of Waltham and putting in Regulars. The Regulars were at first under a Prior.

In 1184 Henry appointed the first Abbot, and henceforth Waltham became an Abbey.

Whether the existing *Parish Church*, which consists of the nave of the abbey *ch.* (the choir, transepts, and central tower of the original building having been destroyed), is the actual building completed by Harold, a short time before the Conquest, is a disputed question. The *ch.* has been carefully restored from the plans of W. Burges, Esq., and was reopened in 1860.

The only remains of the abbey domestic buildings are a low bridge of 3 arches over the Lea, a fine pointed gateway by the Lea, pierced with 2 arches, leading into what was the court of the convent, and near it a dark vaulted passage. The abbey mills have survived the wreck, and are still used to grind corn.

The Government *Gunpowder Mills* are built on a branch of the Lea, called Powder Mill River. The factory covers about 160 acres, and about 30,000 tons of powder can be manufactured annually. About 140 men are employed in the various processes of refining saltpetre and sulphur, making charcoal, and incorporating, pressing, granulating, drying, dusting, and barrelling up the gunpowder; which is first taken to the grand magazine at the head of the works, and from thence by the rivers Lea and Thames to Purfleet, for proof.

Waltham Forest, over which the abbey possessed unusual rights, extended over all this neighbourhood, and included the great forest of Epping. Nearly the whole of it has been enclosed.

Walthamstow (Essex) lies on the road to Waltham Abbey, between Leyton and Chingford, 6 m. from Whitechapel and Shoreditch Churches.

There are four stations on the Chingford branch of the G. E. Rly.—St. James's-street, Hoe-street, Wood-street, and Hale End.

Lying on the western edge of Epping Forest, at an easy distance from town, it early became a favourite residence with opulent citizens. Many quaint, old-fashioned, 17th and 18th century mansions remain, embowered in trees, but their number is steadily diminishing.

In the Walthamstow Marshes are two vast reservoirs of the East London Waterworks Company, capable of storing 500 million gallons of water, extending for more than a mile along the Lea, and covering an area of about 120 acres.

WALTON (Somerset), see *Clevedon*.

WALTON (Yorks.), see *Wakefield*.

Walton-on-the-Naze (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., (change carriages at Colchester). *Inns*: Dorling's Marine Hotel, much the best; Clifton, opposite the new pier; Portobello; Bath; Albion. A watering-place frequented mostly by the Essex and Suffolk gentry, its principal attractions being the sea and smooth sandy beach, several miles in extent and excellent for bathing. The best lodgings are in the Terrace. Walton Tower, some distance beyond the Terrace, was built by the Trinity House, as a mark for vessels entering Harwich Harbour. The present *Ch.*, consecrated in 1804, enlarged 1834, replaces a former one, which, with a large part of the village, was swept away by an encroachment of the sea, which is still gaining on the coast. A new pier, 170 yds. long, has been erected, at which the steamers plying between London and Ipswich call for passengers.

S. of Walton is a *cliff* much frequented by visitors for the sake of the fossil remains (coprolites), which are numerous, and easily got at. The Naze is a low promontory stretching into the sea, 3 m. N. of the town. During the summer months the London steamers proceed daily to *Harwich* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); *Ipswich* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., up the river Orwell); Clacton ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); London (about 6 hrs.).

Walton-on-Thames (Surrey) lies on the rt. bank of the Thames, about midway (4 m.) between Chertsey and Hampton. 17 m. from London by road, and 1 m. N. from the Walton Stat. of the L. & S. W. Rly. *Inn*: Duke's Head. The Thames here is very attractive. From the bridge there are lovely reaches both up and down the stream. One of Turner's most charming home landscapes is his Walton Bridge—a more picturesque bridge than the present one. This part of the stream is in great favour with anglers. From Mount Felix (an Italian villa), for 250 yds. eastward, is *Walton Sale*, the Thames Conservancy preserve, famous for pike, which are taken here up to 20 lbs. weight. Trout are not uncommon; and there is good bottom fishing for roach, dace, chub, and barbel. For boating, the river is here most enjoyable.

A short distance above Walton Bridge is the site of *Cowey Stakes*, where Cæsar is supposed to have crossed the Thames in his second invasion of Britain. Bronze swords and other remains have at different times been found in the Thames near Walton Bridge.

The pleasant little village of *Hersham* lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Walton, across the Common, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.E. from Walton Stat.

Wantage (Berks.) Stat. G. W. Rly. The town is $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of the station. A tramway runs between the railway and Market-place—the latter is 300 ft. above the level of the sea, *Inn*: Bear. This town is celebrated as the *birthplace of King Alfred*. The site of the Saxon palace in which Alfred was born is supposed to be an enclosure called the *High Garden*, on the S. side of the brook (a branch of the Ock) which runs through the town. The adjoining orchard is still called *Court Close*.

The cruciform Church of *SS. Peter and Paul* (built c. 1350) is large and handsome, with a central tower open below, and resting upon 4 magnificent Dec. piers. There is a good brass to Sir J. Fitzwarren, and in the chancel

an alabaster tomb with recumbent figures of 14th cent.

Wantage, though in a purely agricultural district, is remarkable for its schools. The *National School*, by Woodyer, is worth visiting for the drawings on its walls. The *Grammar School*, built by a subscription raised at the jubilee in honour of Alfred, in 1849, has a fine Norm. doorway, a relic of the former school, and the oldest object in the town.

Bishop Butler, the author of the 'Analogy,' was born at Wantage, 1692, in a house called the Priory, adjoining the churchyard, and was educated at the grammar-school.

$\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of the town, near a farmhouse called the Mead, are *King Alfred's Bath and Well*; the latter a basin of clear water, in a pretty dingle, formed by a number of small petrifying springs.

From Wantage several places of interest in early English history may be visited; the chalk ridge to the S. being the "Ashdown," where the Danes were defeated by Alfred; almost every ridge being crowned by earthworks. Several picturesquely placed villages are also to be met with, that would supply abundant employment to the artist.

At *Sparsholt*, 4 m. W. of Wantage, is a very fine Dec. Church. The N. doorway of the nave is rich and peculiar Norm., and the ironwork of the door seems to be original.

WARDOUR CASTLE, see *Salisbury*.

Ware (Herts.), Stat., on Ware and Hertford branch of the G. E. Rly., 24 m. from London; 21 m. by road. *Inns*: Railway Tavern; Saracen's Head; French Horn; White Lion; White Swan.

The town lies on the l. bank of the river Lea, 2 m. N.E. of Hertford. It is the largest malting town in England, and the malthouses form the most conspicuous feature, both of the town and its suburbs.

Ware Park (John Gwyn-Jefferys, Esq., LL.D., D.L.) should be visited. It lies immediately W. of the town, and affords capital views of the valley of the Lea, and the towns of Ware

and Hertford. The avenue, above $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, through which there is a public way from Ware to Bengoe, is particularly fine.

Ware Church (St. Mary) is a large and handsome cruciform building. On the S. is a Lady Chapel, in which are a piscina, sedilia, and ambreys. The font should be noticed.

The *Great Bed of Ware*, so often alluded to in our literature, was removed from the Saracen's Head in 1869, and sold to the proprietor of the Rye House (Stat. G. E. Rly., Hertford line), where it is now shown in a room prepared for its reception.

Wareham (Dorset.), Stat., S. W. Rly. An omnibus runs daily from the station to *Swanage* (10 m.). Private carriages may also be hired at the *Inns*, Red Lion H.; and Bear H. This is a town of remote antiquity, whose magnificent quadrangular earthworks stood the brunt of many a Danish invasion; it stands astride on the ridge between the rivers Frome, S., and Piddle, N., just above their junction. S. of the town runs the *Frome*, the boundary of the Isle of Purbeck, and navigable as far as this. It has a salmon fishery let on lease. Above the river stood the castle, the site of which is still pointed out as the *Castle Close*. There are some small remains of the *Priory* founded by Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, d. 709, between St. Mary's Church and the river.

The *Walls* are probably of British construction, but were much altered by the Parliament during the Civil Wars.

The body of *St. Mary's Ch.* was rebuilt in 1841; the tower and chancel are remains of the former structure. The chief objects of interest are the very curious hexagonal leaden font of the 12th century; the double S.E. chapel with its effigies; and the inscribed stones, supposed to belong to a church of primæval antiquity, built into the new walls.

Wareham is the most convenient point for the tourist to diverge to visit *Corfe Castle* (4 m.), *Swanage* (10 m.), and the Isle of Purbeck. The road runs direct over the desolate

expanse of *Creech Heath*; here potter's clay is extracted from numerous pits in immense quantities. The view from the summit of *Creech Barrow* is perhaps the finest for colour in the W. of England. At the foot of the hill lies *Creech Grange*, the Tudor mansion of the Bonds. In the distant woods to the W. is *Lulworth Castle*, seat of the family of Weld.

4 m. from Wareham, set as a coronet on a knoll, are the beetling walls and rocklike towers of *Corfe Castle*. The earliest mention of Corfe is in connection with the murder of King Edward the Martyr, A.D. 978. No castle existed here then, but Elfrida, the Queen Mother, had a "hospitium," or hunting lodge, on the site of the present edifice. The first notice of Corfe Castle is in the reign of Hen. II., A.D. 1154. The castle occupies an irregular triangle, the walls following the crest of the hill, which descends almost vertically on the E., W., and N. sides.

The northern or highest point of the hill is occupied by the keep and principal buildings. The *Great Gateway* caps the southern or lowest angle; the *Buttavant Tower* the western. The *Queen's Hall* or *Tower* rises near the eastern angle. The area of about 3½ acres is divided into three wards. The visitor approaches the ruin from the S. by a bridge of 4 arches, thrown across a ravine, and enters it through a gateway.

The village of Corfe Castle (*Inn*: *Ship*) consists of a long street of picturesque stone-roofed cottages.

The *Museum* of the Purbeck Society possesses specimens of the natural history, geology, and antiquities of the district, and will repay a visit.

1½ m. W. is *Church Knowle*, in which parish stands the very interesting Edwardian house of *Barneston*.

From Wareham the traveller may visit the ruins of *Bindon Abbey*, ½ m. E. of *Wool Station*. The view from *Wool Bridge* is very pleasing. An old manor-house, now a farmhouse, stands close to the bridge on the l. bank of the river. *Bindon Abbey* lies embowered in trees. The buildings

have nearly disappeared, but the foundations remain, and the ground plan of the church, cloisters, and appended buildings can be accurately traced.

WARGRAVE, see *Thames*.

WARK, see *Bellingham*.

WARKTON, see *Kettering*.

Warkworth (Northumb.), 37 min. by rail from Morpeth; 15 min. from Alnwick; 1½ m. from station, and presenting a striking view on approach. *Inn*: * *Sun*—by staying here, fishing may be had in 8 m. of the river Coquet. The *Ch. of St. Andrew's* (restored) is said to have been founded 736; the N. wall, chancel, and part of tower are early Norm., the rest was probably erected under the Percies; in S. aisle is effigy of a knight. The *Castle* (Duke of Northumberland) occupies apex of a peninsula, surrounded on 3 sides by the Coquet, and is well worth seeing; the great Baronial Hall is 69 ft. by 24 ft. and 20 ft. high; the *Chapel* has an upper seat for lords of the castle. The *Lion Tower* was probably built c. 1400, the outer bailey walls 12th cent. A winding path W. of the Castle leads through lovely woods by bank of the Coquet, and across the ferry (¾ m.), to the perfect and unique *Hermitage of Warkworth*, which is approached from the river by a flight of steps; the outer apartment is of masonry, about 18 ft. square, and built against the side of the rock; on S. side of it a door leads to an outside seat overlooking the river; 17 steps lead hence to a tiny vestibule, with seat on either side, and traces of inscription over inner doorway; this leads to the chapel hewn out of the freestone rock, 18 ft. by 7½ ft.; it has groined roof springing from 2 pillars; at E. end is an altar; a recess rt. contains altartomb with figure of a lady, and at its foot a sculptured figure of the hermit (one of the Bertram family); above the inner door is shield with arms; on l. of altar is a two-mullioned traceried window; a doorway leads to an inner chapel, about 5 ft. wide, also with an altar. 1½ m. S.E. of Warkworth, at *Amble*, on ridge of a hill, is ruined

wall with Gothic window, a fragment of a monastic building. Below Amble, opposite the harbour (whence is a striking view looking back to the castle), is *Coquet Island* with small fragment of a Benedictine cell, and a lighthouse built from the old fortification. About 4 m. N. is the small bathing-place of *Alnmouth*, near which is very perfect camp on a height called the *Beacon Hill*. There is capital inn accommodation and good fishing at *Weldon Bridge* (see *Rothbury*).

Warminster (Wilts.)—Stat., G. W. Rly. (*Inn*: ***Bath Arms*)—an old and very clean town situated in a pleasant country, at the entrance of a valley under the escarpment of the downs.

Healthy and agreeable walks may be taken on the Downs, especially to *Cley Hill*, an isolated outlying member of the chalk range, 900 ft. above low-water mark at Bristol, commanding an extensive and beautiful view; the camp of *Scratchbury*, a magnificent and well-preserved specimen of a British camp; *Battlesbury*, another entrenchment attributed to the Britons; and, by the angler, to *Sheerwater*, rt. of the road to Long-bridge Deverill, where there is excellent fishing. It is a pretty little lake of 45 acres deeply embosomed in wood, and belongs to the Marquis of Bath, by whose orders permission to fish is readily given.

The chief point of interest is *Long-leat* (Marquis of Bath), $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. It is shown to the public every Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 11 and 4. The entrance of the domain is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the house.

The flower gardens lie at the N. and E. sides of the house, divided from the Deer Park, a noble slope of lawn and wood, by a large sheet of water. The interior of the house presents a series of grand apartments remodelled by Sir J. Wyatville, c. 1808, and hung with a collection of paintings, chiefly limited to portraits, but interesting from the celebrity of the persons represented.

There is an approach to the house from the S. on the Horningham side,

through a handsome arched gateway, and by a straight drive of nearly a mile in length.

Beyond the S. gate of Longleat is the hamlet of *Horningham*, in a most picturesque district. The handsome church was rebuilt, save the tower, in 1844, by Harriet, Marchioness of Bath.

From Horningham a lane threads a winding valley in the direction of *Brimson* or *Cold Kitchen Hill*, a height remarkable, not only for its beauty, but for numerous vestiges of the ancient inhabitants, and for one of the finest views in the county.

Warrington (Lancash.). Three Stats.: L. & N. W. Rly., Bank Quay Stat., nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town; and Arpley Stat.: Cheshire lines, Midland, and Manch. Sheff. & Lincolnsh. Rlys. at Central Stat., Horsemarket-street. *Inn*: Patten Arms, adjoining Bank Quay railway station. *Post-office*, Sankey-street. A good business town, given up to iron-foundries, glass works, and cotton factories, seated on the rt. bank of the Mersey, which is crossed by a bridge, built by the Earl of Derby in Henry VII.'s reign.

The *Ch.* is very fine with lofty tower and spire; underneath the chancel is the *crypt* in good preservation. The *Town Hall* was once seat of the Wilson Pattens. Monuments to the Patten family in S. aisle; and in the N. aisle, of *alabaster*, to Lord and Lady James Butler, 1463. He was murdered at Bewsey Hall. Notice the figure of the negro servant who saved the son and heir. There is a *Museum* containing some good works of art, with library, in Bold-street.

Excursions.—(a) *Bewsey Hall*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the canal side—an old timbered mansion, now a farmhouse. (b) To *Winwick*, 3 m. N. The *Ch.* is interesting and has chapels to the Gerard and Legh families. In the former is some grotesque carving, and in the latter, some brasses to the Leghs of Lyme.

Warwick (Warwicksh.), Stat. G. W. Rly., $107\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London. It is also $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Leamington (Milverton) Stat. of L. & N. W. Rly. *Inn*: ***Warwick Arms*.

The town (Pop. 12,000) is situated on banks of the Avon, and is of great antiquity. The *Castle*, the seat of the Earls, is the great attraction. It is a magnificent specimen of the ancient residences of our feudal ancestors, as well as one of the most picturesque objects an artist can desire. It is shown to the public, 10 to 2; but when the family are at home, *not* after 10 A.M. The great hall, and the suite of private apartments, were destroyed by fire, Dec. 1871. The valuable paintings and works of art were saved, and among these are a portrait of Chas. I., by Vandyck; works by Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, Rubens, Paul Veronese, Holbein, Salvator Rosa, and Ludovico Caracci; also the celebrated Warwick Vase, one of the most perfect and beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture known. It was recovered from the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's villa at Tivoli. "Caesar's Tower" is probably as old as the Norm. Conquest. From "Guy's Tower" magnificent views are obtained. *St. Mary's Ch.* (formerly collegiate) was destroyed by fire, 1694. The present noble structure was completed, 1704, and has, in middle of choir, a fine monument with recumbent effigy of the founder, Thos. Beauchamp, K. G., Earl of Warwick. The beautiful Beauchamp Chapel is on S. side, and was finished in 1464. *Leamington* is 2 m. N.E., *Stratford on Avon* is 8 m. S.W., and 35 min. by rail.

Kenilworth (Stat.) and Stoneleigh, are 5 m. N. (see *Coventry*). The manor of Kenilworth was given by Hen. I., to Geof. de Clinton who founded the Priory and Castle. Possessed at intervals by the Crown, it was given by Hen. III. to Simon de Montfort; by Q. Elizabeth, through John of Gaunt, to Dudley, E. of Leicester, who entertained the Queen here for 17 days (read Sir Walter Scott's description in "Kenilworth"); it was dismantled by Cromwell and the lands and ruins were granted to the Hyde family (temp. Chas. II.) whose descendant, the E. of Clarendon still retains them. On the road to K. the tourist should visit *Guy's Cliff* (Lady C. B. Percy) and *Blacklow Hill*, 1½ m.

WASHFORD, see *Taunton*.

WATCHET, see *Lynton*.

WATCOMBE, see *Torquay*.

WATERMOUTH, see *Lynton*.

Watford (Herts.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., 17½ m. from London. Branch railways diverge from Watford to St. Alban's, 7 m., and to Rickmansworth, 4 m. The L. & N. W. Rly. Stat. is outside the town, at its north-eastern extremity. For the southern part of Watford, the Bushey Stat. is most used. The Rickmansworth line has a station near the centre of the High-street. *Inns*: *Clarendon Hotel, by railway station; Essex Arms Hotel, by the Market-place; Rose and Crown; George.

Some of the monuments in the *Ch.* (St. Mary) are interesting to the antiquary, and especially those in the Essex or Morrison Chapel, which, however, can only be entered by special permission; the door is locked, and the key kept at Cassiobury.

Cassiobury, the stately seat of the Earl of Essex, is 1 m. W.

The manor belonged to St. Alban's Abbey, and at the dissolution of monasteries was given to Sir Richard Morrison. From the Morrisons it passed by marriage to Arthur Lord Capel, in whose descendants it remains.

The present mansion was erected (1800) from the designs of James Wyatt, in his so-called Gothic style.

It contains some good and many interesting *portraits*, and there are some good carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

To see the house an introduction is required; but the park is always open, and the *gardens* may generally be viewed on application to the gardener. They are very beautiful, and have always been famous.

The *Park* comprises nearly 700 acres, of which 127 are attached to the house; 310 form the Home Park, and 250 the Upper Park, which is separated from the Home Park by the Gade, parallel to which, and in part one with it, flows the Grand Junction Canal.

Grove Park (Earl of Clarendon) is 1½ m. N.W. from the Watford Stat. of the L. & N. W. Rly. The entrance is on the l. of the road to Abbot's

Langley, directly after passing the grounds of Cassiobury.

The main interest of the house lies in the collection of portraits formed by the first Earl of Clarendon. The grounds of Grove Park join those of Cassiobury on the S., and Langley Bury on the N. From the park there is a pleasant walk through the "Black Avenue" to Chandler's Cross.

WAVERLEY ABBEY, see *Farnham*.

WEAR GIFFORD, see *Bideford*.

WEDDINGTON, see *Nuneaton*.

Wednesbury (Staff.), pronounced Wedgebury—3 Stats.: L. & N. W., G. W., and S. Staff. Rlys. (Inns: Dartmouth Arms; Red Lion; Talbot)—a place of great antiquity, but now entirely devoted to iron-works and foundries, and has a large factory of railway axles and tyres. The *Ch.* is a fine cruciform building (Perp.), and has monuments: (a) to Parkes family; (b) an incised slab to John Cumberfort and his wife, 1559.

Weedon (Northants.), Stat. L. & N. W. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Rugby (Inn: Stat. H.; Globe, in the village). An omnibus 4 times daily to Daventry, 4 m. (Inn: Peacock). The barracks are on S. side of the stat. In *Stowe Ch.*, 2 m., see interesting monuments: (a) effigy of a knight, temp. Hen. III.; (b) "Lady Carey," d. 1630; (c) in N. aisle, monument of Dr. Turner, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxon.

WEEK ST. MARY, see *Bude*.

WELDON BRIDGE, see *Rothbury*.

Wellingborough (Northants.), Stats. L. & N. W. and Midland Rlys. Inn: The Hind. This is a large market town, without interest except for its *Church*.

The exterior of the very graceful E. window deserves special notice. The tracery is geometrical, and the date of the window is about 1300.

From *Higham Ferrers Stat.*, 5 m. E., the tourist may visit the churches of Higham Ferrers, Rushden, and Irthlingborough.

At Higham Ferrers the interest is gathered round the remarkable group of buildings—the church, the college, the cross, the school, and the Bede-house—raised by Archbp. Chicheley,

in honour of his birthplace, and in gratitude for his own great fortunes. The *Ch.* is one of the finest in the county and of especial interest from its associations.

On the N. side, a little in advance of the tower, is the school-house; nearly opposite are the remains of a Dec. cross, raised on steps; and on the S. side of the ch.-yard is the Bede-house, or hospital.

The original vicarage-house stands near the Bede-house, W., and completes this group of buildings.

The chief points to be noticed in the *Ch.* are the superb *W. portal* of the tower; the *Dec. windows*; the *stall work* in the chancel; and the *brasses*. The building is E. E. and Dec., with some few Perp. additions.

The *School-house*, on the S. side of the ch.-yd., is a Perp. building of 3 bays, with very good windows, open battlements, and buttresses carrying finials. Within, in the eastern part, is a stone pulpit. The *Bede-house* opposite was designed for 12 men and one woman. The W. end with its fine window, and open bell-cot above, is good. At the E. end is the chapel, ascended by 6 steps from the hall.

The domestic buildings of Archbp. Chicheley's *College* are in the main street and have become very ruinous.

Higham is the best starting-place for visiting *Rushden Ch.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. on the high road toward Bedford. It has some striking peculiarities; the principal of which are the richly decorated strainer arch across the nave; the small flying buttresses at the porch; and the beautiful "Bocher" arch into the S. chancel aisle.

The ground plan is unusual—a short, broad nave, of 3 bays, and with broad aisles; a chancel and aisles of 2 bays; short, wide transepts, opening on either side from the easternmost bay of the nave; N. and S. porches in the westernmost bays; and a W. tower crowned by a very fine and graceful crocketed *spire*. There are also interesting ancient monuments.

2 m. N. of Higham Ferrers is the church (once collegiate) of *Irthlingborough*. Its special feature is the

detached, square bell-tower, with the lofty octagon arising from it.

Wellington (Salop)—Stat. G. W. and L. & N. W. Rlys. June. (*Inns*: ***Wrekin H.*; *Charlton Arms*; *Bull's Head*)—is a sort of metropolis of the Shropshire iron and coal-mining district.

Excursions.—(a) 2½ m. S. to ascend the *Wrekin*, a celebrated west country hill, 1320 ft. It is interesting to the geologist as being a remarkable example of eruptive trap. The view is superb, extending from Wales to Derbyshire, and including Snowdon. There are traces of British camps on the summit, but they are much overgrown with plantations. The *Halfway House* is a cottage on the ascent where the visitor may rest, and obtain refreshment. (b) To the Roman city of *Uriconium*, 6 m. W. *Admaston Spa*, 1½ m., is much patronised in summer time, and its waters are highly recommended.

Wellington (Somerset.), Stat. Bristol & Exeter Rly. *Inns*: *Squirrel*; *King's Arms*. This market town is seated on a gentle elevation at the foot of the Blackdowns.

In the E.-E. chancel of the *Ch.* is an elegant canopied piscina. Wellington had the honour of giving title to the conqueror of the Peninsula and Waterloo. The *Wellington Monument* is 3 m. S. on a lofty height. It is a stone obelisk erected by a county subscription to commemorate the victories of the Great Duke.

Cothay Manor-house, 4 m. from the railway station, in the parish of Kittesford, is an interesting building, with its mediæval hall, ruined gateway, and outbuildings. *Greenham Manor Farm*, 2 m. beyond, has a handsome porch temp. Edw. III., and other remains of that period.

The hilly lane from Taunton to Milverton (5 m.) is one of the prettiest in Somersetshire. It gradually ascends towards Exmoor between tangled hedges through a thickly wooded country.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, see *Wokingham*.

WELLOW, see *Romsey*.

Wells (Norfolk), Stat. G. E. Rly. 149 m. from London, *viâ* Ely, Lynn,

and Burnham; also terminus of the Norwich & Wymondham Rly. *Inn*: *The Crown*. A small trading port, lying in a tortuous creek. The trade is chiefly in corn, coals, timber, and salt. The *Ch.* (Perp.) has a fine open roof, much shattered.

About 3 m. distant is *Holkham* (Earl of Leicester). The Hall is never shown unless by special order. The gardens are open on Tuesdays during the summer. (The day is occasionally changed.) The Park is 9 m. in circuit, and contains 3200 acres. There is a fine sheet of water near the house, about a mile long. The grand approach on the S. is through a triumphal arch, whence a vista, 1½ m. long, opens to the obelisk (80 ft. high), from which the hall, the lake, and the sea beyond are well seen. On the l. of the road lie the *farm buildings*. The *Leicester monument*, erected (1845-48) as a memorial to the Earl of Leicester, known as "Coke of Norfolk," is a lofty column surmounted by a wheatsheaf.

The *mansion* is a large and handsome Palladian edifice of white brick, with a Corinthian portico to the S. It contains *Art Collections* of great value, chiefly formed by the founder of the house, consisting of ancient marbles, paintings, and drawings by great masters, besides MSS. and books. Some of the ancient marbles are of extreme importance, and rank among the finest in England. There are many excellent pictures, and the Claudes especially are to be noticed.

Holkham Ch. stands in the park. It was restored and almost rebuilt in 1868-69, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, 7000*l.* of which was expended on wood-carving alone.

5 m. from Wells are the ruins of *Binham Abbey*. The remains consist of the nave of the *Ch.* (still used as the parish *Ch.*), of the chancel and transepts in ruins, and of the principal gate-house. The nave is for the most part plain, massive Norm., but a wall has been built between the main piers, shutting out the aisles, which are in ruins. The three westernmost bays are E. E.: and the W. front is E. E.,

and very good. The remains of the transept, central tower, and choir are Norm. The chief gateway of the precinct stands at some distance W. of the Ch. It is throughout E. E., and is called the *Jail Gate*. *Burnham Thorpe*, the birthplace of Nelson, is about 1 m. S. of Burnham Rly. Stat.

Wells (Somerset.) has 3 railway stations—that of the East Somerset branch of the *Gt. Western*, from Witham, on the Yeovil & Weymouth line; that of the Glastonbury branch of the Somerset & Dorset Rly.; and that of the Yatton branch, G. W. Rly. *Inns*: **Swan H.; Star; Mitre.

Wells is placed in a situation of no ordinary beauty, in a basin at the foot of the Mendip Hills, and is, perhaps, the best example in England of a strictly ecclesiastical city. The chief point of interest is the *Cathedral*, with the *Bishop's Palace*, the *Deanery*, the *Vicar's Close*, and the other dependent buildings of the great ecclesiastical establishment, which are here seen in a very unusual state of perfection, rendering this city one of the most interesting in Europe.

The best near views of the Cathedral are from an eminence on the Shepton Mallet road, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the city, and from the terrace in the garden of the palace. Perhaps the best point for approaching the cathedral is "Brown's Gate," in Sadler-street, at the N.W. corner of the Cathedral Green, from which the full grandeur of the *W. front* is seen. It is of unusual breadth (147 ft.,) and the varied outlines, the numberless sculptures, and the slender detached shafts which stretch upward tier above tier, make the façade of this cathedral more interesting and impressive than that of any other English cathedral. The front consists of a centre, in which are the three lancets of the W. window, and above them a gable receding in stages, with small pinnacles at the angles; and of two wings or W. towers, projecting beyond the nave.

Below the central gable six tiers of sculpture may be recognised. The *first*, or lowest, now nearly empty in

front, consisted of full-length figures under canopies. The *second* is a series of small quatrefoils, in which are angels variously arranged. The *third* contains a series of subjects from the Old and New Testaments. The *fourth* and *fifth* tiers are of full-length statues; and the *sixth* exhibits the final resurrection in a series of small figures of most remarkable character and design.

Passing round the N.W. angle of the building, the visitor should now inspect the *north porch*, which deserves the most careful attention. The picturesque grouping of the transept, the chapter-house, with its staircase, and the *chain gate*, leading to the *Vicar's Close*, should here be especially noticed. The visitor should go through this gate, and proceed some little distance along the road for the sake of the view of the stately Central Tower, Chapter-house, Lady Chapel, and the E. portion of the cathedral.

Returning through the *chain gate* to the W. front, the visitor may now enter the *Nave*, which, though narrow and not lofty, is of excellent proportions. A very fine general view is obtained from the extreme W. end. It is of 10 bays as far as the piers of the central tower, divided by octangular piers, with clustered shafts in groups of 3. The capitals are enriched with E.-E. foliage. The W. end and window are best seen from the upper part of the nave, under the tower arches. The *side aisles* are of the same character as the nave. Opening from them are *chapels* in the two W. towers, both true E. E. The S.W. tower contains a peal of eight bells, and a doorway opens from it into the W. walk of the cloisters. The *transepts* are E. E., but earlier than the nave. Both have E. and W. aisles. The *capitals* of the piers in both transepts display great richness and variety, and should be noticed. The *inverted arches*, supporting the central tower, may be examined before entering the choir. The effect of their inverted lines, as seen from the nave aisles and from the angles of the transepts, is most singular and unusual.

The entrances to the *choir aisles*,

very beautiful late Dec., should especially be noticed.

The first impression on entering the choir will not readily be forgotten. Owing to the peculiar and most beautiful arrangements of the Lady Chapel and the retro-choir, the manner in which the various groups of arches and pilasters are seen below the low altar-screen, the rich splendour of the stained glass, and the beautiful architectural details of the choir itself—it may be safely said that the choir of no English cathedral affords a view more impressive or more picturesque.

The beauty of the *retro-choir*, or "procession aisle," the arrangement of its piers and clustered columns, and the admirable manner in which it unites the Lady Chapel with the choir, should be remarked.

The *Lady Chapel*, a building of the very best age, and of extreme beauty, forms a pentagonal apse, in each of which is a large window, filled with early Dec. tracery. The rich vaulted roof should be noticed.

From the E. aisle of the N. transept a door opens to the fine staircase which ascends to the magnificent *Chapter-house*, the finest example of its date in England. The Chapter-house is octagonal, and has a central pier with 16 shafts, from which the ribs of the vaulting radiate.

From the S.E. angle of the S. transept a staircase opens, by which the visitor may ascend the *central tower*, from the roof of which a magnificent view is obtained.

From the S.W. angle of the same transept we pass into the *Cloisters*, which here occupy a larger area than in other cathedrals.

From the S.E. angle of the Cloisters the visitor may proceed to the *Bishop's Palace*, surrounded by a moat, and defended by walls and bastions. The palace was originally built by Bishop Joceline, 1205–1244, in the form of a quadrangle, the present house forming the E. side. The *Chapel* on the S. side is a beautiful example of Dec. work.

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the *Deanery*, which, with its octagonal turrets, buttresses, and em-

battled parapet, is still nearly a perfect specimen of a nobleman and gentleman's house of the 15th cent., although a good deal spoilt by modern alterations. Beyond the deanery to the E. is the *Archdeaconry*, temp. Edward I., much modernised, but originally of equal importance with the deanery.

To the N.E. of the cathedral, just beyond the chain gate, stands the very remarkable and picturesque *Vicar's Close*. It is a long narrow court, with a chapel and library over at the N. end, and the entrance gate, with the common hall above at the S. extremity, and 21 dwellings ranged along the two sides.

The *Crown Inn*, on the S. side of the Market-place, is a curious-framed timber house, with windows supported on brackets.

St. Cuthbert's Church is, after the cathedral and its adjuncts, the object of the greatest attraction in Wells. The *tower* is one of the very finest of the far-famed Somersetshire steeples.

The cavern known as *Wookey Hole*, the legendary haunt of the "Witch of Wookey" (2 m. W., at the foot of the Mendip range), is an object of interest which may be visited from Wells. The river *Axe* issues from an unseen aperture at the foot of a lofty precipice, and above it appears the entrance to the cavern. Here the guide will light his torch, and conduct you by a sharp ascent and as abrupt a descent, called *Hell's Ladder*, to the witch's *kitchen*, from thence to the *parlour*, and from the parlour to the *drawing-room*, where the river prevents further progress.

The *Ebber Rocks* are on the hill above Wookey Hole.

Glastonbury (Stat.) is 6 m. S.W.

Welshpool (Montgomery.), Junc. Stat., 207 m. from Euston-square, or Paddington, *via* Shrewsbury; 20 m. by rail from Shrewsbury; 15½ m. from Oswestry, and 6½ m. from Montgomery; included in L. and N. W. Snowdon Circular Tour. *Inn*: * Royal Oak H., a good posting-house, and an interesting station for general tourist and for archæologist. The old *Ch.* (re-

stored) is situated almost on the outskirts; the chancel contains good Dec. E. window; the roof is panelled, and of E. Perp. style. The chief attraction of the place is the magnificent park and building of *Castell Coch*, or *Powis Castle*, the seat of the noble family of Herbert, about 1 m. from the town. The castle, which dates from 12th cent., has been much altered and modernised, chiefly, it is probable, in time of James I. and Elizabeth. There is a gallery of latter part of 16th cent., into which open several state bedrooms, one with very fine bedstead of carved oak, and another still remaining as fitted up for Charles II., who occupied it; in drawing-room and library are portraits by C. Jansen and other masters; the tapestry in dining-room represents Antony taking leave of Cleopatra; other objects of interest are a Byzantine cup belonging to Mary of Modena, ancient weapons, sculpture, &c. The park, which is entered by a gate out of main street of the town, is free to everyone to enter; the views from the terraces, five in number, and based on the solid rock, are exquisitely beautiful. The best way for non-pedestrians to visit the castle is to charter a fly to go through park and castle, and then round through the modern domain of Mr. Naylor of Leighton (fine collection of modern paintings), and so under the new *Ch.* at Leighton back to Welshpool; the new bridge across the Severn is included in this route.

Excursions.—To the extremely pretty village of *Guilfield*, nearly 3 m., N.; the fine old *Ch.*, which was attached to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, is in many respects the finest fabric in the county. From *Guilfield* the tourist may (a) wander 4 or 5 m. over hill and dale, through a district nearly every summit of which is crowned with camp or entrenchment, to *Meifod*, with its interesting *Ch.*; or (b) take a very beautiful walk past the fine old timbered mansion of *Trelydan Hall*, up to the *Rhalt* and the heights once occupied by the demesnes of *Ystrad Marchell Abbey*, overlooking the Severn; or (c) pursue the

high road which, in about 4½ m., joins the Oswestry road a little short of *Four Crosses* (Stat.). To *Llanfair Caer Einion*, 7 m. *Inn*: Goat. Good fishing in *Vyrnwy* from middle of March to end of April. At 4 m. on l. is *Dolarddyn Hall* (R. J. Pryce, Esq.); from this point a road of 6 m. runs rt., passing *Llangynyw* to *Meifod* (see *Oswestry*); another road leads straight on, 3 m., to *Llanfair*; a third road diverging l. passes at ¾ m. the village of *Castell Caer Einion*, in churchyard of which a raised mound is the only remains of an ancient fortress erected in 1155. 3¼ m. further on is the village of *Berriew*, a little above which is a pretty waterfall on the river *Rhiw*. From *Berriew* the tourist may return by the *Montgomery* road, 4½ m. to *Welshpool*, or continue 3 m. further on to *Montgomery*. Pleasant excursions may also be made by taking direct road from *Welshpool* to *Berriew* (4½ m.); and thence (a) proceeding S.W. 4½ m. to the pretty village of *Bettws Cedewen* (see *Montgomery*); or (b) taking road 5 m. l. along l. bank of the *Rhiw* to *Manafon*. To *Montgomery*, 8 m. by direct road. To *Shrewsbury*, 18 m., and the *Breidden Hills*, 6 m. At 2 m. N.E. is *Buttington Ch.*, which has a curious font, resembling the capital of an E.-E. column. 2 m. further on, the steep wooded sides of the *Breidden Hills*, 1199 feet high, begin to tower over road on left. *Moely-golfa*, nearest to *Welshpool*, is the highest peak, and should be ascended for the charming view; on it is *Rodney's Pillar*, erected to commemorate that admiral's victory over the French in 1782. Geologically these mountains are interesting, as marking a line of eruption ranging from S.W. to N.E.; they possess also singular attractions for the botanist. 5½ m. on the high road beyond *Buttington* is the village of *Wollaston*, near which are some tumuli and a moat; hence it is 10½ m., passing *Cardeston* and *Rowton Castle*, to *Shrewsbury*.

Wem (Salop)—Stat., L. & N.W. Rly. (*Inn*: White Horse)—is a dull little agricultural town. Excursion by om-

nibus daily, 4½ m., to *Hawkstone* (*Inn*: outside the gates), the splendid seat of Viscount Hill, with very extensive and interesting grounds. See the menagerie, and the obelisk in memory of Sir Rowland Hill, from whence there is a very charming view. Visitors can obtain tickets for the ground and a guide at the inn. The house and garden are not shown. If preferred the visitor can leave by the E. lodge, and go to the Hodnet Stat. (2 m.) on the Wellington and Crewe line.

WEMBLEY, see *Harrogate*.

WENDEN, see *Saffron Walden*.

Wenlock (or *Much Wenlock*) (*Salop*)—Stat., G. W. Rly. (branch from Wellington) and Severn Valley (*Inn*: Wynnstay Arms)—is well worth a visit for its ruined *Abbey*, founded in 1080 by Roger de Montgomery for Benedictines, having previously been a nunnery, and the burial place of St. Milburgh, granddaughter of Penda, King of Mercia. Portions of the nave, N. and S. transept, chapter-house, and Abbot's house remain. In the nave (S. side) are 3 pointed windows with a triforium of lancet arches, and above it a row of clerestory lights. Notice the beautiful intersecting arches in the chapter-house, a good example of Norm. date. The *Abbot's House* (restored) is a splendid specimen of ecclesiastical domestic architecture, and once formed a quadrangle. Observe the curious open cloister or gallery, extending the whole length of the house, and communicating with the rooms on both floors. The oratory has an altar, and stone Norm. reading desk. The Abbot's Hall is a fine room of 3 bays. The parish *Ch.* is close to the Abbey, and is of different dates, from Norm. to Dec. The *Town Hall* is quaint, and worth a passing look. Rail to *Buildwas*, 3 m.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, see *Sheffield*.

Westbury-on-Severn (Gloucst.), 1½ m. S. of Grange Court Junc., G. W. Rly., has a Dec. ch. with a very lofty shingle spire, apart from the ch. It is an excellent point for the geologist to explore the triassic and rhætic beds of *Garden Cliff*, on

the bank of the Severn, with bone and fish beds.

Excursions.—2½ m. on the Mitchell-dean road to *Flaxley Abbey* (Sir T. C. Boevey, Bart.), founded for Cistercian monks, in 1140, by Roger Earl of Hereford. The refectory and abbot's room remain, with a few curiosities. See the view from the terrace in the park. The *Ch.*, restored by *Scott*, has a reredos of alabaster by *Philip*, and a beautiful E. window by *Gerente*. Notice also monument, with epitaph, to the widow *Boevey*.

WEST COWES, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WESTENHANGER, see *Hythe*.

WESTERHAM, see *Sevenoaks*.

Westgate-on-Sea (Kent), Stat., L. C. & D. Rly., 1½ hr. by express train from London, 1½ m. from Margate, and the same distance from Birching-ton. *Inn*: **Beach House Hotel. This is a conveniently laid out estate, which has rapidly assumed the rank of a favourite and fashionable watering-place. It is very healthy and quiet, and has good sands and pleasant terrace walks. An easy ½ hour's ramble along the shore or cliff, or a 5 min. ride by train, brings the visitor to *Margate*.

WEST MALVERN, see *Malvern*.

Weston (Staff.), Stat., N. Staff. Rly. 3 m. N.E. is *Charley Castle*, the property of Earl Ferrers, which consists of 2 ruined round towers, placed in a very picturesque park. The *Hall*, a little distance from the ruins, was once tenanted by Mary Queen of Scots, during a short imprisonment. In the park is a herd of wild white cattle.

About 2½ m. S.W. is *Hopton Heath*, site of battle between rebels and royal forces, 1642.

WESTON MOUTH, see *Seaton and Sidmouth*.

Weston-super-mare (Somerset.), Stat., Bristol & Exeter Rly., 138½ m. from London (branch line 1½ m. from Weston-super-mare Junc.). *Inns*: Rogers' Royal H.; Imperial; Harris's Pier H.; Railway H.; Victoria H.; York H.; Plough H. This fashionable watering-place, risen since beginning of present century from a fishing village of 200 inhabitants, is situated at the corner of a capacious

bay, under a rocky fir-covered hill. It sweeps along the shore in a crescent of handsome houses, and a parade of great width, and commands a charming view of the mountains of Wales, of the 2 islets of Steep Holm and Flat Holm, and of its own rocky heights—Worle Hill above the town, and Brean Down at the S. horn of the bay. The sea, however, is of a tawny colour, and at low water a great extent of ooze is exposed. But there is a smooth beach of sand, 2 m. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. There is a very long and good esplanade. The *Prince Consort's Promenade Gardens* are just above Anchor Head.

In the sea below Worle Hill lies the rugged Islet of *Bearn Rock* or *Bearn Back*, which, from the middle of October to Christmas, is the scene of a busy *sprat fishery*. An iron pier (opened 1867) connects Bearn Back with the mainland, and forms an agreeable promenade. The *West of England Sanatorium* is situated outside the town, S., on the margin of the bay. Handsome new buildings have been erected.

Worle Hill is about 3 m. in length, and rises 306 ft. above the sea. To ascend the hill, we proceed to Anchor Head, the extreme E. point of the town and bay, and turn up the hill by a path among the firs. But the most delightful walk is along the sea front of the hill, where a prospect greets us among the finest in the W. of England. The view from the old windmill, just above the village of Worle, is very varied and beautiful. From the summit of the hill a flight of about 200 rude stairs, called *Kew Steps*, descends to the village of *Kewstoke*, where there is an interesting little *Ch.* with a Norm. door and stone pulpit.

Woodspring Priory, now a farmhouse, is about 4 m. N. of Weston, at the further end of Sand Bay. It is an interesting old building, entered by a fine double gateway with segmental arches.

Uphill Old Ch., deserted and ruinous, crowns a rocky hill 2 m. S., and may be reached by pursuing the level road which skirts the shore of the bay.

The place is well worth a visit, not only for the church itself, but for the fine prospect. A delightful ramble may be had on *Brean Down*, which can be reached along the sands or by boat, when the tide serves, or by road through Uphill and Bleadon.

Excursions may also be made to *Brockley Combe* (by rail to Nailsea; to *Clevedon*; to *Banwell*, 6 m.; to *Cheddar*, 12 m.; to *Crook's Peak*, 8 m.; to *Brent Knoll*, passing by *Lympsham* and *East Brent*). The view from *Christon Hill*, just beyond the village of *Hutton*—2 m. S. of *Weston Junc.*—is one of the most charming in Somerset.

WEST SOMERTON, see *Yarmouth*.

WEST STOW, see *Bury St. Edmund's*.

WEST WALTON, see *Wisbeach*.

WESTWARD HO, see *Bideford*.

Weybridge (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., 19 m. from Waterloo; also Junc. for Addlestone, Chertsey, and Virginia Water. The village is a short m. N. from the station. Open and closed carriages wait at station, or may be hired at *Hand and Spear H.* (good accommodation for tourists), close to it. *Lincoln Arms H.*, near to river Thames, 2 m. from station.

On the small village-green is a column—the original column of the “Seven-dials” in London—erected to memory of the Duchess of York. A more interesting memorial is the little Roman Catholic Chapel, in the grounds of Waterloo Cottage (Miss Taylor), on rt. going towards Addlestone, which contains the tomb of Louis Philippe, and in which the Duchesses de Nemours and d'Orléans are also interred. Close to the village, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the station, is the *Outlands Park Hotel* (nothing remains of the original palace built on site by Hen. VIII.), in appearance a spacious mansion in a stately park. The famous *Grotto*, formed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of about 40,000*l.*, still remains in the grounds.

Excursions.—(a) *St. George's Hill* (500 ft., and commanding extensive and fine views), 1 m. S. of station, is of very great extent, and is full of the most delightful walks and drives.

It is also a very favourite resort for picnic parties, and by kind permission of its owner, Admiral Egerton, visitors are allowed to roam at pleasure. On leaving station, cross the railway bridge, and proceed a little distance almost parallel with the railway till the road to Byfleet is reached. A little further on a lodge-gate on l. leads into the woods, and sign-boards direct the stranger to the Swiss Cottage on summit, where light refreshments may be obtained. The exit may be made on opposite side of hills at Tanner's Gate, or, descending the hill, at *Silvermere Lake*, and leaving Pains Hill on rt., continuing to *Cobham* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. from *Esher* Stat., and 4 m. S. from *Weybridge* Stat.), where the *Ch.* is interesting. Observe bas-relief, by R. Westmacott, Jun., on monument of W. H. Cooper; also picturesque water-mill E. of the ch. The river Mole is very pretty about here, and is much frequented by the angler. Continue $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. to *Cobham Street* (Inn: *White Lion*), and returning through Pains Hill (C. J. Leaf, Esq., and regarded in last century as one of the greatest triumphs of landscape gardening in England), over *Cobham Common* to *Byfleet* (Inn: *Blue Anchor*), 2 m. S. by W. from *Weybridge* Stat., "an admirable place for the artist." Hardly less attractive to the artist is *Wisley*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S. of *Byfleet* Ch. by the fields. From here the tourist may proceed by *Pirford*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. (observe interesting and picturesque little Church), to *Woking*, or return to *Weybridge* along the towing-path of the *Wey*. (b) Walk over *Woburn Hill* to *Chertsey*, 3 m.; or by rail to *Chertsey*, passing village and station of *Addlestone* (famous for the *Crouch Oak*, 24 ft. in girth at 3 ft. from ground, under which *Wickliffe* is said to have preached), and hence (8 min. by rail) to *Virginia Water*. Within a stone's throw of the *Crouch Oak* are *Princess Mary's Village Homes*. (c) Through *Oatlands Park* to *Walton* and *Walton-on-Thames*.

WEYHILL, see *Andover*.

Weymouth (Dorset.), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., and G. W. Rly. Inns: ***Gloucester H.* (formerly the residence of Duke of Gloucester and

then of George III.); ***Royal*; ***Burdon*; *Victoria*; and *Great Western*. *Post-office* in *St. Thomas-street*. The visitor arriving by train enters the modern portion of the town, called *Melcombe Regis*, which is built on a narrow strip of land, with a fine esplanade, beautiful bay, and smooth shore on one side (E.), and an estuary, the *Backwater*, on the W. At the S. extremity of the esplanade is a handsome stone pier, the station for the steamers, and where pleasure boats may be hired. The old town of *Weymouth* proper is situated on the opposite side of the harbour, having on its extreme E. the promontory called the *Nothe*, lying between *Portland Roads* and *Weymouth Bay*, and commanding beautiful views. This point is strongly fortified, and pleasant walks lead up to it. The town was a favourite resort of George III., whose monument, erected by the townspeople in 1809, stands at the point on the esplanade where the 2 principal streets of *St. Mary* and *St. Thomas* diverge. Excepting at the N. end of the esplanade the houses are mostly very old and shabby looking, and the streets are narrow. A very old house, probably 15th cent., adjoins *St. Mary's Church*. The public buildings may be soon dismissed. Churches: *St. Mary's* (*Melcombe Regis*), near the bridge, is an ugly edifice. Over the altar is a large painting, "The Last Supper," by Sir James Thornhill. *Trinity Ch.* (*Weymouth*), opposite the S. end of the bridge, is Gothic (1836), and contains a good picture of the Crucifixion. A new church, *Christ Ch.* (Dec.), opposite the railway station, was opened for service in 1874, but a spire and a peal of bells have still to be added. The exterior is of Portland stone, and the interior of red brick pointed with black mortar. By far the best ecclesiastical edifice in the place is *St. John's*, at the northern extremity of the town (built 1854). *Public Buildings*: the *Guildhall*, *St. Edmund-street*, near the bridge, has an Ionic portico, and contains portraits of Geo. III. (*Beechy*) and the Duke of Wellington (*Weigel*); also a marble statue of the late S. Weston, Esq. The *Work-*

ing Men's Club, built 1873, is in Mitchell-street, with entrances in St. Thomas-street and St. Mary-street. A reading-room, supplied with the principal daily and weekly newspapers, is open to visitors from 10 till 6 o'clock, on payment of 1d. each per diem. The *Baths* form a handsome building, just below Geo. III.'s statue. There is a good *Market-house* in St. Mary-street. The *Greenhill Gardens* at the N. end of the esplanade are tastefully laid out, and have a good croquet lawn.

Excursions.—Few places offer to the visitor better opportunities for cheap and pleasant excursions. Steamers ply frequently during the summer months between *Lulworth Cove*—see *Swanage*—(1 hr.); *Swanage* (2 hrs.); *Bournemouth* (3 hrs.); *Lyme Regis* (3 hrs.); and to the *Shambles*, off *Portland Hill*; the *Guard Ship*, &c. The fares are most moderate. Steamers also run thrice daily to *Portland* (20 min.), and 3 times a week to the *Channel Isles*. From the *Nothe* (see *ante*), which may be reached in a few minutes from the esplanade, either by the swing bridge or by ferry-boat, the visitor should ramble past the *Look Out* along the cliffs to *Sandfoot Castle* (1 m. from Weymouth by road), a picturesque old ruin of a coast defence erected by Henry VIII. about 1539. From here it is a pleasant walk to *Wyke Regis*, returning by road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Weymouth. The *Church* at Wyke (the mother church of Weymouth) is a fine old building, of the Perp. style, with a lofty square tower.

Radipole, 2 m., a pretty walk along the shore of the *Backwater*, commencing at the rear of the railway station. It boasts of a sulphurous spring and bathing establishment, about half-way between the village and Weymouth, near the turnpike gate. In the churchyard is an interesting monument to the wife of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bt. Here, too, were buried 80 persons drowned in the wreck of the "*Abergavenny*," a ship lost off *Portland*, 1805. The Captain was brother of Wordsworth, the poet. There is another mineral spring at *Nottingham*, 3 m. N.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., in a cleft at the foot of the Downs, is the little village of *Upwey*. Another favourite excursion is to *Preston*, 3 m., and *Osmington*, 5 m., along the road commencing on the shore side of St. John's Ch. At the former is a very old bridge, considered to be of Roman date. On the downs beyond appears the colossal figure of Geo. III. on horseback, formed, by a private soldier, by removing the turf from the chalk. Branching off from the latter village towards the coast 1 m., is *Osmington Mills*, consisting solely of coast-guard houses, fishermen's cottages, and a small Inn; but a very pretty spot and a favourite one for picnic parties. It is a pleasant row or sail across the bay to *Osmington*.

Abbotsbury, 9 m. W. (*Inn*: Ship), a very ancient village, and famous for (a) the ruins of the Monastery, founded in reign of Canute (notice especially the noble barn of the 14th cent.); (b) the Chapel of St. Catherine, perched on the top of a steep hill overlooking the sea and Chesil beach, and very strongly and ingeniously constructed without timber, entirely of stone; (c) the Decoy and Swannery at the end of the Fleet (see *Portland*). There are now more than 1300 swans, and the best time for seeing them is in the spring, or hatching season (for detailed account see '*Good Words*' for March 1867). The Parish Church is also worth visiting. The pulpit is beautifully carved, and bears marks of bullets fired at a Royalist party under Colonel Strangways, at the time of the Great Rebellion, 1644. To the rt. of the valley stands the Castle (Earl of Ilchester), the gardens of which are very beautiful.

WHADDON, see *Troubridge*.

Whaley-bridge (Cheshire)—Stat. L. & N. W. Rly. (*Inn*: Jodrell Arms)—is a picturesque village (colliery) in the valley of the Goyt. Close by is the *Roosdyck*, an ancient Roman racecourse about 1300 yds. long by 40 wide. It is a charming walk as far as Goyt bridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., passing Ch. and wooded village of *Taxal*.

Distances (by rail).—*Stockport*, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Disley*, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Buxton*, 9 m.

Whalley (Lancas.)—Stat. L. & Y. Rly. (*Inns*: Swan; Whalley Arms)—is a quiet village, beautifully situated on the bank of the Calder, and overhung by wooded hills. Here are the ruins of the famous *Abbey*, founded by the Earl of Lincoln for Cistercians. Admission is given by the owner (J. Taylor, Esq.) to visit the ruins, every day except Sunday, between 12 and 4. Only the ground plan of the ch. is visible. The abbot's house is occupied by the owner's private house. Three quadrangles originally existed, the most westerly of which was the cloister. An ivy-covered ruin at the S. was the abbot's private chapel. There is a fine entrance gateway with a groined stone roof, and another between the abbey and the railway, which formed the N.E. entrance. The *Ch.* was the scene of the early preaching by Paulinus, in the 7th cent., a memorial of which is a stone cross. The oak roof is of beautiful openwork, and there is much good carving on the vicar's pew, the rood screen and the stalls of the chancel, relics of the old abbey. Some of these carvings are most grotesque. Notice the brass of Sir Ralph Catteral, and a stone at the entrance of the Mitton Chapel (N. aisle), believed to mark the resting-place of Abbot Paslew, the last Abbot, who was hung in 1537 for rebellion against Hen. VIII. The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, the antiquary, was vicar here. There are charming views from *Nab Side*, where Paslew was executed. Pleasant excursion to *Padiham*, 5 m. along the hill above the Calder.

A still more interesting excursion may be made to the Roman Catholic College of *Stonyhurst*, 5 m., through *Mitton* village, from the bridge in which the view is charming. The College is situated on the banks of the Hodder and the east slopes of Longridge Fell. It is most conspicuous from the railway between Langho and Whalley. Admittance any day except Sunday and the greater Feast days, if provided with an introduction from any priest or person of respectability known to the College authorities. Such an one can be obtained at the Swan Inn,

Clitheroe. The number of visitors not to exceed 10. The College is a fine quadrangular building, originally erected by the Sherburnes in 1596, and converted into a Jesuit seminary by Mr. Weld of Lulworth. It consists of an upper section for students, and a seminary for 200 boys. See the *Chapel*, which has good frescoes and painted ceiling; the *Refectory*, which has a painting by *Murillo*; and the *Library*, in which are some rare MSS. and many curiosities, including Mr. Waterton's collection of stuffed birds. The *gardens* are quaint, and in the centre is an observatory. There is much beautiful scenery up and down the *Hodder*, which soon afterwards joins the Ribble (see also *Clitheroe*).

WHARFEDALE, see *Ilkley*.

WHARNCLIFFE, see *Sheffield*.

WHARTON HALL, see *Appleby*.

Whatstandwell, pronounced Watsall (Derby.)—Stat. Midl. Rly., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.'s ride from Matlock Bath, and 6 min. from Ambergate Junc. (*Inn*: Bull)—is in a lovely retreat on the banks of the Derwent, and is the best place for ascending *Crich Hill*, 950 ft., a famous carboniferous limestone hill, commanding a splendid view from Crich Stand over Scarsdale and Nottinghamshire. It is a splendid route between Derby and Bakewell, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *viâ* Belper and Matlock.

WHIPPINGHAM, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WHITBURN, see *Sunderland*.

Whitby (Yorks.), Stat. N. E. Rly., 247 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from York. Also direct railway communication with Stockton-on-Tees. *Inns*: **Royal, on W. cliff; Crown; Angel, in Baxtergate. Lodgings are plentiful; the best on W. and N. terraces. It is much quieter than Scarborough, the sea-views are superb, there are many places of interest within easy access, and the inland country—especially that along the Esk river, and over the moors toward Cleveland—is varied and very picturesque. There is capital fresh-water fishing, and the herring season is in the summer months. The chief promenades are on W. cliff (now the property of Sir G. Elliott, who is, 1878, making great

improvements) and on W. pier, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with lighthouse, which the visitor should ascend for the views both toward the sea and town. In the town itself the great point of interest is the ruined *Abbey*, situated on the hill opposite W. cliff, admission 3d. The monastery was founded by Hilda, in 657, who presided over it till her death in 680. It was during this period that Cædmon composed his remarkable paraphrase of the Scriptures in Saxon verse. (The unique MS. is in the Bodleian.) The Abbey, to which dignity the Priory was raised temp. Hen. I., contained no nuns after the Conquest.

The earliest remains are those of the 12th century. The weather-worn ruins are those of the Abbey Ch., of which the choir and N. transept, both E. E., and part of the nave, rich Dec., alone remain. Outside the ruins, observe the clerestory windows of choir, with heads at their corbel stones; the pinnacle-capped buttresses of N. transept, and the whole N. front. Whitby Hall (Cholmley family), restored 1867, is built on the site of the Abbot's dwelling, on S.W. side of the ruins. There is a fine view from the Ch.-yd. of the parish Ch. of St. Mary, on the cliff a little below the Abbey. The *Museum*, adjoining the public baths, on W. pier, contains interesting collections, chiefly of fossils, &c., found in the neighbourhood. There is a *Library* attached, to which strangers may subscribe by the week or month. The cliffs on S. side of town consist principally of lias shale (from which alum is made) with bands containing jet running through it. The *jet shops* are very numerous.

Excursions.—There is probably no spot in England where the walks and drives are more numerous and varied. On S., passing through St. Mary's ch.-yd., walk along the cliffs, here grand and lofty, to *Robin Hood's Bay*, 6 m. The bay is especially attractive to artist and naturalist. At the Peak, its S. end, a fault throws up the strata to the N., and nearly the whole series of lias is here visible under its usual capping of gritstone.

The ravine, with a beck running through it, passes up into Fylingdale Moor. At the N. end of the bay is *Bay Town*, picturesquely placed. *Stoupe Brow* (800 ft.) at the S. end commands extensive views over land and sea. If the visitor drive to *Robin Hood's Bay*, he will pass through the village of *Hawsker*, where 2 upright stones mark the spots, so says tradition, reached by the arrows of Robin Hood and Little John, when to please the monks of Whitby they shot from their church tower. Inland a pleasant walk may be taken by proceeding through Church-street to the Cemetery, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. beyond to the picturesque valley of *Cockshot Mill* (2 m.); cross the Esk by the railway bridge, and return to Whitby through *Ruscarp*—the whole distance under 5 m. On the N. side there is a walk along the sands nearly as far as Sandsend (3 m.), where are remains of extensive alum works. *Lythe Ch.*, 4 m. from Whitby, is conspicuous on the hill, W. The Lias Shale here abounds in fossils.

Egton Bridge, 8 m., may be reached either by a walk $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Grosmont Stat. along the l. bank of the Esk, or by proceeding direct to Egton Stat. (25 min. by railway). The *Horseshoe Inn* is not far from the bridge. The scenery here is very pleasant, and there is capital fishing in the Esk. Walk beyond the Inn through Arncliffe Wood to *Beggar's Bridge*, and passing under the railway bridge, climb the hill beyond. From here the tourist may return to Egton bridge, by proceeding through West Arncliffe Wood and turning l. over the moor into the Rosedale road. A longer walk may be made by continuing, after leaving Beggar's Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the little Ch. at *Glaisdale End*. From here the road is plain, S.W. for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Just before a Wesleyan chapel is reached, a branch road turns rt. to Glaisdale Ridge, which commands magnificent views. From here continue by a well-marked track round head of *Fryup Dale* to *Whitecross*; hence turn due N. down Castleton ridge to railway station at Castleton ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ride to Whitby). The

whole distance from Glaisdale End to Castleton is about 16 m. Those who wish to explore the pleasant dales and moors should put up at *Pickering*, where the Black Swan Hotel offers excellent accommodation on reasonable terms. The walk across the Moors to Rosedale is 4 m. From Rosedale, 2 m., are the Cawthorne Roman Camps. A line of railway from Pickering to Helmsley and Kirbymoorside, by which a visit can easily be made to Duncombe Park (Lord Feversham) and ruins of Rievaulx Abbey (see *Thirsk*).

4 m. W. of Whitby is *Mulgrave Castle* (Marquis of Normanby), built by Duchess of Buckingham, natural daughter of Jas. II. Get order to see the grounds at Mr. Buchanan's office in Baxtergate. Some ruins of the old castle still remain and are worth a visit, and in the woods are very extensive walks and drives.

A railway is in progress between Whitby and Saltburn, the portion to Loftus from latter being already open. The objects of interest on route from Whitby are (a) after passing Lythe (*ante*), *Goldsborough*, 6 m. from Whitby, where the grave of giant Wade is pointed out; (b) 1 m. beyond, *Kettle-ness*, a fine headland, 375 ft. high; (c) *Runswick bay*, very picturesque, with jet-diggers busy on its cliffs; (d) *Hinderwell* (inland), 10 m. from Whitby; (e) *Staithe*, a picturesque fishing village, 2 m. beyond, and an excellent station for exploring the sections and gathering the fossils of the lias; (f) 1 m. beyond, *Boulby*, where the cliff is 660 ft. high, and where the alum works afford great facility for examining the lias; (g) *Skinningrove*, where are the scanty remains of *Kilton Castle*, a stronghold of the Thwengs; and a little beyond, *Huntcliffe Nab*, 360 ft. The whole distance is rather more than 15 m. From Saltburn, the tourist can conveniently proceed to *Redcar* and *Middlesboro*.

Castleton (Railway Inn), which can be reached either direct from Whitby (*ante*) by Cleveland railway in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or by walking across the moors

due N., from Rosedale, is a good point from which to explore the wild country on either side. Proceed S. along Castleton Ridge by Ralph Cross (1409 ft.) to Blakey House (1325 ft.), about 7 m., and about 4 m. from Rosedale village (*ante*). Returning, branch off near Ralph Cross to *Westerdale*, through which the Esk runs. *Danby Castle*, founded 14th cent., now belonging to Lord Downe, and well worth the antiquary's notice; and *Danby Beacon* (988 ft.) should also be visited on S. side. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. due N. of latter (between the Beacon and Wapley New Inn) are remarkable remains of British "settlements." N. of Castleton walk across the moors to *Freebrough Hill*, 5 m., and *Danby Ch.* From *Kildale*, the next station l., the tourist may walk over the moors, to *Guisborough* (see), about 8 m. The village of *Stokesley*, station beyond Ingleby, is a good centre for pleasant excursions (*Inn*: Black Swan): a. To *Whorlton Ch.* (observe monuments to the Meynills) and *Castle* (observe gatehouse), 7 m. (*Inn*: Black Horse), and beyond to Mt. Grace (Carthusian Priory) and *Osmotherley*, 12 m. (see *Northallerton*). From here it is 8 m. to *Northallerton*, and 4 m. to *Welbury Stat.* (N. E. Rly.). b. To *Guisborough*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m., stopping at *Newton* for the ascent, 1 m. from the village to the summit, of *Roseberry Topping* (1067 ft.), and passing *Ayton* (stat.), where, in the village-school, Captain Cook was taught to read.

Whitchurch (Salop)—Junc. Stat. L. & N. W. and Cambrian Rlys. (*Inns*: Swan; Victoria)—is a busy agricultural town, with some good monuments in the ch. to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury.

Excursion.— $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to *Combermere Abbey*, the seat of Viscount Combermere. The house is almost modern, though the library is said to have been the refectory of the old Cistercian Abbey. The grounds are beautiful, and there is a mere of 130 acres. Visitors are permitted access to the grounds on application. Fishing is allowed on Tuesdays. Tickets at 1s. a party can be obtained at the Sala-

manca Inn at Wrenbury, close to Wrenbury Stat., 2 m.—but 3 days' notice is required.

WHITCHURCH (Berks.), see *Thames*.

WHITCHURCH (Hereford.), see *Wye*.

Whitehaven (Cumb.). Stat. Furness Rly.; also for Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith line; for Cleator and Egremont branch; and for Maryport and Carlisle. *Inns*: Globe; Black Lion; Golden Lion. A thriving seaport. The coal-mines are most interesting, and extend several miles under the sea. On the l. of the fine West pier is the engine-house, a handsome building resembling a castle, of the celebrated Wellington pit, the upper galleries of which communicate with those of the William pit on opposite side of the harbour. Enormous quantities of coal and iron-ore (hæmatite) are annually exported. Huge blast furnaces have been erected near the shore and railway, and a fine new pier is in course of erection on E. side of the harbour. Steam-packets to Liverpool (8 hrs.); Belfast (9 hrs.); Ramsey, Isle of Man (3 hrs.). 4 m. S. is *St. Bees*; 6 m. *Seascale*; 8 m. *Drigg*, at either of which stations conveyances may be hired for *Wastwater*, 6 m. The visitor is recommended to sleep, if possible, at *Sea Cote Hotel* (St. Bees).

WHITEWELL, see *Clitheroe*.

WHITFIELD, see *Hexham*.

WHITFORD, see *Holywell*.

WHITKIRK, see *Leeds*.

Whitstable (Kent), Stat. L. C. & D. Rly.; also S. E. Rly., *vid* Canterbury. *Inn*: Bear and Key. This is a rising town—a sea-port for Canterbury—principally noticeable for the large oyster-beds which lie off the coast. The Ch. is Perp., with embattled tower, and stands $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland.

Off Whitstable the tide leaves dry for $\frac{3}{4}$ m. an ancient causeway, called the "Street," popularly supposed to represent part of a former town submerged by the sea, and whence Roman bricks are often brought up by the net.

Distances.—Canterbury, 6 m.; Herne Bay, 5 m.; Faversham, 7 m.

WHITTINGHAM, see *Rothbury*.

WHITTINGTON, see *Oswestry*.

Whittlesea (Camb.). Stat. G. E. Rly.

St. Mary's Ch. (Perp.) stands high, and its lofty tower and spire form a well-known landmark far over the fens, and constitute one of the most richly ornamented Perp. steeples in England. The graceful manner in which the spire is united to the tower is especially worthy of notice. The ch. was restored in 1862 by Sir G. G. Scott; and the chapel at the end of the S. aisle, which had long served as a schoolroom, was restored as a memorial of Sir Harry Smith, who was a native, and is buried in the cemetery.

Thorney, 5 m. N., is a somewhat picturesque village. It is indebted for its prosperity and pleasant appearance to the late Duke of Bedford. Here was one of the great Benedictine abbeys, founded about 662. Many foundations of the abbey may be traced; but the only remaining portion is the present *Parish Church*—itself only a fragment of the ch. of the abbey. What remains is the central division of the nave of the Norm. ch., with a west front chiefly of late character. The W. window, when perfect, must have been magnificent. In 1840 and 1841 much was done to the ch. under the direction of Mr. Blore, at the cost of the Duke of Bedford.

WHITWELL, see *Wight, Isle of*.

WHITWICK, see *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*.

WHORLTON, see *Whitby*.

WICKEN, see *Ely*.

WICKEN BONNETT, see *Saffron Walden*.

Wickwar (Gloucest.), Stat. Midl. Rly. $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ride from *Bristol*. There is nothing of interest in the town, but the archæologist should visit—(a) 6 m. S.E., *Hawkesbury Ch.* (Perp.), which has a parvise over the N. porch, and some ancient altar-tombs. A fine view from the tower on the hill above, erected to Lord R. E. Somerset. Apply to the gardener. (b) To *Cromhall*, 3 m. N.W., where, on *Vineyard Hill*, is the site of a Roman *villa*.

WIDDRINGTON, see *Morpeth*.

Widnes (Lanc.)—Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. (no good *Inn*)—is an exceedingly dirty town, on the banks of the Mersey; though interesting for its various manufactures of soap, railway grease, alkalies, and chemicals. Visit—(a) *Mr. Gossage's Soap Factory*, where salt is converted into silicate of soda by a very ingenious process. Shown any day between 11 and 3 to visitors properly introduced. (b) *Nitrogenised Bone Manure Works* of Messrs. Knight and Co., at Moss Bank. (c) The magnificent railway bridge, which carries the L. & N. W. direct London and Liverpool Rly. across the Mersey to Runcorn. It is on the principle known as Tuellet's girder, is 1500 ft. long, and 75 ft. above high-water mark. It is altogether one of the finest bridges in England.

Wigan (Lancash.)—two Stats.: L. & N. W., and Lanc. & Yorksh., both close to the town (*Inns*:—none good—Victoria; Railway)—*Post-office*, Wallgate—is the metropolis of the Lancashire iron and coal district. The *Ch.* has a venerable tower, two chapels, called Walmsley and Lindsay, the former of the date of Henry VIII. There is a fine piece of tapestry, formerly the altar-piece, and monumental effigies to Sir W. Bradshaigh, of Haigh, and his wife Mabel, whose story is commemorated by *Mab's Cross*, in Standish Gate.

Excursions.—2½ m. N. to *Haigh Hall* (E. of Crawford and Balcarres), the old seat of the Bradshaighs. The gardens are fine and are courteously shown on application. The Hall is not shown.

The *Ch.* at *Standish*, next station to Wigan on Preston line, contains a monument by *Bacon*, representing Commerce and Industry. An alabaster effigy to Sir E. Wrightington, and an altar-tomb to R. Moodi, the first vicar (1584). In the *Hall* (N. Eckersley, Esq.), the Lancashire Plot of 1694 for dethronement of William III. was concocted.

¾ m. N. of *Upholland Stat.*, 3 m. from Wigan Junc., are scanty ruins of

Upholland Priory, founded by R. de Holland in the reign of John. The *Ch.* contains brasses of the Bispham family.

Distances (from Wigan by rail).—*Manchester*, 17 m.; *Preston*, 16 m.; *Warrington*, 13 m.; *Crewe*, 37 m.; *Liverpool*, 19 m.

Wight, Isle of (Hants). The traveller may enter the Isle either at (a) *Ryde*, from Portsmouth, Portsea, or Southsea (about 30 min.); or Stokes Bay (15 min.); (b) *Cowes* (West), from Southampton (50 min.); and (c) *Yarmouth* from Lymington (30 min.). Steamers ply several times daily. Trains run between Ryde and Ventnor, with branch at Sandown for Newport; and between Ryde and Cowes, *via* Newport, with stations at Ashley, Haven-street, Wootton, and Whippingham (for Osborne). The island is "of an irregular rhomboidal form," 22½ m. in length from E. to W., 14 m. broad in widest part, but with an average breadth of 6½ m. The circuit of the island by land is 56 m., by water about 64 m. Population in 1871, 66,165. The mild and equable climate, and the complete shelter from the N.E. winds, render the "back of the island" a highly favourable residence for invalids throughout the year. The places most recommended, by the late Sir James Clark especially, are Ventnor and the Undercliff (see *post*). In summer-time, however, the island is literally crowded with pleasure-seekers, and in the more favourite resorts it is often difficult to obtain lodgings or hotel accommodation. A popular guide to the geology of the island will be found in Mantell's 'Geological Excursions round the Isle of Wight' (published by Bohn, price 5s.). The botanist is recommended to provide himself with a copy of Bromfield's 'Flowering Plants and Ferns, Isle of Wight' (published by Pamplin, price 21s.). A voyage round the island should certainly not be omitted, as it is the only means of thoroughly enjoying the coast scenery, which is peculiarly varied and attractive, especially off the Needles. Steamers make the trip two or three times a week in summer-time, starting from Ports-

mouth or Southampton, always calling at Ryde, and sometimes at Cowes, Yarmouth, Alum Bay, and Ventnor. When no landing is made, the voyage occupies little more than 4 hours. Fare, 3s. 6d.

Ryde—(Inns: Pier H.; Eagle; Sivier's—all close to the water; Esplanade H.; Yelf's; Kent; Crown; York)—is now the chief town in the island. The Pier, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, affords a favourite promenade. On W. of it, facing the sea, is the Royal Victoria Yacht Club. From E. side extends the Esplanade. The principal streets are *Union-street* (connecting "Upper" and "Lower" Ryde), and *George-street*, in which is the new building of the *School of Art*, opened by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, in Dec. 1875, which contains a *Museum* of objects of local interest. Pleasant walks abound in the neighbourhood. *Binstead*, 1 m. W., a pretty village. Observe grotesque figure over old Norm. arch of gateway into churchyard. The quarries, principally limestone, in the neighbourhood will be examined with much interest by the geologist. 1 m. beyond are remains of *Quarr Abbey*, founded temp. Hen. I. The walk may be continued, either through Wootton bridge (3 m. S.W.) or Haven-street, a pretty village with small new Church ($1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.), to *Newport* (post), 7 m. from Ryde. From *St. John's*, the E. suburb of Ryde, the railway runs S. and S.W. to *Ventnor*, with stations at *Brading*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, and *Wroxall*—all these stations at inconvenient distances from the places themselves. The tourist, however, is strongly advised to walk or drive; the distance between Ryde and Ventnor is 12 m.; there are convenient halting places, and the scenery is delightful.

4 m. due S. from Ryde is *Brading*. Inns: Bugle; Wheatsheaf. The Church traditionally said to have been founded by Wilfred of York. Much of the building is Trans.-Norm.; the tower and spire E. E. Observe in chancel curious incised grave-slab, with effigy, of John Cherowin, d.1441; monuments to the Oglander family; and in churchyard epitaph on tomb

of Mrs. Berry. In S.E. corner of Ch. is the grave of "Little Jane," the subject of one of Legh Richmond's well-known stories. E. of Brading is *Bembridge*, a very quiet place, where pleasant lodgings may be had. On S. side of the peninsula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village, is *Whitecliff Bay*, a geological field of no common interest. The magnificent *Culver Cliffs* (chalk) are S. of the bay. On the down above, which should be ascended for the view, is an obelisk to the 1st Earl of Yarborough, erected by members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Returning from Bembridge, visit the little Ch. of *Yaverland*, which has rich Norm. S. door and chancel arch; hence it is 1 m. S.W. to *Sandown* (Inns: **Sandown H.; King's Head H., both close to the sea), a very favourite as well as fashionable resort. The sands and bathing are excellent. The place was first brought into note by John Wilkes of 'North Briton' notoriety. It is a delightful walk (2 m.), either on top of cliffs or by the sands, to *Shanklin* (Inns: Daish's H.; Hollier's H., both pleasantly situated, a few minutes' walk from the sea; Royal Spa H., on the beach; Clarendon H., in the N. suburb, called Gatten; Marine H., adjoining railway station, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.): once a highly picturesque village, is now a town of some pretensions, with large houses on the cliffs, an esplanade, &c. The *Chine*, one of its attractions, is a wooded ravine opening to the sea-shore, and is certainly very picturesque. Few spots in the island command so many beautiful and varied walks. The sands, right and left, are firm, and the cliff paths are good. A lovely walk leads from W. end of churchyard to top of the inland cliff, at *Cook's Castle*, 2 m., (a modern artificial ruin), commanding a splendid view.

To *Bonchurch* (Ribband's Hotel, excellent), 2 m., and 11 m. from Ryde. The tourist is recommended to turn out of the high road, S.E., near the waterworks, to *Luccombe Chine*, a pretty rocky glen with some fishers' cottages; this will add about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

to the walk. Thence, if low water, along the shore (rather rough walking), or ascending again, walk through the wooded landslip to the lovely village of *Bonchurch*, a spot which well merits the late Dr. Arnold's commendation as "the most beautiful thing on the sea-coast on this side of Genoa." The stranger should visit the new church (built 1847-8) and the beautiful churchyard (apply to the incumbent, if the gate be locked); also the old (now disused) church and churchyard. Beneath a monument realising his own 'Shadow of the Cross' reposes Wm. Adams; and by his side John Sterling, better known for his biographers Julius Hare and Thomas Carlyle. Ascend *St. Boniface Down* (783 ft.), the highest ground in the island. About 2 m. from Bonchurch is *Ventnor*, at which the tourist should, if possible, halt for a day or two. *Inns*: Royal H.; Marine H.; Esplanade H.; and the old and comfortable thatched hostel, the Crab and Lobster. The climate here is particularly mild, dry, and equable, and in winter is peculiarly fitted for consumptive patients. A National Consumption Hospital has been established at *St. Lawrence*, 2 m. W. The town is deservedly much resorted to in summer-time by pleasure-seekers. Coaches run daily to *Newport* (13 m.), *Blackgang* (7 m.); also three times a week to *Freshwater* (20 m.) and *Alum Bay*, leaving *Ventnor* soon after 9 A.M., and returning from the *Needles H.*, about 7 P.M., in time for last train to *Ryde*. At entrance of town on E., coming from *Bonchurch*, is the fine *Church of Holy Trinity*, which is worth a visit. It has a fine reredos, pulpit, and font. Delightful walks abound in the neighbourhood of the town. The 5 m. between the town and *Niton* takes the tourist through the *Undercliff*, a gigantic landslip, and certainly the most picturesque part of the island. The fallen and overhanging rocks once standing on a base, locally known as the "blue slipper," from its colour and the tendency of the overlying strata to

slip or slide on its surface, are covered with a rich growth of plants and underwood, and are full of natural beauty. Leaving *Ventnor*, 2 m. W. is *St. Lawrence* (good Hotel), noted for its *Well* and diminutive *Church*. Below the Hotel are some curious ivy-clad remains of an E.-E. house. From the *Ch.* a visit should be paid to *Whitwell*, 1 m. N., where the *Church* (Norm. and E.-E.) is a remarkable structure. It consists of two distinct chapels, each with its chancel and altar communicating by an arcade. Hence, a pleasant field path leads to *Niton*, 1 m. S.W. *Inn*: White Lion. [A road leads N. by *Rookley* to *Newport*, 8 m.] A carriage-road leads from the village to *St. Catherine's Down* (769 ft.), commanding a glorious view. The tourist should descend for lunch to the *Sandrock Hotel*, one of the best and pleasantly situated. Between it and the shore is *St. Catherine's-terrace*, a row of good lodging-houses. If time permit, visit on the shore, which is reached by a rather long and fatiguing descent, *Puckaster Cove*, a picturesque inlet with fishers' huts and boats; also *Reeth Bay*, quiet and affording excellent bathing. On *St. Catherine's Point*, below the Hotel and the extreme S. point of the island, a lighthouse has been erected. About 1 m. from *Sandrock* is *Blackgang Chine* (two good Hotels and some lodging-houses), a picturesque chasm worth seeing, especially from the shore at low water. Bathing here is dangerous on account of the back draught of the surf, and should never be attempted. The *Undercliff* ends here, and the road descends to village of *Chale*, 2 m. The tourist will probably at this point either continue his course along the cliffs to *Freshwater Gate*, or strike off inland towards *Newport*. The former affords a delightful walk of about 12½ m., and should be preferred. The coast as far as *Brook* is indented by a succession of *chines*, some of them of great beauty. After passing *Walpen*, *Ladder*, and *Whale Chine*, all worth visiting, is reached (4 m. from *Blackgang*) *Atherfield*

Point. [From here there is a good road to *Shorwell*, 2 m. N., where the Church, temp. Edward III., is worth notice. Thence by *Shorwell*, *Rowborough*, and *Bowcombe* to *Carisbrooke* (post), 4 m.] From *Atherfield* it is 3 m. W. to *Brightham* (or *Brixton*) Rectory (11 m. from *Ventnor*), honourably distinguished as having given to the English Church three prelates—*Ken*, whose favourite walk is still pointed out in the lovely parsonage garden; the late Bishop (*Wilberforce*) of *Winchester*; and the present Bishop (*Moberly*) of *Salisbury*. Beyond this, the shore is less interesting. 2 m. N.W. is *Mottistown*, where the quaint little Trans.-Norm. Church, and, N. of it, a highly picturesque gabled manor-house should be inspected. The latter belonged to the *Cheke* family, from which sprang Sir John Cheke, immortalised by *Milton* as the tutor of *Edward VI.* On the down above the village is a primæval memorial, probably *Druidical*, called the *Longstone*, 13 ft. high. 1 m. further W. is *Brook* manor-house (*C. Seely, Esq., M.P.*), in which *Garibaldi* was a guest on his visit to England in 1864. In the old house *Henry VII.* was entertained by *Dame Bowerman*, 1499. From *Brook*, you may either descend to the coast, or turn N. by *Shalcomb* and over *Afton Down*. On the crest of *Afton Down* a group of tumuli traditionally marks the burial-place of *Arvald*, last *Julish King of Wight*, and his followers, and the views of the surrounding country are of great beauty. Thence descent is made upon *Freshwater Gate*, 4 m. from *Brook*, where are two excellent Hotels—*Albion*, on the shore; *Lambert's*, on the cliff; as well as some pleasantly situated lodging-houses. Its attractions for the ordinary tourist are great, and to the geologist they are almost unrivalled. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. is *Farringford* (residence of the *Poet Laureate*). The tourist is now in the western extremity of the island, which is almost insulated by the little river *Yar*. The coast walk round the *Freshwater peninsula* (about 12 m. the round) should not be omitted, though to fully appreciate the scenery,

the tourist should pass in a boat between *Freshwater Gate* and *Alum Bay*; land at *Scratchell's Bay*, and sail between and round the *Needles*, 5 isolated rocks, of which three only rise boldly out of the water. The excursion may be broken at *Alum Bay*, where there is an excellent Hotel and a new pier. [The tourist wishing to proceed from here to *Newport* (for *Cowes* or *Ryde*), 11 m., will reach at 6 m. the pretty village of *Calbourne*, with its interesting E.-E. Church; 1 m. beyond *Swainston* (*Sir B. Simeon, Bart.*), originally granted by *King Egbert* to the Bishops of *Winchester*; then the castle and village of *Carisbrooke*, 1 m. from *Newport*.] Continuing the excursion along the coast from *Alum Bay* to *Yarmouth*, about 5 m., the tourist will enjoy the magnificent scenery from *Headon Hill* (397 ft.), on N. side of the bay, visit *Heatherwood Point*, and skirting *Cohell Bay* (the village is inland and abounds in lodging-houses) reach *Cliff-end Fort* and *Norton*, and crossing the estuary by the toll-bridge, arrive at the town of

Yarmouth (Inns: *George Hotel*; *Bugle Hotel*), the position of which is an advantageous one for pleasure-seekers. A new pier is erected for the steamboat traffic to *Lymington*, *Cowes*, &c. The climate is good, the bathing excellent, and few places on the coast offer greater facilities for boating. In the town itself, the Church, the long bridge over the *Yar*, and the *George Hotel*, formerly the house of the Governor of the island, are the only objects of interest. In the Ch., built 1635, and well restored, notice handsome bronze lectern and the *Holmes Chapel*. The distances from *Yarmouth* are—*Lymington*, 5 m.; *Freshwater Gate*, 3 m. (the estuary is navigable as high as *Freshwater mills*, 2 m.); *Calbourne* (*supra*), $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Newport*, 16 m. Proceeding towards *Newport* 1 m., are village and Ch. of *Thorley*; *Shalfleet*, about 5 m. from *Yarmouth*, where the Church (tower and N. doorway Norm., rest E. E.) deserves notice, and from which the "*Hampstead beds*," rich in tertiary

fluvial fossils, 2 m. N.W., may be most conveniently visited. 1 m. N. of Shalfleet is the decayed town of *Newtown* (Inn: *Newtown Arms*), a pleasant, quiet place, worth a visit; thence to the pretty hamlet of *Lock's Green*, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further E., to hamlet of *Porchfield*, at entrance to *Parkhurst Forest*. Crossing the forest in a S.E. direction, the tourist will emerge, at 3 m., a little W. of the Albany barracks $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the ancient capital town of

Newport (Inns: *Bugle H., in High-street; Warburton's, in Quay-street; Star), situated nearly in the centre of the island on the river Medina, which is navigable up to this point. Except the Grammar School, St. James's-street, with its sad memories of Charles I., and the abortive negotiations between him and his parliament (Oct. 1648); the Church of St. Thomas's, and a feeble Classical Town Hall (by Nash), there are no public buildings worth attention. In the richly decorated Church, notice especially the carved oak pulpit, dated 1636, and the very beautiful monument by Marochetti at E. end of the N. aisle, erected by Queen Victoria to memory of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, 1650, and whose remains are interred beneath the chancel. The Museum, corner of Lugley-street and St. James's-street, has an interesting collection of local antiquities and geological specimens. The first walk will be to *Carisbrooke Castle*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Stride Stat., Newport & Sandown Rly. There is an omnibus service to and from Newport (Pan Mill) Stat., and through tickets are issued from all stations, including omnibus fare. The Castle (admission 4d.) crowns the summit of a hill 239 ft. above the sea, separated by a narrow valley from the pretty village and Church of Carisbrooke. Very few of the military ruins of England surpass it in picturesque beauty and architectural interest. The finest feature of the exterior is the noble entrance gateway, erected by Edward IV.'s brother-in-law, Anthony Woodville, Lord

Scales. The Governor's lodgings, which were occupied by Charles I., and in which the Princess Elizabeth died, preserve, amid later additions and alterations, the shell of the Hall of Baldwin de Redvers, and the little chapel of Isabella de Fortibus, converted into a grand staircase by Lord Cutts, 1693-1706. The famous *Castle well*, 240 ft. deep, from which the water is drawn by a donkey treading in a large wooden wheel; and the *Tilt-yard*, where King Charles and his children used to play bowls, will also be viewed with special interest. From the Castle the tourist should visit the church (Trans.-Norm.) of Carisbrooke, which has a noble tower. It also contains some interesting monuments; thence to the *Roman Villa*, a little above the Ch. (finger-posts point the way). Longer excursions can be made—(a) To *Brading* (*suprà*), 11 m. by railway, 8 m. by road, visiting en route the interesting E.-E. Church of *Arreton*, 1 m. N. of Horringford Stat., and 4 m. by road from Newport. In the Churchyard is the grave of Legh Richmond's 'Dairyman's Daughter.' (b) To *Ventnor* (*v. sup.*), 11 m., passing, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., Church and Park (C. Seely, Esq., M.P.) of *Gatecombe* [1 m. S.E. at *Sheat* is a Jacobean manor-house, well worth a visit]; at 5 m. *Rookley*, whence a road goes off S.W. to *Chale* (9 m.), crossing Bleak Down, a famous botanising ground, and the road due S. leads to *Niton* (9 m.); at 6 m., in a S.E. direction, is reached the pretty village of *Godshill* (Inn: Griffin). The Church here (Dec. and Perp.) is one of the largest and finest in the island, and contains some interesting monuments. 2 m. further S. are the park and mansion (now occupied as a school) of *Appuldurcombe*, formerly the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. On the highest ground, 685 ft. above the sea, is an obelisk, 70 ft. high, to Sir Robert Worsley, Bart. 1 m. beyond is *Wroxall*, Stat., Isle of Wight Rly., whence the road ascends Boniface Down (*v. suprà*) above Ventnor, and commanding most striking views. 5 m., due N. of Newport are *East* and

West Cowes, separated by the estuary of the Medina river, here about 1 m. wide, and having communication by a floating bridge and steam-ferry.

West Cowes (Inns: Marine H.; Fountain H.; Gloster H.; Vine H.) is reached by steamer in about 1 hour from Portsmouth or Southampton; and by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ an hour from Ryde, and 15 minutes from Newport. It is a busy trading port, and the station of the Royal Yacht Squadron, whose club-house, *West Cowes Castle*, originally one of the circular forts built by Hen. VIII., is at the extreme point on rt. as you enter the river. Adjoining it are the baths and bathing machines. The *Parade* near the Castle is a pleasant promenade. There are admirable facilities for boating excursions. The *Regatta* takes place annually in August. Messrs. White's shipbuilding yard should be visited. On the opposite side of the harbour, reached by ferry, is *East Cowes* (**Medina Hotel*). The Park is now covered with villas commanding good views, and on the top of the hill is a large botanic garden. *Statwoods*, a villa at side of Newport road, was the birthplace of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby. In the immediate neighbourhood are *East Cowes Castle* (Dowager Viscountess Gort); *Norris Castle* (R. Bell, Esq.), the occasional retreat of the Duchess of Kent, and of her Majesty the Queen when Princess Victoria; and almost adjoining latter, *Osborne House* (H. M. the Queen), which is best seen from the sea. The domain is at all times inaccessible to casual visitors. 1 m. S. is the *Church* (rebuilt) of *Whippingham*, at which her Majesty attends during her residence at Osborne. Much of the beauty of the present building is owing to the munificence and care of the Queen and the late Prince Consort. Notice especially monument by *Theed* in chancel, and font, both in memory of the Prince Consort; also a mural tablet to the father of Dr. Arnold.

A Four or Six Days' Tour.

1st day.—Reach Ryde from London

(4 hours); see the town; take train to Sandown, walk in the evening along the cliff or *Belvoir's*, or *Daisy's Hotel*.

2nd day.—Walk to *Bonchurch* by *Vine* and the *Landslip*, *Luccombe Ch.*, *Ventnor*, 2 m. Lunch 2 m.; thence to *Wester Hotel*. Walk at Crab and *Low* and *St. Lawrence* by the *Undercliff* and sleep at *Sandrock Hotel*, 5 m. S.

3rd day.—To *Blackgang Chine*; thence by *Chale*, *Down* to *Fresh-Brook*, and over *Afton* *Drake* boat to *water Gate*, 12 m. *Trial* *Needles* *Alum Bay*, and sleep at *Rede Hotel*.

4th day.—By *Calbourne* to *Caria-brooke* and *Newport*, 11 m. *Ympton*; way to *Cowes* for *Southampton*; thence by train to London.

With an additional two or more days at his disposal, the tourist should walk from Ryde to Sandown, on the E. side, and instead of proceeding by *Calbourne* to *Newport* (4th day) should explore the N.W. coast on quitting *Alum Bay*, by skirting *Colwell Bay*, and continuing the walk to *Yarmouth*. Thence by *Shalfleet* and *Newtown* to *West Cowes*; cross the ferry to *East Cowes*, see *Whippingham Church*, and walk by *Wootton*, *Quarr*, and *Binstead*, to *Ryde* (v. *supra*).

Wigston (Leicester.)—Junc. Stat. Midl. Rly., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Leicester, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Rugby—is a busy place, chiefly occupied with the hosiery trade. 2 m. W. is village of *Oadby*, a meet for the *Quorndon* hounds. The *Ch.* contains interesting monuments. 4 m. S. is *Glen* (Stat.), a stocking-making village; and about 1 m. S. from station is *Wistow*, with a fine E.-E. *Ch.* *Wistow Hall* (Sir H. Halford, Bt.) contains many portraits of George III., his family and friends; and in the hall are preserved the saddle and stirrups of Chas. I., who passed a night at *Wistow* just before the battle of *Naseby*.

WILDERNESSE, see *Sevenoaks*.

WILLITON, see *Lynton*.

WILTON, see *Salisbury*.

Wimbledon (Surrey), Stat., L. & S. W. Rly., $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. from *Waterloo* Stat. Also Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly.

Lines diverge here to Mitcham, Tooting, the Crystal Palace, Croydon, and Epsom.

The village lies principally on the S.E. edge of Wimbledon Common. The principal residence is *Wimbledon House* (Sir W. H. Peek), once the property of Capt. Marryat's mother.

An outlying suburb, New Wimbledon, has grown up on the road to *Merton* (*Inn*: White Hart), a village $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Wimbledon Stat. On the rt. of the railway, a little beyond the station, is the All England Croquet Club ground.

Wimbledon Park, which in 1836 was severed from the Spencer estates, has been partially covered with handsome houses, but the central portion is still unsold. It is very pleasant and open, and includes a fine lake of over 30 acres. The surface is diversified; there are hill and dell, numerous fine trees, and wide prospects, and it is a most pleasant spot for a ramble. Two public roads lead across it to Putney Heath and to Wandsworth.

The *Church* (St. Mary) adjoins the park, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the village. It was rebuilt in 1833-4; enlarged from Sir G. Scott's designs in 1843, and in 1860 the chancel was rebuilt. S. of the chancel is the Wimbledon Chapel, erected temp. James I., by Viscount Wimbledon, as a family mausoleum. In the churchyard are many pompous tombs.

Wimbledon Common, the widest and most picturesque of the commons immediately contiguous to London, is a broad, open, gorse-covered heath of 1000 acres, stretching westward from Wimbledon Park to Putney Heath, and including portions of the parishes of Putney and Wandsworth. Here, in every July, is a grand gathering of Volunteers at the annual meeting of the *National Rifle Association*. The butts are permanent, and rifle practice goes on every week-day but Wednesday all the year round. On the borders of the common are several good houses.

A very pleasant walk may be taken through Wimbledon Park and Putney Heath, and entering by the Roehampton Gate, crossing Richmond Park to the Star and Garter H., at Richmond

Hill; returning by S. side of the Park and over Combe Wood either to Wimbledon Stat., or Combe and Malden Stat.: whole distance about 12 m.

Wimborne (Dorset.), Stat., S. W. Rly. The Somerset & Dorset Rly. branches off here by Blandford to Temple Combe and Glastonbury, and joins the Great Western at Highbridge. There is also direct communication with Salisbury, by the Salisbury & Dorset Rly.

Inns: Crown; King's Head; Railway Hotel. This is a clean, neat, and pleasant town, standing in a valley, the *Stour* flowing on the S. side of the town, and the *Allen* or *Win* to the E., joining the *Stour* a few yards above Canford Bridge.

The *Minster* is a cruciform building, with a Trans.-Norm. tower and a second tower of Perp. date (1448) at the W. end of the nave.

The structure is one of great singularity and beauty, and will repay a lengthened examination. It was founded as a nunnery by Cuthberga, sister of King Ina, circ. 700. Ethelred was buried here in 871.

Canford Manor, the seat of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, 1 m. S. of Wimborne Stat., approached by pleasant green meadows by the side of the *Stour*, is an Elizabethan mansion, built by Blore (1826-1836), and in part reconstructed by Sir C. Barry for Sir John Guest (1848).

The tower entrance is remarkably striking, and the hall, with a timber roof, is lofty and well proportioned. A gallery, connected with the house by a conservatory, is devoted to a series of Assyrian antiquities, winged lions and bulls, bas-reliefs, &c., sculptures brought from Nineveh, and presented to Sir J. Guest by Mr. Layard. Near the mansion stands the ivy-mantled *Church*, with some Norm. features, particularly the tower.

Merly House, built 1752-60 in the Vitruvian style, stands rt. of the Poole road, 1 m. from Wimborne.

Kingston Lacy, 2 m. N.W. from Wimborne, is the seat of the Bankes family. It contains a small collection of very choice old pictures. In the

Park stands an Egyptian obelisk, transferred from the Island of Philæ. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further on is the camp of *Badbury Rings*, an earthwork formed by 3 concentric rings or ramparts, each with its exterior ditch, the outermost a mile in circumference. From the top there is an extensive panoramic view.

Winchcombe (Gloucester).—7 m. from Cheltenham Stat., G. W. Rly., and 8 m. from Midl. Rly. Stat. (*Inn*: White Hart)—is a small town, in charming scenery amidst the Cotswold Hills, and once celebrated for its Mitred Abbey, founded in 798 for Benedictines. The *Ch.* is a fine cruciform Perp. building erected by Abbot William (temp. Henry VI.). The roof of the S. porch is beautifully groined. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. out of the town is *Sudeley Castle* (J. C. Dent, Esq.), built by Lord Sudeley in reign of Hen. V., and containing a valuable collection of 16th and 17th cent. curiosities, including Holbein's carvings of Hen. VIII.; some autograph verses of this King; picture by Mabuse of marriage of Hen. VIII., &c. Queen Katherine Parr died here in child-birth, and was buried in the *Chapel*, beautifully restored by *Scott*. See the canopied tomb in white marble to Q. Katherine, by *Philip*, who also did the font and reredos in alabaster and inlaid marble. *The Castle* is not open to visitors.

Excursions.—(a) 2 m. N.E. to *Hayles Abbey*, founded by Richard brother of Henry III., in 1251. The ruins consist of the cloister-arches, conventual barn, and offices.

Didbrooke Ch., 1 m. further N., has a Perp. window supported on a curious intersection of arches, and the sarcophagus in which the Abbot of Hayles was buried. The district is especially interesting to the geologist.

Stanway, 1 m. N.E. of Didbrooke (Earl of Wemyss), is a Tudor mansion, by *Sir Paul Tracey*, and the entrance gate is by *Inigo Jones*.

The gardens (temp. Will. III.) are worth seeing, and there is ample scope here for the botanist and naturalist.

Winchelsea (Sussex), Stat., S.E. Rly. 1 m. W. of the town. *Inn*: *W Inn*. This is one of the "ancient

towns" associated with the Cinque Ports. The site of *Old Winchelsea* (now submerged) was about 3 m. S.E. of the new town. The old town having been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, a new town was founded on higher ground by Edw. I., but this has sunk to the dimensions of a mere village, from which the sea has retreated.

On the top of the hill is "Pipe-well," or "the Land" gate, or "Ferry" gate. A short distance within it is the *Town-Well*, under a handsome Gothic canopy; and in a few minutes a turn of the road brings us to the ivy-clad fragment of a *Church*, in the centre of one of the squares.

The first point of interest is the *Church of St. Thomas* (the archbishop, and not the apostle), of which the chancel with its side aisles only remains. The whole is early Dec. (circ. 1300), and the most important building of this period in Sussex. The leafage throughout the ch. deserves the most careful attention. In the S. aisle are the 2 magnificent tombs, under exquisitely carved canopies, of the old Alards. The earliest is that of Gervase Alard, Adml. of the Cinque Ports, 1303. The second tomb is probably that of grandson of above. In N. aisle are 3 monts., probably members of Alard family. In one part of the ch.-yard, overhanging the road, may be seen Wesley's tree, under which John Wesley preached his last open-air sermon. The old chapel contains the original pulpit used by Wesley.

The Friars (Major R. C. Stileman), not far S.E. from the ch., should next be visited. The public are admitted only on *Mondays*. The ancient house of the Franciscans here was pulled down about 1819, and the present building erected; but a part of the ruined chapel of the Virgin still remains in the grounds; W. of this is a fine west gable end of a R. C. Chapel, worth notice for its fine proportions.

Beside the Pipe-well gate already noticed, the *New Gate*, on the road to Pett and Fairlight, and the *Strand Gate* (also called, incorrectly, *Land Gate*), half-way down the hill looking toward Rye, both dating from the reign

of Edw. I., also remain. Few remains are more striking than these stately gates, in the midst of rough lanes and green fields.

Icklesham Ch., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Winchelsea, is good Norm., and deserves a visit. Beyond it, on White Hart Hill, is a striking view looking over Rye toward Romney.

Rye is about 3 m. from Winchelsea. About half-way (but lying off the road seaward) are the remains of *Camber Castle*, one of the small fortresses built by Henry VIII. for the defence of the coast.

Winchester (Hants), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., $66\frac{1}{2}$ m. from London, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Southampton. *Inns*; ** George H., High-street; *Royal, St. Peter-street (quiet); Black Swan; White Swan; Eagle, near the station. This—one of the great historical cities of England, called by the Romans *Venta Belgarum*—covers the side of a chalk hill rising from the valley of the Itchen, the favourite fishing ground of Izaak Walton. It was made an episcopal see, 662, but of the first cathedral (built, and rebuilt A.D. 169–980) no portion now remains. The present cathedral (560 ft. long) was commenced by Bp. Walkelin (1079), and the works were continued by his successors Wykeham, Beaufort, and Waynflete (1367–1486). The visitor should by all means enter by the great western door, the extreme length of the *Nave* (265 ft.), exceeding that of any other English cathedral, being in the highest degree grand and impressive. The architecture of the nave is exceedingly curious. Though a perfect specimen of 14th and 15th cent. work, much of the original Norm. building will be found worked into the new Perp. The structure has in fact been transformed from Norm. to Perp. (read interesting paper by late Prof. Willis, published in volume for 1845 of the ‘Proceedings of the Winchester Archaeological Inst.’). The W. front, restored 1860, was the work of Bp. Edingdon (1345–66). The principal objects of interest inside are *Bp. Edingdon’s Chantry*, on S. side of nave and near the choir, the first of a very fine series of chantry chapels,

mostly erected in lifetime of their founders. It is, however, of inferior design and interest to that of *Wm. of Wykeham* (1367–1404), which occupies entire space between 2 columns on same side, lower down, and is certainly one of the best specimens remaining of a 14th cent. monumental chapel. The beautiful altar-tomb in the centre of it deserves the most careful examination. Near it are the mural monuments of Dean Cheyney, d. 1760; and Bp. Willis, d. 1734. Among other monuments in S. aisle, commencing from the W., remark those of wife of Bp. North, by *Flaxman*; of Dr. War-ton, head-master of St. Mary’s College, d. 1800; Bp. Tomline; and, near the choir door, medallion of Bp. Hoadly, d. 1761. Opposite the *Font* (Bp. Walkelin’s work) in N. aisle, the puzzle of antiquaries, notice monument of Mrs. Montague, foundress of the Blue Stocking Club, d. 1800; and the memorial slab of Jane Austen, the novelist. From the nave pass into the *Choir*, through an oak screen designed by *Scott*, and erected 1875, as a memorial of Bp. Wilberforce and Dean Garnier. The black oak *Stalls* (early Dec.) are exceedingly rich and beautiful in design. The *Pulpit* on N. side bears the name of its donor, “Thos. Silveste, prior.” Over the stalls, on each side, are huge columns and circular arches raised by Walkelin to support the massive *Tower* (late Norm.), originally a lantern, but ceiled in reign of Charles I. On the ceiling appear medallions of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, red letters forming date 1634, and an emblem of the Trinity. Above the *Altar* is the picture, by *West*, of the Raising of Lazarus, and at the back of it the magnificent reredos (late 15th cent.). Remark on doors opening to space (the *Feretory*) behind the reredos, carvings of the Annunciation and Visitation of Elizabeth. The *E. window* is filled with Perp. glass a little earlier than 1525, and is the work of Bp. Fox. “In point of execution it is as nearly perfect as painted glass can be.” The presbytery is closed at the sides by stone screens, mostly erected by Bp. Fox (1525), on which

are placed six *Mortuary chests* containing the bones of West Saxon kings and bishops, whose names are inscribed on the chests. The carvings on the timber vaulting of the presbytery are very curious, and are best seen from the triforium. On the platform in the *Feretary* (*suprà*) was no doubt the shrine of *St. Swithun*, bishop from 852-62, and the especial patron of the city and cathedral. His remains were originally interred in the churchyard, and the tradition that their removal to their golden shrine, the gift of King Edgar, was prevented by 40 days' rain, gave rise to the popular belief attached to his day, 15th July. From the N. door of the presbytery, the visitor enters the N. *Transept*, where he at once finds himself carried back to the days of Bp. Walkelin, nearly all here being plain and rude Norm. Under the organ-loft, fronting the transept, is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, the walls of which are covered with curious and rude wall-paintings (13th cent.), illustrative of the Passion. The view from the N. aisle of the presbytery, on entering the extreme eastern portion of the Church (which is here formed by 3 chapels), is very striking. Seven chantries and chapels are visible at once. The architecture of this portion (excepting the extreme E. end of the central or Lady Chapel) is a very early example of E. E., the work of Bp. Godfrey de Lucy (1189-1204). The design and details are of great beauty, and deserve most careful notice.

The 3 aisles were formed for "procession paths." In the N. aisle the *Chapel* is called that of the Guardian Angels, from the figures of angels still remaining on the vaulting. Observe fine tomb of Earl of Portland, Chas. I.'s Lord High Treasurer, d. 1634, the bronze recumbent figure by *Le Sœur*. On N.E. wall of aisle, without the chapel, is monument for the heart of Bp. Ethelmar. The *Central* or *Lady Chapel* is specially interesting. The walls are covered with remains of some very curious paintings, illustrating the legendary history of the Virgin. The vault is a complex and beautiful specimen of lierne work.

Observe on it, round the 2 central keys, the rebuses of Priors Hunton and Silkstede. Against the E. wall is a fine statue (carefully observe marvellous execution of the face) of Bp. North, by *Chantrey*. In this chapel Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain (25th July, 1554), and the chair upon which she sat on the occasion is still preserved here. The *S. Chapel* was fitted up as a chantry by Bp. Langton, d. 1501. Remark the rebuses on the elaborate vault. The woodwork is very rich and beautiful. In front of the Lady Chapel is a plain slab of grey marble, marking the tomb of Bp. de Lucy, the builder of this part of the cathedral. Hither also was removed, in Sept. 1868, when the remains were carefully examined, the plain tomb of *William Rufus*, whose remains, it is confidently agreed, are not deposited in the *mortuary chest* inscribed with his name. Between the pillars are the beautiful chantries of Cardinal Beaufort (1405-47), and Bp. Waynflete (1447-86). These deserve most careful inspection. The wall between the chantries of Bps. Fox and Gardiner, at back of the feretary, is decorated with a series of 9 tabernacles, "beautiful specimens of Edwardian work, and well deserve study." A low arch under these opens to the vault called "the Holy Hole." The chantry of Bp. Fox (1500-28), the most elaborate in the cathedral, is on opposite side of the presbytery, and parallel with that of Bp. Gardiner. On N. wall of S. aisle is an inscription to Richard, 2nd son of William the Conqueror. In the *S. Transept* are 2 chapels, the S. called *Silkstede's*, in which is tomb of *Izaak Walton*. Remark the beautiful iron-work of the N. chapel. The archaeologist should inspect the original Norm. work on the *Roof*. The *Crypt* (rude Norm.) is entered from the N. transept.

Outside the cathedral, notice the entrance to the *Deanery* (temp. Hen. III.) and niches above. The *Dean's Stable*, S., is a curious wooden structure, originally the Hospice or "*Strangers' Hall*." The passage between the S. transept and the garden of the Deanery, the site of the old *Chapter-house*, leads

to the *Library*, in which is a superbly illuminated Vulgate, 3 folio vols.

After the cathedral the great point of interest is *St. Mary's College*, founded by Wm. of Wykeham, 1387-93. In the entrance gateway, rt., is the lodge of the porter, who will supply a conductor. Remark, in niches of tower above this gate, beauty of the statues—of the Virgin, the angel Gabriel, the founder, &c. The *Inner Quadrangle* contains the most important buildings. The *Chapel* at S.E. corner (strangers may attend the service) will repay careful attention. Observe especially the beautiful ceiling, curious fan-tracery in wood, and painted windows. The stranger should also inspect the *Hall*; the *Audit-room*, hung with Arras tapestry (temp. Henry VI.); *Kitchen*; and S. of the chapel, the *Cloisters*. A passage between the hall stairs and the chapel leads to the *Schoolroom* and playground. Remark on wall of former the "Tabula legum," and sentence with devices on opposite side of the room. From the College the tourist should visit at E. end of the street (College-street) the picturesque ruins of *Wolvesey Castle*, the old palace of the bishops, built by Henry de Blois, 1138 (get at Tanner's, bookseller, 109 High-street, 'The History of Wolvesey,' by Rev. C. Collier, price 3d.); and retracing his steps towards the close, remark *Kingsgate* (13th cent) with *Little St. Swithun's Church* (rebuilt 16th cent.) above it. Beyond *Soke Bridge*, which crosses the Itchen, is *St. John the Baptist's Church*. Observe here E.-E. roof corbels, wooden screens (14th cent.), and hagioscopes in chancel; and painted glass. The tower (Perp.) projects at end of S. aisle, giving the W. front a remarkably picturesque appearance. In opposite street is *St. Peter's Church, Cheeshill*. Remark curious E.-E. window in the ringing loft; the Dec. niches at end of aisle; and roof corbels.

Returning to *High-street*, visit the *Museum*, part of the *New Guildhall*; open Mond., Wed., Sat., 10 to 3.

Further up the street is the very beautiful *City Cross*, 15th cent., restored in 1865 by Sir G. G. Scott. The figure

in the niche on S. side is probably that of St. Lawrence. The other figures, put in when the cross was restored, represent King Alfred the Great; Florence de Lunn, 1st mayor of the city; and Wm. of Wykeham. Jewry-street, rt., above the cross, leads to *Hyde*, the site of the *Abbey* founded by King Alfred. Of the scanty remains, some small 15th cent. doorways, and a curious piece of diaper-work built into one of the walls, will be noticed. Still ascending the High-street, is reached *West Gate*, "a valuable specimen of military architecture, temp. Hen. III." The chamber above it was formerly the city muniment room, and here were preserved a series of standard measures, now removed to the *Museum*.

Of the *Castle* itself, originally built by William the Conqueror, and continued one of the habitual residences of the Kings of England till end of reign of Hen. III., the *Hall* (13th cent.) and fragments of a subterranean passage alone remain.

On the wall at E. end of the *Hall* hangs the famous Round Table of King Arthur and his 24 knights. The present painting on it was probably done in 1522, when Chas. V. and Hen. VIII. passed through the city. The open space in front of the castle was the scene (1330) of the beheading of Edmund, Earl of Kent, brother of Edw. II.

On S. side of the castle are the *Barracks*. Crossing the railway at the back, beautiful views may be obtained from the grounds of the *Cemetery*. The large buildings close by are the *Diocesan Training College*, and, above it, the *County Gaol*.

Excursions.—A visit to the city would be amply repaid if it were only for the purpose of inspecting the *Hospital of St. Cross*, 1 m. S., in the hamlet of Sparkford, founded 1136 by Hen. de Blois, Bp. of Winchester. It now supports 13 brethren, who wear a long black gown with a silver cross on left breast. The "Wayfarer's Dole" consists of a horn of beer and a piece of bread, and is given to all who demand it at the porter's lodge, which is in the gateway,

the work of Cardinal Beaufort. Remark the arch of the gateway, with its rich spandrels. The charge for admission is 6d. for one; 1s. for three; and 1s. 6d. for a party.

The buildings occupy 3 sides of a square; the 4th, the side opposite the gatehouse, being partly closed by the Church. A low cloister of 16th cent. connects the porter's lodge with the ch. This is one of the best examples of the Trans.-Norm. period remaining in this country. The ch. is of extreme interest, and deserves the most careful examination, inside and outside. It has been well restored by Butterfield. The mass of it is Trans.-Norm., some E. E. in the nave, which becomes Dec. in the clerestory and in the splendid window of W. front. The details and chief points of interest are well explained by the "brother" who conducts the visitor, but the points to be especially noticed are a very remarkable "triple arch," at the angle of the choir aisle and S. transept, probably a doorway formerly into the cloister; the original altar-slab of Purbeck marble with its 5 consecration crosses; the Choir with its semicircular interlacing arches, rich "Corinthianising" capitals, and exquisitely carved window mouldings; here also is the very fine brass of John de Campden, warden 1382; the beautifully carved pendants of stalls removed to chapel at E. end of S. aisle; some interesting remnants of wall-painting (the choir and lantern have been well coloured under Mr. Butterfield's direction); some curious brackets in S. transept, supporting the clustered vaulting shafts; pavement of encaustic tiles, &c. From the ch. the visitor will inspect the Hall on N. side of the Quadrangle, part of Card. Beaufort's work. Here the chief objects of interest are the minstrels' gallery; timber-roof; open hearth in centre of room; window of 2 lights with the cardinal's arms in stained glass; old black leathern jacks, &c.; and a curious early German triptych. Lastly, inspect the Kitchen.

Adjoining the hall is the master's residence, and W. of this the residences

of the brethren. From the Hospital grounds a delightful walk may be taken by the river to Twyford, 2 m., the "Queen of Hampshire villages," or the visitor should climb to the top of *St. Catherine's Hill*, where are traces of an ancient camp. An interesting walk of 10 m. may be taken through Twyford to *Oxlesbury* and *Maricell*, returning by *Compton* (interesting Norm. Church). Another (the round will be about 14 m.) to *Hursley* (the Church rebuilt in 1848 by the late vicar, J. Keble, out of the profits of the 'Christian Year') and *Ampfield*, returning by the Ch. at *Otterbourne*. Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, resided at Hursley Park (Rt. Hon. Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.), and was buried in Hursley Church. Among other monuments in this ch. is one for widow of Sternhold, d. 1559, who, with Hopkins, prepared the "old version" of the Psalms. The popular authoress, Miss Yonge, resides at Otterbourne. About 8 m. by rail and same distance by road, the latter a very pleasant walk along the valley of the Itchen, is *Alresford* (*Hotels*: Swan; Horse and Groom). The walk will include site of Hyde Abbey (*ante*), Churches at *Headbourne Worthy*, *Martyr's* or *Earl's Worthy*, and *Easton*, all worth visiting. 2 m. S. of Alresford is *Titchborne Park* (of "Claimant" notoriety), and 1½ m. further S. the once fine E.-E. Church of *Cheriton*. A short distance W. of Alresford are the interesting Norm. Churches of *Bighton* and *Bishop's Sutton*.

Windermere (Westmorland.). Stat., L. & N.W. Rly. Branch line from Oxenholme Junc. ¾ hr. ride from Windermere. The station and village are distant 1½ m. by road from *Bowness*, which is situated on the margin of Windermere Lake. Busses meet every train. A conveyance from Low Wood Hotel (*infra*), 3 m., also meets the trains. *Inns*: **Rigg's Hotel, close to the station; Queen's; Elleray. A few yards to the rt. of Rigg's Hotel, the tourist should walk up a lane and climb (which he can do in 10 or 15 mins.) *Orrest Head*. The view of the Lake, which is seen from end to end, is

magnificent. *Bowness* is a favourite resort of Lake tourists. *Inns*: **Old England Hotel, its grounds extending to the shore of the Lake; Royal; Crown; all very good. The *Ch.* has a fine stained-glass window, brought from Furness Abbey. The daily excursions during the months of June, July, August, and September, are numerous. Coaches leave for *Ambleside*—8 times daily during the season (3 times a day during the rest of the year)—situated 1 m. from the head of Windermere Lake, and at the foot of Wansfell Pike; 6 times daily for *Grasmere*; and 4 times a day for *Keswick*. A coach also leaves every morning (except Sundays) for *Patterdale* (Ullswater Lake), by the vale of Troutbeck and Kirkstone Pass; and from Cloudsdale's Crown Hotel for *Coniston*, *via* the Ferry, Esthwaite Water, and Hawkshead. Steamers also ply several times a day up and down the Lake, which is 10½ m. long, and 1 m. broad in its widest part, starting from Lakeside Station—Hotel and Refreshment room—(Newby Bridge) at its S. extremity, and passing successively Gummerys How, directly opposite the station; Storrs Hall, rt. (Rev. T. Staniforth), where Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Canning, and "Christopher North," met together; Bowness, rt.; Belle Isle, opposite; Calgarth Hall, rt.; Lowwood Hotel (pier), and, a few yards above it, Dove's Nest, on side of Wansfell; and Waterhead, the landing-place for *Ambleside*. The finest views are all at the head of the Lake, looking up to the Langdale Pikes, so, if possible, the tourist should come up from Newby Bridge, or Bowness. Quitting Bowness, he is recommended to make his way to *Ambleside* by road, 6 m. from Windermere Station. The scenery for the whole distance is eminently beautiful. Passing under Elleray on the rt. (where "Christopher North" lived—a modern residence has been erected on the site of the old one), and by the woods of Calgarth on the l., *Troutbeck Bridge* is soon reached. Thence to Lowwood Hotel (excellent) it is 2 m. Here the upper reach of the Lake is seen, with

Coniston Old Man, Langdale Pikes, and Bowfell in the background. 2 m. further on is *Ambleside*.

Windsor (Berks.), Stats. G. W. (21 m. from London) and S. W. (25½ m.) Rlys. (22 m. by road); the G. W. Stat. is in George-street, very near Castle Hill; the S. W. is in Datchet-road. Almost contiguous to it, facing Thames-street, is an approach to the Castle, called the Hundred Steps, by which access is gained to the Lower Ward. *Inns*: *White Hart; *Castle. The town stands on the rt. bank of the Thames, opposite Eton, and has for ages been famous not only for its fine situation, but for its castle having been, at least from the early part of the 12th cent., a customary residence of the sovereign. It is connected with Eton and Datchet by handsome iron bridges, and is placed mainly to the S. and W. of the Castle, the mound of which occupies the E. side of the High-street.

The *Town Hall*, built by Sir C. Wren, has on the exterior statues of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, and in the hall portraits of sovereigns and others. The *Barracks* are near the Great Park. The parish Church (St. John the Baptist), erected 1822, is large and commodious; Gothic (Perp.) of the time. The interior was remodelled in 1869. *Holy Trinity* district ch., Clarence-crescent, is a neat Gothic building. *All Saints*, Francis-road, is an early Dec. building of brick and stone. The Roman Catholic Ch. in the Alma-road is a good transition E.-E. building. There are free and industrial schools, and a small Theatre.

The State Apartments of the Castle are open gratuitously to the public, during the absence of the Court, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between 11 and 4 from April 1 to Oct. 31; and between 11 and 3 from Nov. 1 to March 31. Tickets may be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, near the Winchester Tower, at the head of the Lower Ward of the Castle, or of Mr. W. F. Taylor, 13, High-street, available for the day of issue only. In London from Messrs. Colnaghi, 14, Pall-mall East; Mr.

Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Graves, Pall-mall; these stand good for a week.

The Queen's Private Apartments can only be seen in the absence of the Court, by a special order from the Lord Chamberlain. The Royal Stables and Riding-School may be seen between 1 and 3 by an order from the Clerk of the Stables. The Round Tower is open on the same days as the Castle, and needs no ticket of admission, but a guide is required.

St. George's Chapel is open free every week day from 12 to 4 (entrance by S. door); the service begins at 10½ A.M. and 4½ P.M. On Sundays the morning service begins at 11 A.M.

The North Terrace is open all day long, and should be visited for the sake of its splendid prospect. The circuit of the three terraces, which gives a view of the beautiful sunk garden, in front of the Private Apartments, can be made only on Saturdays and Sundays, in the absence of the Court.

The Castle occupies a commanding and isolated eminence, and is, on all sides, a most picturesque object; but the best views are those from the S. W. Rly. near Datchet; from the curve of the G. W. Rly. before reaching the station; and from the hill at the end of the Long Avenue. The original Norm. castle was built by William the Conqueror, and was added to by Hen. I. From his reign the castle has been the frequent residence of the sovereign; and many great councils of the realm have been held within its walls. Henry I. married here in 1122 his 2nd wife Adeliza. John frequently resided here, and hence his grant of Magna Charta at Runnimeade. Here many children were born to the royal Henrys and Edwards, the greatest of whom, afterwards Edward III., hence derived his appellation of "Edward of Windsor." In this castle he founded the Order of the Garter in 1349, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Edward the Black Prince married the Fair Maid of Kent in the Castle Chapel.

The Castle was much altered and modernised by George IV. under Wyatt, who was knighted and changed his

name to Wyattville. It is at its W. extremity only that the castle of the 13th cent. has in any degree maintained its original aspect to the present day. The N.W. tower (Clewer Tower) has been used as a belfry and clock-house, probably from the time of Edward III. The whole is constructed of chalk, faced and arched with freestone, and is an interesting and perfect specimen of the period.

The Castle consists of 2 great divisions, the Lower and the Upper Ward, separated by the Round Tower or keep. Proceeding up Castle Hill, the iron gates at the top form the *Queen's Entrance*, leading to the George IV. Gateway, which fronts the Long Walk. The *Public Entrance* is by an archway called, from its builder, Henry VIII.'s Gateway, flanked by two octagonal towers, and approached by a bridge. It leads into the *Lower Ward*, where, on the rt., is the long low line of houses appropriated to the Military Knights, with the tower of their governor (Garter Hall) in the centre, beyond which is Henry III.'s Tower, covered with ivy; opposite to it is the Winchester Tower, so called from its builder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. On the l. is the Salisbury Tower, for the knights on the later foundation; the Garter Tower; and the gateway leading to the Horse-shoe Cloister, and the houses of the minor canons and lay clerks of the chapel, beyond which is the ancient belfry tower.

Opposite the gateway is *St. George's Chapel*, one of the finest existing examples of Perp. The building is 232 ft. long by 66 ft. broad; transept 104 ft. The nave is of 7 bays, the choir of 6 with an E. ambulatory and N. and S. aisles; the great W. window occupies the entire end of the nave above the door, and is probably the finest of its kind in Europe. The cenotaph in memory of the Princess Charlotte, the monument to the late King of the Belgians, and the Gloucester Memorial, should be specially noticed. The following kings of England are interred in the chapel:—Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry VIII.,

Charles I., George III., George IV., and William IV. There are 6 chapels thus arranged:—S.-W., Lady Chapel, or Beaufort Chapel; N.-W., Urswick Chapel; N., Rutland Chapel; also the Hastings Chantry; S.-E., Lincoln Chapel; S., King's (or Aldworth) Chapel; Bray Chapel; and the Oxenbridge Chantry.

The mass of the existing chapel was built in the reign of Edward IV., the stone roof of the nave, which was of wood before, being added by Henry VII., and that of the choir by Henry VIII. In the interior no portion is left unornamented. The usual entrance is by the S. porch.

Beneath the modern organ screen the visitor enters the *Choir*, where the richness of the architecture and splendour of the dark carved oak is increased by the effect of the swords, helmets, banners, and mantles of the Knights of the Garter, suspended over the stalls. Here the installation ceremonies of the Order have been performed ever since their first celebration on St. George's Day, 1349.

In making the circuit of the chapels, the first in the N. aisle is the *Rutland Chapel*, with a fine altar-tomb for Sir George Manners (d. 1513), ancestor of the Rutland family, and his wife Anne (d. 1528), niece of Edward IV.; rt. is the *Hastings Chantry*, built by his widow to contain the tomb of William Lord Hastings, the chamberlain of Edward IV., beheaded by Richard III.

At the E. end of the N. aisle is the entrance to the *Chapter-house*, in which the sword of Edw. III. is preserved.

Opposite the E. end of the choir is the entrance to the *Royal Tomb-house*, recently known as the *Wolsey Chapel*, but now called the *Albert Memorial Chapel*, built by Hen. VII. It has been completely restored as a memorial chapel to the Prince Consort, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott, Baron Triqueti having charge of the decorations, and is probably the most sumptuous work of the kind in England, if not in Europe. *Visitors are allowed to see the chapel on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 till 3,*

by tickets only, which can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of the Works in Castle Yard.

Turning into the S. aisle from E. to W., the first chapel on the l. is the *Lincoln Chapel*, with a magnificent altar-tomb to the Earl of Lincoln (d. 1584). Further W. is the *Oxenbridge Chapel*, founded (1522) by a canon of that name. Opposite is the beautiful little *King's, or Aldworth Chapel*, so called from the monuments of that family which it contains.

l. near the S. door is the *Bray Chapel*, founded (temp. Hen. VII.) by Sir Reginald Bray (d. 1502), who is buried here.

Behind the Tomb-house are the beautiful *Dean's Cloisters*, built by Edw. III., of which the S. wall is most interesting, as being a fragment of the ancient chapel of Hen. III. The details of the carving on the ancient capitals are very curious.

Behind the Dean's, we come to the *Canons' Cloister*. Here is the entrance to the *Hundred Steps*; whence a flight of 122 steps, issuing from an ancient sallyport, open from sunrise to sunset, communicates with the lower part of the town.

Retracing our steps, and passing Wolsey's Chapel, we come to the *Deanery*, built by Dean Christopher Urswick, 1500.

l. behind the Deanery is the *Winchester Tower*, once the residence of the great prelate and architect, William of Wykeham.

Just beyond the Deanery, on the l., is the Lord Chamberlain's Office, where tickets to view the State Apartments can be obtained.

Between the Upper and Lower Wards stands the *Round Tower*, or keep of the Castle, on the summit of a lofty artificial mound. Here many state prisoners have been confined. A flight of 150 stone steps leads into the interior. It is worth ascending them in clear weather, to enjoy the view, which is said to extend over 12 counties.

Those proceeding to see the interior of the castle must turn to the l. of the Round Tower, under the second gate-

way, called the *Norman Gate*, after passing which they enter the Upper Ward. On their rt. is the entrance to the Round Tower; on their l. a flight of steps leads through the wing of the Castle built by Elizabeth down to the magnificent North Terrace.

The *Upper Ward* occupies the site of the Castle added by Edw. III. At present it forms an extensive quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by buildings containing the state and private apartments, while on the fourth rises the keep, between the Upper and Lower Wards.

The *State Apartments*, situated in the Star Building of Chas. II., now called the Stuart Building, are entered by a Gothic porch on the l., adjoining King John's Tower (or Rose Tower).

The apartments are approached by a narrow staircase, and are shown in the following order:—

1. The *Queen's Audience Chamber*. The ceiling is by Verrio. The Gobelins tapestry represents events in the history of Esther and Mordecai.

2. The *Vandyck Room*. It contains an unrivalled collection of 22 fine portraits by this great master.

3. *Queen's State Drawing Room*, containing a number of sacred pictures and landscapes by Zuccarelli.

4. The *State Ante Room*, with a ceiling by Verrio.

5. The *New Grand Staircase*, a very handsome work by Wyatt.

6. The *Grand Vestibule*, containing armour of the time of Elizabeth and Charles I.

7. The *Waterloo Chamber*, decorated with portraits of all the chief persons who bore a prominent part in the Congress of Vienna.

8. The *Presence Chamber* is ornamented in the Louis XIV. style, and has 6 pieces of Gobelins tapestry, representing the history of the Golden Fleece.

9. *St. George's Hall*, in which all the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, appropriately fitted up by Wyatt, with the coats of arms of all the knights since the foundation of the Order.

10. The *Guard Chamber*, fitted up

with a very interesting collection of armour.

11. The *Queen's Presence Chamber*, with a ceiling by Verrio, has fine Gobelins tapestry, with the sequel of the history of Esther of the tapestries in the Queen's Audience Chamber.

The *Private Apartments of the Queen* are only shown in the absence of the Court, and by an express order from the Lord Chamberlain. They are handsome, and the views from the windows are magnificent.

A *Corridor*, 520 ft. long, by Sir J. Wyattville, gives access to the entire suite of apartments, and runs round the S. and E. sides of the quadrangle. It is filled with choice works of art, and the walls are decorated with pictures.

The *Terrace*, more than 2900 ft. long, which surrounds the Upper Ward of the Castle on 3 sides, should on no account remain unvisited. It is the finest walk of the kind in existence.

Below the Terrace are the *Slopes*, planted with a variety of trees and shrubs, intersected by shady walks, but to which the public are not admitted.

The *Home Park* lies E. and W. of the Castle, and encloses 500 acres.

Frogmore House (now occupied by the Prince and Princess Christian), near the road leading to Runnymede and Egham, was formerly the residence of Queen Charlotte and of the Princess Augusta. Here the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, died (1860). Her remains are interred in a *Mausoleum* in the grounds. Within sight of this is the *Mausoleum* of the Prince Consort, erected by the Queen, 1862-70, not accessible to the public.

Windsor Great Park is separated from the Castle by part of the town, and by the high road. Besides large portions used as farms, it contains about 1800 acres, which abound in delightful drives and walks, through forest scenery, and are occupied by herds of deer.

The Park is traversed for 3 m. by the great avenue known as the *Long Walk*. At its extremity is *Snow Hill*, where, raised on a block of granite,

stands a colossal equestrian leaden statue of Geo. III., by *Westmacott*. The view of the Castle from hence is exceedingly fine; $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. is *Cumberland Lodge*.

A delightful drive of 3 m. leads from Snow Hill to *Virginia Water* (*Inn*: *Wheatshoaf*), the largest artificial lake in the Kingdom, fed by a running stream, which escapes from it in an artificial cascade by the side of the Bagshot road. The banks are adorned, on one side, by a *Chinese Fishing Temple*; and on the other, by fragments of a picturesque *Colonnade* brought from the African coast, near Tunis. Upon the lake float 2 miniature frigates. Other objects in this part of the grounds are the *Hermitage*, on a height overlooking the water; the *Belvedere*, a turreted triangular building, with a battery of 21 guns, used by the Duke of Cumberland in the campaign of 1745; and the *Cascade*, near the Bagshot-road.

At *Virginia Water* is a station on the branch of the S.W. Rly. from London to Reading.

The village of *Clewer* ($\frac{1}{2}$ m.), which lies W. of the road to Reading, is well worth a visit. The *Church*, originally Norm., was restored in 1855. It contains a leaden font of great antiquity. Here is a large establishment, the *House of Mercy*, or Church Penitentiary (founded 1849). About 80 female penitents are maintained in it. The chapel is very beautiful. The establishment has been greatly enlarged, and now comprises an *Orphanage* for 40 children, a convalescent hospital, and a cottage hospital for ladies of limited means.

Eton (Bucks.) consists of a single long narrow street, in effect a continuation of the main street of Windsor with which it is connected by an iron bridge (*Inn*: The *Christopher*). The *College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor* was founded (1440) by Hen. VI., and has ever since held the first position among the public schools of England. The old part of the college is built principally of red brick with stone dressings, and chimneys elaborately ornamented,

and consists of 2 quadrangles. The first of these contains on the E. the picturesque Clock Tower; on the N. the *Lower School*, with the old dormitory known as the "*Long Chamber*" above it; on the W. the *Upper School*; on the S. the *Chapel*.

The gateway of the Clock Tower leads to the second or Inner Quadrangle, locally known as the *Green Yard*. Here is the entrance to the *Hall*, the dining-room for the Fellows on the foundation, a curious apartment, with a dais for the dignitaries, and 3 fire-places. S. is the *Library*, a fine suite of rooms containing a noble collection of MSS. and printed books.

The *New Buildings*, erected about 1847, on the N. of the old structure, include dormitories and the *Boys' Library*. They are of red brick with stone dressings, and agree in style with the old buildings.

The *Chapel*, 175 ft. long, in outline much resembles King's College Chapel at Cambridge, and is a very fine specimen of late Perp.

A postern gate, on the l. of the college, leads into the *Playing Fields*, broad green meadows, extending along the banks of the river and shaded by noble elm-trees.

On June the 4th, now the school "Speech-day," a procession of boats takes place in the afternoon from the *Brocas*, a large meadow above the bridge, to *Surley Hall*, 3 m. up the river, and the evening closes with a display of fireworks.

Old Windsor, a village on the rt. bank of the Thames, 2 m. S.E. from the town and castle of Windsor (*Inn*: The *Bells of Ouseley*), is a pretty secluded place, with the Thames, here very beautiful, on one side of it, and on the other, the grand old trees of Windsor Park, and rising high above them the towers of Windsor Castle. On every hand are stately houses and gay villas.

The *Church* (St. Peter) is of the 13th cent., but has been much altered. In 1864 it underwent a complete renovation, and partial transformation, at the hands of Sir G. G. Scott.

WINGATE SPA, see *Rothbury*.

Wingfield (Derby.)—Stat. Midland Rly.—prettily situated on a long ridge overlooking the vale of the Amber. 1 m. W., on the brow of a wooded hill, is the *Manor House*, built by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Treasurer to Hen. VI., and, though a ruin, a fine example of domestic architecture of the 15th cent. There are 2 courts, in the N. of which were state apartments. Notice the octagon window and arched gateway communicating with the S. court. Under the Great Hall (72 ft. by 36 ft.) is a *crypt* with groined roof. Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned here. It is supposed that her rooms were on the W. side of the N. court.

Excursion.—Charming walk to Crich Stand, 3 m. (see *Whatstandwell*).

WINSFORD, see *Lynton*.

WINSTON, see *Darlington*.

WINTERTON, see *Yarmouth*.

WINTHORPE, see *Newark*.

WINWICK, see *Warrington*.

Wirksworth (Derby.)—Stat., 13½ m. from Derby, and 3 m. by road from Cromford Stat. Midl. Rly. (*Inns*: Lion; George)—is an old-fashioned, picturesque town in the lead-mining district. The *Ch.* is cruciform and Perp., and contains memorial chapels to the Vernons and Blackwalls, brasses and monuments to the Gells of Hopton. In the N. aisle is a bas-relief of events in the Saviour's life. In the *Moot Hall* is the old brass dish which in Hen. VIII's time was the standard legal measure for lead ore.

Wisbeach (Camb.)—Stat., Midland Rly. (*viâ* Peterboro') on the N., and G. E. Rly. (*viâ* Cambridge and March) on the S. of the town. *Inns*: Rose and Crown, and White Hart (White Lion, temperance). The principal market-town in this part of the county. Great quantities of grain are annually exported. The navigable river Nene makes Wisbeach a port; and there is a branch railway to Wisbeach harbour. The Nene intersects the town, and the thoroughfares along it are known as N. and S. Brinks. Vessels of 500 tons can enter the port. There is much trade in timber and other "imports" from the Baltic; and besides wheat the exports are various. The

Town Hall is on the N. Brink, and has a curious library of MSS. and ancient books, formed about the time of the Commonwealth. The parish *Ch.* (*St. Peter's*) deserves a visit. The chancel is Dec. The nave has Norm. arches on the N. side, the middle Perp., the S. decorated; the tower very good Perp. There is a *Museum* close to the ch., which has an interesting collection of local antiquities, an ethnological collection; as well as a valuable library of 7000 vols., interesting autographs and numerous works of art, bequeathed by the late Rev. C. H. Townshend.

The churches of *Emneth* (Norfolk), 3 m. S.E., and *Leverington*, 1½ m. N., are fine and worth notice. In the parish of Leverington is one of the largest distilleries of peppermint in England.

The *Ch.* (Norm.) of *All Saints, Walsoke*, 1½ m. from Wisbeach, is one of the most curious and beautiful in the east of England. The chancel arch is peculiar and very elaborate. The ch. contains a great deal of rich wood screen-work.

West Walton Ch., 3 m. from Wisbeach, is a remarkably fine specimen of E. Eng. Its noble bell-tower, detached from the ch. on the S.; the S. porch; the W. door divided by a single shaft; the nave piers; and the capitals and niches in the choir, are all of extraordinary beauty. In the fine ch. at *Outwell*, 6 m. on the old Nene, "the 3 grand periods of Gothic architecture may be distinctly traced." 1 m. l. on a branch road from Outwell is *Upwell Ch.* (restored), with a good open wood roof and tower. It also has one of the finest painted windows in the country, the gift of the late Rev. W. Gale Townley.

WISLEY, see *Weybridge*.

WISTON, see *Steyping*.

WISTOW, see *Wigston*.

Witham (Essex), Stat., G. E. Rly., and Junc. for Maldon and Braintree. *Inn*: White Hart. A market town on the Brain or Guith. The *Ch.* on "Chipping" or Market Hill, stands within an entrenchment, which no doubt marks the site of the "burgh" or

fortified town "wrought and timbered by Edw. the elder (son of King Alfred) in 913," and contains much good Dec. work.

Chelmsford is distant 9 m. by rail.

WITHERNSEA, see *Hull*.

WITHYPOOL, see *Lynton*.

Witney (Oxon), Stat. 11½ m. from Oxford. Inn: ** Marlborough Arms H. The *Ch.* (rest'd. by *Street*) has a very beautiful central tower and lofty spire. Notice inscription on brass of R. Wenman (d. 1500). *Coggs*, 1 m. E. of Witney, has a remarkable *Ch.* with a Dec. tower placed obliquely across the N.W. angle. At *Ducklington Ch.*, ¾ m. W., see the altar-piece carved in oak, of Italian workmanship. Adjoining is *Cokethorpe Park* (W. Strickland, Esq.), which contains the picture of the family of Sir Thos. More, supposed to be by *Holbein*, and a beautiful portrait, painted by herself, of Angelica Kauffmann. 3 m. S.W. of Yelford, which adjoins Cokethorpe, is *Bampton-in-the-Bush*, where in the *Ch.* may be seen examples of architecture of almost every period from the Conquest to reign of Geo. III. The remains of *Bampton Castle* (1315), now formed into 2 picturesque farmhouses, stand near the *Ch.* 3 m. N.W. of Witney is *Minster Lovell*, whose owner in 1487 is mentioned with scorn in the rhyme—

"The Cat, the Rat, and *Lovell* that dog,
Rule all England under the Hog."

The "hog" being Richd. III., and the "Cat" Catesby, Chan. of the Exchequer. The *Ch.*, founded by Lord Lovell, c. 1430, is a fine specimen of Perp. architecture, and is picturesquely situated. The mutilated tomb of the founder is in N. transept. 5 m. W. of Witney is *Asthall*, where the N. porch of *Ch.* has a very elegant gable cross; and 3 m. further W. is *Burford* (Inns: Bird-in-the-Hand; Bird's Nest), where the *Ch.* is well worth a visit.

WITTON GILBERT, see *Durham*.

WIVELISCOMBE, see *Dulverton*.

Wivenhoe (Essex), Junc. Stat., G. E. Rly., for (a) Brightlingsea (5½ m.) and (b) *Walton-on-the-Naze* (13½ m.). Inhabited mostly by per-

sons engaged in the oyster fishery. Here is a large shipbuilding yard belonging to Messrs. Harvey, whose yachts are far famed. In the *Church*—rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, since 1859—are preserved some fine brasses from the older building. In the walls of the old *Ch.*, part of which remains on the N. side, is much Roman tile. On the S. side of the *ch.* is a row of cottages—with some "pargetting" or plaster work running along above the wooden base. The work, perhaps Elizabethan, is excellent in design—representing twisted branches and foliage. *Colchester* is distant 6 m. by rail.

Woburn (Beds.), 2½ m. from the Stat. of *Woburn Sands*, L. & N. W. Rly. Inn: Bedford Arms, good and comfortable. This is a well-cared-for market town, with little life or movement at present, but with a considerable air of ancient prosperity, and containing many good old red brick houses of the Georgian era. A very handsome new *ch.* was built here, 1865–1868, by the late (the 8th) Duke of Bedford, at a cost of 30,000*l.* Its character is Gothic of the 13th cent.

Near the *ch.* is one of the entrances to the park, through which there are many public paths, at all times open. The house is shown on Fridays, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. on presentation of an order, which may be obtained at the Park Farm Office.

Woburn Abbey was founded in 1145 for Cistercian monks. In 1547 the site and great part of the lands of the abbey were granted to John Lord Russell, who, in 1549, was created Earl of Bedford. He then fixed his residence at Woburn, which has ever since been the principal seat of the head of the Russells. The house stands towards the centre of the park, on the foundations of the Cistercian abbey. Of the monastic building, the most perfect remaining traces are in the basement of the existing house; but there are none of any importance.

The gardens and pleasure grounds immediately surrounding the house cover about 60 acres. There is a remarkable avenue of *Araucarias*; the

Chinese Dairy and the *Aviary* should be visited. The *Park* is one of the largest in England, 12 m. in circuit, and containing 3500 acres. Deer abound; and the walks and drives in all directions are well managed. Among the finest trees are some very grand beeches on the bank of a piece of water called "the Basin," in front of the Abbey. A very beautiful wood, known as "The Evergreens," adjoins a lake called "Old Drakelow," not far from the village of Woburn.

The village of *Woburn Sands*—so named from the sandy soil—closely adjoins the station.

1½ m. N.W. of the station is the ch. of *Aspley Guise*, Dec., and of some interest. It has been restored throughout. The village—one of the prettiest in the county—stands high on the sand-hills, and commands very wide views.

Woking (Surrey), Junc. Stat. L. & S. W. Rly., 24½ m. from London; whence a branch line goes off (a) S. to Guildford, Haslemere, and Portsmouth; (b) N. to Ascot, with stats. at Frimley (for N. Camp), Camberley (for York Town), and Bagshot. *Inns*: Albion; Railway H., both near the station; White Hart, in the village, 1½ m. S. The river Wey affords tolerable tench fishing. The Ch., Dec., except the chancel, which is E. E., has a brass to Sir Edw. Zouch, d. 1630. A pleasant walk along the Wey, 2 m., will bring the tourist to the remains of *Newark Priory*, founded for Augustinian canons temp. Richd. I.; thence climb the hill to the picturesque and interesting little Ch. of Pirford, ½ m., which has some Norm. and Dec. portions. About 1½ m. W. of Woking is *Knaphill*, where the nursery of Messrs. Waterer should be visited, especially when the rhododendrons are in blossom. W. of this, and 2½ m. E. of Farnboro' stat., are the *Chobham Ridges*; 4 m. E. of which is village of *Chobham*, a wild heathy district. Extending for some distance along the main line is *Woking Cemetery* or *London Necropolis*, to which a train runs every morning from a private station of the Cemetery Company in the Westminister-road. About 1½ m. S.

are *Ripley Green* and *Ch.*, whence a short and pleasant walk leads through *Ockham Park* (Lord Lovelace) to *Ockham Ch.*, well worth a visit. Observe especially fine E. window, old brasses, and statue by Rysbrach to first Lord Chancellor King (temp. Q. Anne), and bust by Westmacott of 7th Lord King.

Wokingham, formerly "Oak-ingham" (Berks.), Stat. L. & S. W. Rly. (Staines and Reading Branch), and S. E. Rly. (Reading Branch). *Inn*: Rose (where the song of 'Molly Mog' was composed by Gay, Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, who were detained here by wet weather). The town (up to 1821 noted for bull-baiting) stands on high ground on the verge of the old Royal Forest. The Dec. and Perp. Ch. (restored 1864) has some 16th-cent. brasses.

1 m. W. is the fine estate of *Bearwood* (J. Walter, Esq., M.P.), a large and beautiful park, retaining much of its wild forest character. The *House*, rebuilt in 1869, by Kerr, contains a fine collection of pictures. In the village of Bearwood is a very pretty small Ch. On the hill upon which it stands there is a fine view. On the slope are *Almshouses* for aged servants of the London "Times" newspaper.

Easthampstead Park, 2½ m. (Marquis of Downshire), is a modern building in the Elizabethan style, and occupies the site of the old hunting seat. 1 m. S. of Easthampstead Park is an irregular fortification, on an eminence, with a double ditch, known as *Cæsar's Camp*, S. of which, running across Bagshot Heath, are traces of a Roman road, known as the *Devil's Highway*.

The ancient Park of *Billingbear* (Lord Braybrooke) is 2½ m. N. of the town.

From Wokingham the *Wellington College*, and the *Royal Military College, Sandhurst*, may be readily visited by rail, there being station for each on the Reading and Reigate line.

WOLLASTON, see *Welshpool*.

WOLLATON, see *Nottingham*.

WOLSTANTON, see *Etruria*.

Wolverhampton (Staffs.)—Two Stats.: Low Level, Gt. W. Rly.; High Level, L. & N. W. Rly., both

close together. *Inns*: Star and Garter H., Victoria-street; Swan, in the Market-place. *Post-office*, Queen-street—is the metropolis of S. Staffs., and just on the edge of the Black Country, standing on New Red Sandstone. *St. Peter's Ch.*, in the Market-place, is a fine old building of the 15th cent., with a magnificent tower, though almost rebuilt in 1851. See the carved stone pulpit (1480) and font. The modern stained glass by *Connor, Wailes*, and *Hardman*, is excellent; the transept window is in memory of the late Duke of Wellington; there are also several other stained windows of interest. *Monuments*:—(a) To John Lane and his wife (1582), and Colonel John Lane, who helped Charles II. to escape after the Battle of Worcester. (b) To Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Levison (temp. Elizabeth), by *Le Sueur*, in bronze. (c) Altar tomb to J. Levison and wife. (d) A tablet with curious epitaph in porch. The reredos is carved by *Forsyth*. In ch.-yard is a curious rudely carved pillar, believed to be Danish. *The Deanery* (for Wolverhampton was once collegiate) is now a private house. In the Market-place is an equestrian *Statue* to Prince Albert, by *Thorneycroft*. *The Agricultural Hall*, Snow-hill, covers a space of 1200 yds. Wolverhampton is the seat of the lock trade as well as for hardware, japanned and papier-mâché articles. For the former Messrs. Chubb's works in Horseley Fields are the best, and are open every day, except Saturday and holidays, between 10 and 1, 2 and 6.

Excursion.—2 m. N.W. to *Tettenhall*, a pretty village, containing the water-works of Wolverhampton Corporation. *The Ch.*, once collegiate, has carved oak screen and sedilia. The E. window is curious and represents the Archangel trampling on the Dragon. *Monuments* to the Wrottesley family.

Woodbridge (Suffolk), Stat., Gt. E. Rly. *Inn*: Bull. A town remarkable for the long narrow street up which the old high road from Ipswich (9½ m.) passes. It stands 10 m. from the sea, on the rt. bank of the Deben, where are quays, accessible for small vessels.

The fine *Ch.* is early Perp., with good

open roof, no arch or other distinction between nave and chancel. The lofty (108 ft.) and noble tower demands special attention, as does the very fine N. porch.

Here is a noble foundation by Thomas Seckford, Master of Requests in the reign of Elizabeth, who left, in 1578, large estates in Clerkenwell, London, to endow charities at Woodbridge. His *Almshouse*, and the endowed *Grammar School*, have been rebuilt. He was the proprietor of *Woodbridge Priory*, a house of Augustinian canons, founded in the 12th cent. The present mansion, called *Woodbridge Abbey*, was built by Seckford in the reign of Elizabeth.

The poet Crabbe was apprenticed to a surgeon in the town; and here lived and wrote "Bernard Barton," the Quaker poet.

The *Ch.* of *Grundisburgh*, 3 m., is Dec. and Perp., and contains a fine rood-screen.

At *Newbourn*, 6 m. S. of Woodbridge, is a large Dec. *Ch.* of some interest.

Orford Castle, 12 m., may be visited from Woodbridge, taking Butley Abbey on the way. About 3 m. l. *Rendlesham Ch.* is passed, which deserves notice for its fine Dec. E. window, the tracery of which is very rich and peculiar. Windows of same date, with excellent tracery, remain in the ch. of *Eyke*, on the road to, and about 1½ m. from, Rendlesham. *Butley Priory* was founded in 1171 for Augustinian canons. Little now remains of it, the fine Dec. *Gatehouse* of flint and stone being the most important portion. This now serves as the incumbent's residence, and has been much damaged in the process of conversion.

Of the earlier history of *Orford Castle* little has been ascertained with certainty. The site was one of considerable defensive importance. The Castle keep, which alone remains, occupies the summit of a lofty mound, surrounded by two deep ditches with high walled ramparts. There are 4 storeys, including the battlemented roof. The main entrance on the first floor, reached by an external flight of steps, is by a curious oblique arch. Under the entrance are 2 dungeons (or cellars)

without windows. Over the entrance, on a level with the second floor, was a chapel, now without floor or roof, but retaining the altar-recess. A stair in one of the flanking towers leads to the third storey, which was roofed and floored in 1831 by the late Marquis of Hertford, and now serves as a dining-room for picnic parties.

The *Ch.* is Dec., and has a fine window at the end of the S. aisle. The front is Perp. and curious, carved with the symbolic emblems of the Four Evangelists. At the E. end of the *ch.*, and now excluded from it, are the ruins of the chancel, a late Norm. structure. The remains are very fine, and the piers and arches have a great variety of ornamental detail. It is of the same date as the castle.

No one fond of horses should visit Woodbridge without seeing Mr. Grout's (Proprietor of the Bull H.) stables, of world-wide reputation.

Woodchester (Gloucester).—Stat., Mdl. Rly. (Nailsworth Branch)—is in a most romantic oolite valley, about 2 m. S. of Stroud. In the *ch.-yd.* is a tessellated pavement, 25 ft. in diameter, but it is usually covered up. The Dominicans have a religious house and a large nunnery and monastery.

WOOD EATON, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

WOOD NEWTON, see *Oundle*.

WOODSFORD CASTLE, see *Dorchester*.

WOODSTOCK, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

WOOKEY HOLE, see *Wells* (Somerset).

Wooler (Northum.), 10 m. from Belford Stat., N. E. Rly., 13 m. from Cornhill Stat. (see *post*), and 18 m. from Alnwick. 2 horse mail-cart runs from Alnwick at 8 A.M., returning at 4.30 P.M. *Inn*: Wooler Cottage, a good and favourite station for anglers. On a round hill are traces of an old *Castle* (temp. Hen. I.).

Excursions.—The *Ascent of Cheviot* (2680 ft.) may be made from the picturesque hamlet of *Langley Ford*, 4 m. S.W. of Wooler; the ascent is fatiguing and not repaid by the view. About 2 m. S.E. of Cheviot, and equidistant from Langley Ford, is the mountain of *Hedgehope* (2347 ft.), which affords a finer view. (2) To *Flodden Hill*, 7 m., the scene of the terrible de-

feat and death of Jas. IV. (1513). About half-way is *Kirk Newton*, where the beautifully situated and ancient *Ch. of St. Gregory* (restored) retains traces of Saxon architecture. From Flodden it is about 5 m. to *Cornhill* (Stat., Berwick and Kelso line). *Inn*: Scott's Collingwood Arms Hotel. Cross the Till (good fishing river) to the beautiful village of *Ford*, 2 m. E. On the hill is *Ford Castle* (Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford). In the village observe beautiful memorial-fountain and national school decorated with medallions. 1½ m. N. of Ford is *Etal*, W. of which are the picturesque ruins of the *Castle* (1341). 1½ m. further N. is the glen called the *Rowling* (bellowing) *Lynn*.

WOOLSTHORPE, see *Grantham*.

Woolwich (Kent), a garrison town, and the seat of the Royal Arsenal, is situated on the right bank of the Thames, 8 m. from London by road, 10 m. by water. The Mid-Kent line of the S.E. Rly. has stations at the Dockyard and Arsenal. The Gt. E., N. London, and L. & N. W. Rlys. run trains to North Woolwich, and thence steam ferries to Woolwich Pier. Steamboats run regularly through the day from the Westminster and City Piers to Woolwich. *Inns*: Crown and Anchor, High-street; Royal Mortar, by the Arsenal Gates, Beresford-square; King's Arms, near the Barracks; Cambridge, by the Dockyard Station.

Nearly half the area of Woolwich parish is on the Essex side of the Thames, constituting what is now the ecclesiastical district of North Woolwich. The town owes its growth and importance to the Royal Dockyard and Arsenal. Apart from these, it is singularly uninteresting. It extends for over two miles along the Thames, the Dockyard and Arsenal being between it and the river nearly all the way.

The *Royal Dockyard*, extending along the Thames for about a mile on the W. side of Woolwich, was closed as a dockyard in 1869. A small portion of it has been sold; the rest has been transferred to the War

Department of the Government, and is used for stores.

The *Royal Arsenal* stretches for a mile along the Thames E. of the Dock-yard. It is the only arsenal in the kingdom, the smaller establishments at the other dockyards being called *gun-wharfs*. To see the arsenal it is necessary that an order be first obtained from the War Office, Pall-mall. On either the written or personal application of a British subject, a card will be given for admission any Tuesday or Thursday within 14 days from the day of issue. The hours of admission are from 10 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 in the forenoon, and from 2 till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 in the afternoon. A visitor on leaving the arsenal may, by mentioning his intention when he gives up his card, return at 2 o'clock, and continue his examination till $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 or 5. Foreigners must apply for orders of admission through the Consul or other representative of their country.

Excluding the powder magazines in Woolwich Marshes, the arsenal occupies an area of 333 acres. It is the great repository and storehouse, as well as manufactory of guns and warlike materials. About 10,000 work-people are usually employed, increased in "busy times" to a much larger number. It comprises four departments: the *Laboratory*; the *Gun Factories*; the *Carriage Department*; the *Stores or Control Department*.

The *Laboratory*, which lies before you to the l. after passing through the entrance gates, may be conveniently visited first. The *Laboratory*, *Pattern Room*, or *Museum*, contains patterns, duplicates, or models of all objects made by the department, and a great variety of modern as well as obsolete warlike appliances.

The *Laboratory Workshop*, or *Main Factory*, is the chief attraction in this department, and is said to be the largest workshop under one roof in existence. Here there are stated to be over 500 machines in operation, most of them to a great extent automatic, motion being given to them by some 4000 feet of revolving shafts overhead. Close by is the *Cap Factory*,

where percussion-caps required for the cartridges are made with marvellous celerity.

The *Rifle Shot and Shell Factory* belongs to this department, though situated some distance E. of the other laboratory buildings. It will be distinguished by the great chimney-shaft of its furnaces, which rises 220 ft. high.

In the *Gun Factories* are carried out all the processes of making our field and naval artillery.

Visitors are usually taken first to the *Coiling Mills*, the coil being a distinctive and essential feature of the Woolwich gun. Following the great coil, the next stage brings us to the *Great Furnace* and the *Forty-ton Hammer*. The framework and apparatus constructed for sustaining the great hammer is of immense strength, and weighs 550 tons. The hammer, manufactured by Messrs. Nasmyth, the patentees, cost altogether about 50,000*l.*; on either side of it is a *Titanic steam-crane*.

There are *boring* and *rifling* shops, and, close by, the *Turnery*, which should not be left unvisited. In it are 4 of the largest and finest turning-lathes yet made.

The *Royal Carriage Department* is most interesting. In it are made all the gun-carriages, limber equipments, and the like required in the sea and land services. It employs some thousand hands, and has, perhaps, a greater variety of automatic machinery than any other department.

The *Saw Mills* contain some very ingenious tools, and in the *Machine Shop* adjoining will be seen many marvellous implements. In the *Forges* very pretty forging and stamping operations take place, and the number of stamping tools is said to exceed that in any other shop in the kingdom. The *Wheel Factory* is the most generally attractive section of the carriage department.

The *Stores or Control Department* comprises a very extensive range of buildings, extending along the greater part of the river front of the arsenal, with others on the East Wharf and in

the Marshes. In them are stored, ready for immediate use, war material of every kind.

The *Wharf* extends for about a mile along the river. Here troops land and embark and stores are shipped.

In the *East Laboratory*, a series of detached and isolated buildings, shut off from the other departments by walls or canals, cartridge cases are made, the various explosive compositions mixed, and percussion-caps, fuzes, and small-arm cartridges, &c., filled.

The *Garrison Buildings* are mostly grouped about or near the Common. Between the Dockyard and the Common are the Red or *Royal Engineer Barracks*. The *Royal Artillery Barracks* are, however, the more important, as the headquarters of the Military Staff at Woolwich, and the most imposing building in the town. The building has a frontage of over 1200 ft. facing the Common, and, in four divisions, has an equal depth. Opposite the centre of the façade is the *Crimean Memorial*, and close to the memorial is a remarkable bronze gun, captured at Bhurtpore in 1828. The *Royal Horse Artillery Barracks* and the *Grand Dépôt* form a part of the establishment; as do also the *Riding School*, 150 ft. by 63 ft., and the *Ménage*, where the soldiers practise their sword exercise. In a distinct structure, E. of the main building, is the *Royal Artillery Institution*, with its library, reading-rooms, lecture theatre, &c.; an admirable institution, in which much good work has been done. *St. George's Church*, the garrison chapel, erected in 1863, the richest specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Woolwich, faces the end of the Artillery Barracks.

On the W. side of the Barrack Field, beyond the Battery, and enclosed within a line of field works, is the *Royal Military Repository*, where all military officers have to pass through a course of instruction, and the soldiers are taught to mount, serve, and dismount heavy guns, the use of pontoons, and whatever is required in field service.

The Repository is not open to visitors; but within its boundaries, in the building known as the *Rotunda*, is the *Royal Artillery Museum*, which is open to the public every week-day without tickets, from 10 till 12.45 in the morning, and from 2 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season, in the afternoon. The museum is very interesting and instructive, and contains a large collection of military arms and appliances, ancient and modern; models of dockyards, fortresses, &c.; war trophies from China and Abyssinia; South African and American Indian war implements, and numerous curiosities.

On the opposite side of the Common, about a mile S.E. from the Rotunda, is the *Royal Military Academy* for the military education of gentlemen cadets. The instruction in the Academy is preparatory for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the scientific corps of the British army. Students are admitted between the ages of 16 and 18, after a preliminary examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Woolwich Common is about a mile across; the area 185 acres. It is the property of the government, and is used for exercising the troops and for reviews; but there is an open road across it, and the public have free access to it, except when any part is required for military purposes.

Shooter's Hill, beyond Woolwich Common, rises to an elevation of 446 ft., and is famous for its prospect of London and the valley of the Thames. On the summit of the hill, a short distance on the rt. of the road, is *Severn droog Castle*, erected, 1784, by Lady James in commemoration of the gallantry of her husband, Sir Wm. James (d. 1783), and as a record of the conquest of the Castle of Severn droog, on the Malabar coast. The castle is a triangular brick tower of three floors, about 45 ft. high. The tower is now closed and much dilapidated, but admission can generally be obtained on proper application.

North Woolwich lies on the l. bank of the Thames, opposite Woolwich, and is the terminus of the Victoria Docks

and North Woolwich branch of the Gt. E. Rly., over which the N. London trains also run. *Inn*: Royal Hotel. The *North Woolwich Gardens*, attached to the Royal Hotel, are a popular place of summer resort.

Plumstead lies immediately E. of Woolwich, and the towns now run into each other. Rly. Stats.: Dartford branch of S. E. Rly.; Woolwich Arsenal for W. end of the town; Plumstead (by the ch.) for the E. end.

Plumstead Marsh extends from Woolwich Arsenal to Crossness, Erith Marsh being its eastern prolongation. The Woolwich Arsenal Butt and Government practice range for testing artillery, occupy the W. side of the Marsh.

Charlton lies on the high ground between Greenwich and Woolwich, and reaches down to the Thames. *Inn*: The Bugle Horn, opposite the ch.

The manor-house, *Charlton House*, said to have been designed by *Inigo Jones*, is a capital example of the florid Jacobean type. The grounds, about 70 acres, are very fine, but, like the house, strictly closed against strangers. Charlton is of interest to the geologist as affording the best illustration near London of the junction of the chalk with the Lower Tertiary strata. This is well seen in the great pit E. of the railway station.

Wootton-under-Edge (Gloucester).—2 m. E. of Charfield Stat. Midl. Rly. (omnibus meets trains). *Inn*: Swan—is a small woollen clothing town on the slopes of the Cotswolds. The *Ch.* contains monuments to various families, and in the N. aisle brasses to 4th Lord Berkeley, 1417, and Lady Margaret Berkeley, 1392.

Excursions—(a) 2 m. N. to Nibley Knoll, on which is a memorial column, 111 ft., to Wm. Tyndale, translator of the Bible. (b) *Alderley Ch.*, 2 m. S., has the tomb of Judge Hale. The whole neighbourhood abounds with charming walks.

Worcester (Worcester). 2 Stats.: (a) Joint Stat. Shrub-hill (about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town), for G. W. Rly. (120 m. from London), and Midl.

Rly. (Bristol to Birmingham): and (b) G. W. Rly. (Worcester and S. Wales), Foregate-street Stat., in the town. *Inns*: Star; Bell; Crown; Unicorn. The city stands on the left bank of the Severn, the principal buildings being on a high ridge, along which run the High-street and the Foregate parallel to, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from, the river. This is intersected at the "Cross," now pulled down, by another thoroughfare, of which the western (Broad-street) branch crosses the Severn by a handsome stone bridge.

Worcester is a place of high antiquity. The Romans seem to have found it already a town, and to have held it as a military station. Its castle, during several centuries, was a post of great military importance.

The *Cathedral* is the principal building. It stands above the river, S. of the town; and from the S.W. side of its precinct a very pleasing view of the river, the bridge, the suburb, and meadows opposite, and the distant ridge of Malvern is obtained. This Cathedral is very perfect, contains some very curious details, and abounds in examples of every style from the earliest Norman to the latest Perp., of excellent composition and detail. Its general character is E. E., and is of stone, vaulted throughout. The building is cruciform, without transept aisles, but with subordinate or secondary transepts to the choir. The tower (central), Transition from Dec. to Perp. (1374), 162 ft. high, has been thoroughly restored. Of the ch., commenced by Bishop Wulstan, 1084, the *Crypt*, which extends under the choir, and aisles, is the only relic. The choir, retro-choir, and Lady Chapel, with the choir aisles, and eastern transepts, are E. E., commenced in 1224. The *Nave*, with the exception of the two western bays, is Dec. (1317-1321) on the N. side, and Dec., with a tendency to Perp., on the S.

The *Cloisters*, of Perp. date, have undergone complete restoration, the ancient details being carefully replaced.

The *Crypt* is a fine example of E. Norm. apsidal, and remarkable for its

beautiful system of groining, radiating from central pillars. In it are preserved the ancient N. doors of the cathedral, removed in 1820. They date from the 14th cent., and are said to be covered with human skin.

The E. Norm. *Chapter-house*, a very curious decagon chamber, 58 ft., vaulted, has a central pier, with a fine series of bold intersecting arches. S. of the cloisters is the *College School*; its superb 13th-cent. hall, 120 ft. by 38 ft., of Dec. date, was the refectory of the great Benedictine monastery.

The *Deanery*, once the bishop's palace, N. of the cathedral, contains a fine hall.

The entrance to the *College Green* promenade is by *Edgar's Tower*, an ancient fortified gatehouse. The rooms in it are now used as offices of the Diocesan Registry.

The castle stood in this quarter. The building has long disappeared, but the line of the *wall* may be traced on the N. in *Castle-street*.

The *Guildhall*, in the High-street, finished 1723, is a handsome example of the architecture of the reign of Queen Anne, with 5 statues of Justice, Peace, Plenty, Chastisement, and Labour on the top, and those of Queen Anne, Charles I., and Charles II. in niches. The lower room, 110 ft. by 25 ft., contains one cannon used at the battle of Worcester, old armour, and portraits of representatives and recorders.

The Natural History Society's *Museum*, in Foregate-street, is open to the public on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 10 to 4, on payment of 6d.

Worcester has been celebrated for many years for its *gloves* and its *china*. (The former business is said to employ 3000 persons. The *Royal China Manufactories* may be seen every day from 10 to dark. They were first opened in 1751.) Also for potted lampreys and fish sauces (Lea and Perrin's).

Facing the *Corn-market* is a house, modernised, occupied by Charles II., 1651. There is a board on it, inscribed "Fear God (W. B. 1577, R. D.), Honour the King."

The *Commandry*, founded by Bishop Wulstan as a hospital for travellers, was rebuilt temp. Henry VIII. The Commander's house and great hall (now used as a college for the blind sons of gentlemen) are the only existing portions: of the latter, the roof, minstrels' gallery, coved canopy over the dais, oriel window, and Solers or Lords' room, are interesting remains.

Barbourne Church (St. Stephen's), 1 m. N., erected 1861-2, in Dec. style, has an effective interior.

Great Malvern (Stat.), 8 m. (See *Great Malvern*.)

Droitwich (Stat.), 5½ m., is an ancient borough. *Inn*: The George (where hot salt-water baths are always ready)—a timber house of the 15th cent., with picturesque chimneys.

The salt-works in Wich are very ancient, and this spot was evidently known to the Romans. The additional name of *Droit* was not used until the 14th cent. The brine is obtained at a considerable distance below the surface by sinking through the gypsum.

Droitwich has three *Churches*, which contain very fine E.-E. portions, with additions of later date.

1½ m. W. of Droitwich is *Westwood Park* (Lord Hampton), the mansion built temp. Elizabeth as a banqueting-house. The oak staircase is remarkable.

1 m. S.E., the modern Italian mansion of *Hadzor House* (T. H. Galton, Esq.) contains a valuable collection of sculpture and paintings.

The *Parish Church*, in close proximity to the mansion, is in the Dec. style, circ. A.D. 1370, and has been restored.

The village, composed entirely of half-timbered cottages, is remarkable for its picturesque effect.

4 m. from Droitwich is the *Stoke Works* Stat. Rock-salt is obtained here in great quantities.

Stoke Prior Church, restored, is an interesting structure to the antiquary and ecclesiologist, as it exhibits examples of every style of English architecture from E. Norm. to late Perp.

At *Feckenham*, 7½ m. from Stoke,

the manufacture of needles, pins, and fish-hooks gives employment to many hundreds of skilled workpeople.

Bromsgrove (Stat.), 6 m. from Droitwich. The town is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. on l. (Inn: Golden Cross). It consists of one principal street, containing many curious old houses, with ornamental gables. Needles, nails, fish-hooks, buttons, and very coarse linens are manufactured here. The *Church*, restored by Sir G. G. Scott, is a fine building, standing on an elevation, ascended by 62 steps. It has a handsome tower and spire, 198 feet high.

The *Least Lampfern*, a curious fish, the size of a goose-quill, is found in the rivulets of this vicinity.

WORFIELD, see *Bridgnorth*.

Workington (Cumb.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly., Penrith, Keswick, and Whitehaven Branch. *Inns*: Green Dragon; Station. A seaport on left bank of the Derwent, and 1 m. from the sea, of rapidly increasing importance in the iron and coal trades. Mary Queen of Scots, after her defeat at Langside, was hospitably received by Master Henry Fletcher, a wealthy merchant, and entertained by him in his home at Workington. To left of the town the railway follows the coast line, passing through *Whitehaven*, 4 m. S., and *Maryport*, 4 m. N.

Workshop (Notts.)—Stat. Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly. (Inn: Lion)—is a quiet country town, with a considerable trade in malting. In the suburb of Radford, to the E., is a Dec. *gateway*, a relic of a priory founded 1103. The *Ch.* forms the nave of the Abbey, and is Norm., with Perp. alterations. In the churchyard are ruins of the *Lady Chapel*. *Monuments* to the Furnivals and Lovetots, ancestors of the Talbots.

Excursions.—2 m. W. to *Shireoaks* (Stat., Man. Shef. & Linc. Rly.), to the Duke of Newcastle's colliery, which is 1500 feet deep, sunk through the Permian and magnesian limestone. It is a charming walk or drive, 12 m., to *Mansfield*. Immediately on leaving the town is *Workshop Manor*, purchased in 1840 by Duke of Newcastle for 350,000*l.*, and ad-

joining it is *Welbeck Abbey*, founded temp. Henry II. About 1 m. E. is *Clumber Park* (see *Ollerton*). Immediately S. is *Thoresby*, and further on *Birkland Forest* and *Clipstone* (see also *Ollerton*). Much of the excursion will be through a group of noble parks, which have given to the district the name of "the Dukeries."

WORLE, see *Weston-super-Mare*.

Worsley (Lanc.), Stat., L. & N. W. Rly. Inn: Bridgwater. *Worsley Hall* is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. It is a modern florid Tudor building, with a fine terrace and garden. The *Old Hall* is an interesting old timber and plaster house, with pointed gables. Neither is open to visitors. Close to the village of Worsley is the *Canal Basin*, and entrance into the *coal workings*, which extends for nearly 6 m. towards Bolton. The canal is the commencement of the famous Bridgwater system, established by the last Duke of Bridgwater, under the engineering directions of *Brindley*. In the village is a handsome Gothic Ch. by Sir G. G. Scott, and a court-house and library. Old Houses: (a) *Kempnall Hall*, 1 m. on Bolton road, timber and plaster, with entrance gates. (b) *Wardley Hall*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N., a quadrangular timber and plaster hall of time of Edward VI.

WORSTEAD, see *Walsham, North*.

Worthing (Sussex), Stat. L. B. & S. C. Rly., 61 m. from London. *Inns*: Sea-house H.; Marine H.; Steyne H.; West Worthing H. This is a pleasant watering-place, with good bathing and boating; a pleasure pier and a sea-side walk along the esplanade. Unusual care has been given to the water supply, and to sanitary arrangements. The climate is milder than that of Brighton.

The churches of Broadwater and Sompting are within a *walk*. *Broadwater*, 1 m. N., is Trans.-Norm., cruciform, with low central tower, and very rich. There is some good woodwork. A field pathway leads to the church of *Sompting*, 1 m. beyond Broadwater (the keys should be inquired for at the vicarage before the ch. is reached). It is so remarkable as to demand the

most careful examination. The tower and part of the exterior chancel wall (the E. end) are said to be Saxon. The chancel appears to be Norm., with Perp. windows inserted. A good pedestrian may continue his walk along the downs to *Cissbury*, the views from which are very fine. A space of 60 acres is here enclosed by a single trench, and a rampart of considerable width and height.

Chanctonbury (see *Shoreham*) lies about 3 m. N.E. from *Cissbury*. A picturesque and pleasant carriage excursion may be made from Worthing to Chanctonbury, Wiston, and Steyning (see *Shoreham*), by the road leading through the narrow pass of *Findon*.

Storrington, the point for visiting Parham and Amberley (see *Amberley*), may also be reached by this road.

A second walk from Worthing may be made to embrace Highdown Hill, W. Tarring, and Salvington (Highdown Hill may be more easily reached from the Goring Stat., from which it is distant 1 m. N.W.). The Church of *Tarring* deserves a visit. Some portions of an archiepiscopal palace still exist in the national schoolhouse. The *Fig Orchard* at Tarring is remarkable. It was planted in 1145 (report says by Thomas a'Becket), and contains 100 trees, which produce about 2000 dozen figs annually. A field path N., through the ch.-yd., leads to *Salvington*. At the entrance of Salvington-street is *Lacies*, the cottage in which Selden was born, Dec. 16, 1584. From Salvington, passing the ruins of *Durrington Chapel*, over Clapham Common, the tourist reaches *Highdown Hill*, famous for the Miller's tomb. The view from the hill is picturesque and full of beauty. The cottage on the N. side of the hill is on the site of that formerly occupied by the Miller. The Clapham woods below the hill are fine.

WORTH MATRAVERS, see *Swanage*.

WOTTON, see *Dorking*.

WRABNESS, see *Manningtree*.

WRAGBY, see *Wakefield*.

WREKIN, THE, see *Wellington* (Salop.).

WREST, see *Shefford*.

Wrexham (Denbigh.), Stat.,

201 m. from Paddington, 1 hr. from Shrewsbury, and 25 min. by rail from Chester, and included in N. Wales New Circular Tour from Stats. on L. & N. W. Rly. Hotel: Wynnstay Arms. The ch. (1470) is one of the 7 wonders of Wales, and a fine example of Perp. style. The noble tower, 135 ft. high, is surmounted by a balustrade, from which spring 4 lantern-shaped turrets of rich open work, crowning the buttresses, in the niches of which are statues of 30 saints. In N. aisle observe monument to Miss Myddleton, by *Roubiliac*, and the grotesque heads and armorial bearings on corbels in nave; the ch. is noted for a very sweet peal of bells, and the ch.-yd. contains an unusual number of quaint epitaphs.

Excursions.—To *Ruthin*, 18 m., passing 1 m. rt. Brymbo Hall, by Minera (5 m.), and Llandegla (9 m.)—see *Ruthin*. To *Holt*, 6 m. E., prettily situated on the Dee, which is here crossed by a 14th-cent. bridge of 10 arches; passing, rt., Cefn Park (Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.), and Llwynon (J. Parry Jones, Esq.); observe scanty ruins of castle (temp. Edw. I.), and red-towered ch. To *Gresford*, 3 m. N., sweetly situated in vale of the Alyn; 1 m. l. is Stansty Hall (Lord Ffrench), and on rt. Acton Hall (Sir R. Cunliffe, Bart.), noted as birthplace of Judge Jeffreys; the ancient ch. is noted for its sweet peal of bells; observe carving on screen and stalls, and images of Knights Templar and of Henry VII. on tower; also sculptured stone in memory of Gronow ap Iorwerth ap Dafydd. To *Ruabon*, 13 m., passing Bangor Iscoed, Overton, and Erbistock, returning, if needful, by rail 5 m. (see *Ruabon*). To *Llangollen* 11 m. (or by rail). To *Ellesmere*, 12 m.; *Mold*, 11 m.

WRITTLE, see *Chelmsford*.

WROTHAM, see *Sevenoaks*.

WROXETER, see *Shrewsbury*.

WROXTON ABBEY, see *Banbury*.

Wycombe, High (Bucks), Stat., G. W. Rly. 34½ m. from London, viâ Maidenhead. (Inns: Red Lion; Falcon H.) A little S. is the Abbey (Lord Carington); admission to park on week-days; and 2 m. N. is Hughenden—locally Hitchendon—(Visc. Beacons-

field), where the Ch. contains some interesting effigies of knights in armour; the tomb of Lady Beaconsfield. The parish Ch. of H. Wycombe is the finest and largest in the county. The present building (in course, 1878, of restoration) was erected temp. Edw. I., excepting the tower, which was not put up till 1522. A large oil painting entirely conceals the chancel window.

Wye River. The river rises on the S.E. side of Plynllymmon (see *Llanidloes*), and after flowing through the counties of Radnor, Brecknock, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester, empties itself into the Severn, 2 m. below the town of Chepstow. The road from *Aberystwith* to *Rhayader*, 35 m., crosses the river about half-way between the 2 towns, and from this point to the latter town (a station on Mid-Wales Rly., *Hotel*: Red Lion), it follows the course of the river, which is here a mere torrent, descending through a valley bounded by steep and bare hills. The pedestrian reaches, 10 m. from summit of Plynllymmon, and 25 m. from *Aberystwith*, the small village of *Llangurig*, in a lovely situation. Here a branch road leads to *Llanidloes*, 5 m. N.E. Four miles below this the Wye receives the waters of the Derriol, and 3 m. further on those of the little river *Marteg*, which at this point is singularly picturesque.

Rhayader, 3 m., and 10 m. from *Llangurig*, is next reached. [From here, 7 m. E., are the ruins of *Abbey Cwm Hir*, founded 1143, by "Cadwathelon ap Madok for LX. monks" (Cistercian), situated midst charming scenery.]

Builth may be reached either by Mid-Wales Rly. from *Rhayader* to *Builth Wells Stat.*, or, on quitting the ruins of *Abbey Cwm Hir*, by road to *Stats.* on *Knighton Branch* of L. & N. W. Rly., at *Penybont*, or *Llandrindod*, 9 m.; thence by rail to *Builth Road*, 2 m. from *Builth*. The mineral waters of *Llandrindod* (*Hotels*: Pump House and Rock House) have been known to possess efficacious power ever since 1696, and the health-restoring influences of the place are still much sought after by the valetudinarian.

Llanbadarn Fawr Church, 2 m. from *Penybont Stat.*, possesses very early Norm. doorway, with some curious carving in the tympanum. The tourist should make a halt at *Builth (Inn*: * *Leon H.*). Here the bridge across the Wye connects the counties of Brecon and Radnor. A fragment of the N. wall alone remains of the *Castle*, erected before the Conquest. The *Park Wells*, 1 m. from town, attract many visitors, for whom a Pump-room has been erected. Excellent salmon and trout fishing may be had, and beautiful excursions can be made to *Llandewi-r'-cwm*, 2 m. S., and to *Cefny-bedd* and *Cwm Llewellyn*, between the *Yrfon* and *Chweffirn* rivers, sacred to every Welshman as being the scene of the death and burial of *Llewellyn*, the last Prince of Wales, in 1282. Also from *Builth Wells Stat.* to *Aberedw* (*Stat.*), $3\frac{1}{4}$ m., to see the remains of the castle, the highly picturesque glen of the *Edw*, and the primitive church. The country round *Builth* also affords many opportunities for the geological tourist. From *Builth Wells Stat.* to *Hay*, both road and rail continue to follow the course of the river almost the whole way, passing through some of the most picturesque districts imaginable. Next to *Aberedw* is *Erwood Stat.*, where the tourist should get out and visit the *Craig Pwll Ddu*, or the rock of the Black Pit, 1 m. from station. A rather difficult passage round the foot of the rock leads to a singular waterfall, about 40 ft. high. In the glen the botanist will find much to interest him. In the ch.-yard of *Llanstephan*, 1 m. to l., are some magnificent yew-trees. At *Three Cocks Junc.*, 26 m. from Hereford, the Mid-Wales Rly. commences (*Inn*, clean and comfortable, and a favourite resort of anglers). 3 m. beyond *Glasbury Stat.* the small town of *Hay* is reached (*Inn*: Swan), picturesquely situated on rt. bank of the Wye. The remains of the *Castle* (temp. Hen. II.) are represented by a Gothic gateway and wall; the Church, restored in 1867, is worth visiting. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very beautiful, and the pedestrian should visit some of the

pretty dingles, such as *Cusop*, at the foot of the Black Mountains. It is about 11 m. over the mountain to *Llanthony Abbey* (see *Abergavenny*). 2 or 3 m. from *Hay* is *Clifford Castle*, a beautiful ruin on an eminence overlooking the river, and the birthplace of "Fair Rosamond." The turnpike road to Hereford, on the S. bank of the Wye, is very interesting, and full of quiet beauty. From *Hereford* the railway runs in loving fellowship with the Wye as far as *Ross* (fine view from *Royal Hotel* of the horse-shoe curving of the Wye), whence the tourist has the choice of continuing his excursion to *Monmouth* by road (10½ m.), river, or rail, in any case following a route probably unrivalled for that peculiar style of scenic beauty that results from the mixture of rich and well cultivated grass land with abrupt cliffs, lofty hills, and woods descending to the water's edge. The views from the *Royal Hotel* grounds, and from the ch.-yard above, are exceedingly fine. *John Kyrle*, Pope's "Man of *Ross*," was buried in 1724 under a blue stone in front of the altar in Ch. Observe tablet to his memory on wall, and his fireside chair in chancel. Also monuments to *William Rudhall* and wife (temp. *Henry VIII.*), with exquisitely sculptured effigies; as well as other interesting monuments to members of same family. Coaches run to *Monmouth*, 10½ m., in summer time.

For the tour by river, numerous boats are kept at the Dock Pitch, and public boats ply during the summer to *Chepstow* and *Goodrich Castle*. The charge from *Ross* for boats with one man is, 6s. to *Goodrich*; 10s. to *Symond's Yat*; 15s. to *Monmouth*; 25s. to *Tintern*; and 30s. to *Chepstow*. A proportionately increased price for larger boats in charge of 2 or 3 men. Boats may also be hired at *Monmouth*. The river is tidal for about 13 m., i.e. as far as *Bigsweir*, half-way between *Redbrook* and *Tintern*.

The first part of the river from *Ross* is tame, and there is little worth attention till the ruins of *Wilton Castle* appear, first erected temp. *Stephen*, and rebuilt temp. *Elizabeth*. Thence

about 2 m. is *Pencraig Court* (Rev. *W. Holt-Beever*), commanding fine view, and beyond, 2 m., *Goodrich Castle* (12th cent.) and *Court*, the latter the residence of Colonel *Meyrick*, whose collection of ancient armour is well known. Notice especially the view from the S.W. window of the castle. Here the tourist by water loses companionship with the road, and soon reaches *Kerne Bridge* (Stat.), after which the scenery is more diversified, and the spire of *Ruardean Church* is visible. This church is of early date, and has a curiously sculptured tympanum on S. door, of St. George on horseback, in 12th-cent. costume. *Lydbrook* (Stat.) is soon reached—here are iron and tin-plate works—and beyond is *Courtfield* (Colonel *Vaughan*), occupying the site of a house in which *Henry V.* is said to have been nursed by the Countess of *Salisbury*. Dropping down the stream the tourist next arrives at *Coldwell Rocks*, which present a combination of river scenery as fine as any in Britain. On the opposite side is the hill of *Rosemary Topping*. At this point send the boat round by *Whitchurch* (Inn: *Crown*, much frequented by anglers) and *Huntsham Ferry*, and ascend "*Symond's Yat*," a high hill (540 ft.), for the sake of the view, unrivalled for beauty and variety, as well as because the river here takes a sudden bend of 5 m., whilst the distance across the neck of the peninsula—the interval occupied by *Symond's Yat*—is only 600 yds. Examine a large boulder of the hard yellow sandstone, the *Pennant*, which rests upon the carboniferous limestone, and evidently transported here by some powerful agency, such as glacial action. The scenery is equally beautiful at *New Weir*, the second grand scene on the Wye, hemmed in by the steep sides of the Great *Doward*. A defile, called "*The Slaughter*," separates *Symond's Yat* and *Doward Hill*. Both hills were once strongly fortified encampments of the *Norsemen*. From *Doward* it will well repay the tourist to walk to *Deuchurch*, to see an ancient fresco representing the ransom of a bishop from the *Norsemen*, on the Ch. wall.

Another turn of the river brings the tourist in front of the Little Doward, and at its foot is the park of the Wyaston Leys (—Bannerman, Esq.), soon after which the river again joins fellowship with the turnpike road, and the banks hence to *Monmouth* (see) are high and rugged, yet richly wooded. The little *Ch.* close to edge of river just before reaching Monmouth is *Dixton*.

The course of the river from Monmouth to Chepstow, 17 m., passes, 1½ m., *Penallt*, close to which is *Troy House*, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort; thence *Redbrook*, *Bigswear* (at this point the river becomes tidal), *Llandogo* (see *Chepstow*), *Brockweir*, *Tintern Abbey*, and the *Wyndcliff* (see *Chepstow*), *Bannagor Crags*, *Piercefield*, *Llancaut* (the *Ch.* contains curious leaden font), and the ruins of Chepstow Castle. The *Wye Valley Rly.*, with stations at *Redbrook*, *Bigswear*, *Tintern*, and *Tidenham*, skirts the river nearly the whole way.

WYKE REGIS, see *Weymouth*.

WYLAM, see *Newcastle-on-Tyne*.

WYMESWOLD, see *Loughborough*.

WYMLINGTON, see *Bedford*.

Wymondham, pronounced Windham (Norfolk), Stat., G. E. Rly. (change here for E. Dereham). *Inns*: King's Head; White Hart. This town (from which the Windham family took its name) grew up round a Benedictine priory, founded before 1107. In 1448 the priory was made an independent abbey. The *Church* of St. Mary and St. Alban, now the parish ch., but attached to the abbey, is well worth a visit. It is remarkable for having two towers, one square at the W. end, the other (once central) smaller, and rising into an octagon. It would seem that the nave always served as the parish ch., and that the choir and other portions beyond it, always separated from the nave by a solid wall, formed the ch. of the abbey. The W. or main tower (built 1410–1470) is superb. It is of flint and stone, with stone shafts at the angles, and octagonal buttresses. From the S.W. angle of the ch.-yard the E. tower, much draped with ivy, is very picturesque. Near the ch. is the

Perp. Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, now used as the grammar school. In the Market-place is the old cross, raised on three steps, and a room above it, built 1616, and restored 1863. It is octagonal, of wood and plaster, supported on 8 wooden pillars, with stone bases. The floor and the great beams are worth notice. The room serves as a reading-room.

2 m. N.E. is *Stanfield Hall*, a moated Tudor house, well known as the scene of the murder of the two Jermys, father and son, by Rush in Nov. 1848.

Near the Kimberley Stat. (3½ m. on the line to E. Dereham) is *Kimberley Hall* (Earl of Kimberley), a modern brick mansion of Italian character, standing in a park, containing magnificent trees. The *Carr or Wood of Oaks*, rising from the margin of a lake of 28 acres, is considered the finest in Norfolk.

3½ m. S.E. of Kimberley Stat. is the very fine *Ch. of Hingham*, well deserving a visit; and about 3 m. beyond is *Deopham*, a fine ch. with a Dec. nave and a noble Perp. tower. From here the tourist may cross by Ellingham to *Attleborough*. 2½ m. W. of Hingham is *Scoulton*, and between this and the village of Watton, 3 m., is *Weyland*, in which the “lamentable tragedy” of the babes in the wood is said to have been consummated.

WYNDCLIFF, see *Chepstow*.

WYTHAM, see *Oxford* (Excurs.).

WYTHBURN, see *Grasmere*.

YARDLEY HASTINGS, see *Northampton*.

YARMOUTH (Hants), see *Wight, Isle of*.

Yarmouth, *Great* (Norfolk), Stat., Gt. Eastern Rly. *Inns*: ** Royal; ** Victoria; Bath; Norfolk; Queen's; fronting the beach; Star (one of the most remarkable of the old mansions in the town), on the Quay; and the Angel, Market-place. A flourishing seaport at the mouth of the Yare, and the principal watering-place for the Eastern Counties. It is much overrun with excursionists during the summer, and those who are in search of quiet, and of pleasant inland country, will do well to avoid it,

unless they proceed to *Gorleston*, 2 m., which is now accessible by tramways every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The chief attractions, are the fine unbroken expanse of sea, and the firm dry beach. At the N. end of the Parade is an interesting *Aquarium*. The country is perfectly flat. Steamers run to Hull and Newcastle weekly, and to London (14 hrs.) thrice a week during the summer. The fisheries, especially the herring fishery, have always formed the principal trade of Yarmouth. Much corn is exported, and there is an extensive foreign trade with the Baltic and Mediterranean. The *herring fishery* employs during the season (Michaelmas to Christmas) a large part of the population; the men in catching, the women in curing, the fish and in making and mending the nets. In the town are at least 110 *herring houses*, for curing the fish. The mackerel fishery begins in May.

Yarmouth consists of two very distinct portions—the old town, lying along the Quay; and the new town, opening to the parade.

The chief objects of interest are the Quay itself, with the old houses that line it; the Nelson Column; and the ancient Church of St. Nicholas.

The Quay is above a mile long, and from 100 to 150 yards broad. It is planted with lime trees, and usually wears a busy and cheerful aspect, thronged with shipping, and lined with handsome houses. The *Town Hall* on the Hall Quay, with its portico of Tuscan pillars, was begun in 1715. A new building has lately been added, which contains the charters and records of the town; and an ancient chest, called the “Hutch,” in which the Corporation formerly kept their valuables—its huge iron bars and locks should be noticed.

No. 4, on the South Quay (built in 1596), although it has a modern front, is rich within in most elaborate and excellent specimens of Elizabethan decoration. Passing the *Custom House*, we reach the *Government Schools of Navigation and*

Design, established in 1857. Turning down the Queen's-road, the *Royal Military Hospital* is reached. The *Militia Barracks* lie beyond; and in front rises the *Nelson Column*, erected by the County of Norfolk in 1817–18. It consists of a Doric pillar, 144 ft. high, crowned by a statue of Britannia. A good view is obtained from the summit. At the N. end of the Market-place is the *Church of St. Nicholas*. It is said to be the longest (230 ft.) parish church in England. It has, within the last few years, been carefully restored, and the whole interior is now very striking.

Some picturesque fragments of the *town walls* remain, and in Friars-lane are two towers bounding the precincts of the Blackfriars Monastery.

The modern portion of Yarmouth, containing many terraces of good houses, lies along the Marine Parade, facing the sea and the “Roads.” The Parade is of great length (nearly 3 m. from end to end), and affords an excellent promenade. The bathing is good, and the air is said to be specially bracing and healthy.

The Britannia Pier, at the N. end of the Parade, was built in 1858: the Wellington Pier, some distance below, in 1854. Between them is the older *jetty*, rebuilt in 1808.

Yarmouth Roads are the only secure place of anchorage between the Humber and the Thames, and are well protected by a line of sand-banks from the fury of the North Sea. Whole fleets of colliers and other coasting-traders (sometimes from 800 to 1000 sail) may frequently be seen at anchor, and the view of vessels from the jetty affords a pleasing marine picture.

Excursions.—(a) *Burgh Castle* (Suffolk), 5 m., and 2 m. N. from *Belton Stat.*, presents one of the most perfect remains in England of a Roman work. It occupies a platform above the estuary formed by the junction of the rivers Yare and Waveney. Of the original fortification, the wall upon 3 sides remains tolerably perfect; it is about 9 ft. thick and 14 ft. high. It is flanked by 6 solid circular towers, of which 4 are on the E. side. One on

the N. side lies prostrate. The principal gateway is on the E. and most perfect side. (b) The Norfolk *Broads* are so beautiful in themselves, and so peculiar, that the stranger should not visit the county without seeing them. Their average depth is 8 ft., and most are shallower still; so that a greater area is covered by sedge and bulrush than by water. To the lover of wild and lonely scenery they are full of attraction. The sportsman finds waterfowl in abundance, and the waters literally swarm with fish of large size.

The Broads of Filby, Ormsby (*Inn*: Eel's Foot, where boats may be hired), Burgh, and Rollesby are united, and extend together over 600 acres. By road Filby is 6 m. from Yarmouth. The churches round this group of broads should be noticed.

By the Thurne, or *North River*, *Hickling*, *Heigham*, *Horsey*, and *Martham* broads are reached.

On the *Ant*, the chief broads are *Irstead* and *Barton*, about 11 m. N.E. from Norwich; both very picturesque. Above the mouth of the *Ant* are *Ranworth* and *S. Walsham* Broads, on the *Bure*. *Ranworth Church*, 10 m. from Norwich, contains a remarkable rood-screen. An excursion may be made to *Winterton* (9 m.) and *Martham* (3 m. beyond), returning by Ormsby Broad. At *Winterton* is a lighthouse, 70 ft. high. The lofty tower of the *Ch.* (140 ft.) serves as a landmark. The *Ch.* was re-roofed in 1637 in a somewhat curious fashion. In the church is buried Joseph Hume, M.P., d. 1855. The S. porch is very rich and beautiful. Half-way between *Winterton* and *Martham* is the *Ch.* of *West Somerton*, in which some very interesting mural paintings have been discovered. The *Ch.* of *Martham* is very fine. It has been restored (almost rebuilt) by Mrs. Dawson at a cost of 8000*l.*

Caister Castle, 4½ m.—the village is 3 m.—is worth visiting. It was built, circ. 1450, by Sir John Fastolfe, whose family had long been powerful in this part of Norfolk. The building is said to have formed a double quadrangle, but only one can be traced at present. Of this the W. and N. wall, and portions

of the E. wall remain. At one angle is a graceful tower of brick, 100 ft. high. The whole is surrounded by a moat. Parts of the ruin, especially the round tower, grey with age, in union with the fine trees round it, will delight the artist.

The distance by turnpike-road from Yarmouth to *Lowestoft* is 9 m., and the journey by direct railway occupies 40 mins. *Norwich* may be reached in 50 mins. by train.

YAVERLAND, see *Wight, Isle of*.

Yeovil (Somerset.), Joint Stat. of the S. W. and Bristol & Exeter Rlys. The main line of the S. W. Rly. from London to Exeter passes near the town (Yeovil Junction Stat.), as does the Weymouth branch of the G. W. Rly., by Maiden Newton and Dorchester. *Inns*: Three Choughs (best); Mermaid.

The *Ch.* is a very noble edifice, cruciform in plan, with stately square tower, 90 ft. high, at the W. end. The nave is very lofty and of fine proportions, with wide side aisles, and a noble tower arch, and good dark cradle roof. Under the chancel is a crypt, groined from a central pillar. It is used as a vestry, and is entered by a canopied doorway, richly groined in the head.

The *George Inn*, in Middle-street, is a good specimen of an old hostelry. The *Castle Inn* is another ancient building. A view of Yeovil from *Summerhouse Hill* will well repay a walk of 10 min. Proceed down Middle-street, as far as South-street, where the foot-bridge over the railway will lead you to the foot of the hill.

Another view of the town, with a more extended landscape, may be obtained from the slope of *Babylon Hill*, about 1 m. on the road to Sherborne.

A very charming excursion may be made (preferably on foot) to Preston, Brympton, Odcombe, Montacute, and Stoke-sub-Hamdon. Leaving Yeovil at the N.W. angle, we reach in 1 m. *Preston Abbey*, as it is called, a monastic grange, still retaining in many of its buildings much to interest an antiquary.

Brympton d'Evercy, 3 m. W. of Yeovil on the road to Montacute, is worth a visit. From the parsonage a striking architectural group is seen lying in the hollow below, consisting of a large stately mansion, a smaller house, and the church, all worthy of attentive study. A pretty upland walk $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Brympton, leads to *Odcombe*, from the churchyard of which village a most extensive view can be obtained.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond Odcombe brings us to Montacute. *Montacute House* (William Phelps, Esq.), 4 m. on the road to S. Petherton, is a very imposing and beautiful old structure. The Ch. belongs principally to the transition period between E. E. and Dec. Adjoining are the ruins of *Montacute Priory*, consisting of some domestic buildings and a very fine Perp. gateway, with an oriel and bold staircase turret. Above Montacute rise two pyramidal hills, clothed with wood to their summits. The E. is *St. Michael's*, from which a splendid view is obtained.

The road to Hamhill passes the very interesting church of *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*. Beyond the ch. we can turn up a road to the l. and visit *Hamdon* or *Hamhill* and its *Quarries*, for centuries celebrated for their building stone, little inferior to Bath stone in durability, and an equally beautiful material. The pits are scattered over the hill, which they pierce to a depth of about 100 ft. On the summit is a well-known British camp, which has been occupied and altered by the Romans. It is of about 210 acres, and about 3 m. in circumference. A walk of 1 m. across the fields, under the western slope of *Hamhill*, leads to *Norton-sub-Hamdon*, beautifully situated under the wooded heights. The ch. is a handsome Perp. building.

At *Trent*, N. of Babylon Hill, and 4 m. from Yeovil, Charles II. lay concealed for more than a fortnight after the battle of Worcester. The Manor House is now converted into a farmhouse, but a portion of the old building is carefully preserved. The

place of Charles II.'s concealment is a hole about 9 ft. deep, under the floor of the closet, where, tradition says, the King slept. The Ch. is a very interesting building (see *Sherborne*).

YORK (Yorksh.) — Stat., N. E., G. N., and Midland Rlys. — 188 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from King's-cross. The Midland route from London is *viâ* Leicester, Sheffield, and Normanton. *Inns*: **Royal Station H.; N. E. Rly. H., opposite the station; Abbott's (late Scawin's) H., also near the station; York H., St. Helen's-square (central); Black Swan, Coney-street (expensive). York, the capital of a county which surpasses in extent and wealth many principalities and kingdoms in Europe, is placed at the junction of the three Ridings, and is situated on the river Ouse. It is a place of great antiquity, and was called by the Romans *Eboracum*. The importance of York continued during the Saxon period; and from the time of Abp. Egbert (735-766) until the end of the century, was one of the chief places of education, not only in England, but in Europe. In 1066 the great battle of Stamford Bridge was fought, and it was while feasting at York after the battle that Harold first heard of the landing of William at Pevensey. William afterwards entered the city as its master and conqueror, and built his first castle there, between the Ouse and the Foss. A second castle was constructed by him on the right bank of the Ouse, on the mound which still bears the name of the *Bail Hill*. York has been the scene of many historic events, and several of the English sovereigns were constantly here. Many parliaments were held here under Edward II. and Edward III.

The great points of interest are the Minster, the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, with the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the city walls and gates, and some of the parish churches. York *Minster*, which is approached either across the new bridge or through Coney-street and Stonegate, has perhaps a more widely extended reputation than any other English cathedral; and although other English

cathedrals can show portions and details of better design and more delicate beauty, it must be admitted that few exceed York Minster in dignity and massive grandeur.

The Cathedral is usually entered from the *S. transept* (interior restored; exterior now, 1876, under restoration by Mr. Street), the great portal of which fronts the visitor as he enters the Minster-yard from Stonegate. The view which is presented to the visitor on entering is without doubt the finest in the cathedral. The great height, breadth, and length of the whole transept, the majesty of the fine lofty lancets which nearly fill the N. gable; the solemn light struggling through their ancient diapered glass; and the great central tower with its unrivalled lantern, which forms the middle distance, combine to produce an impression fully sustaining the great reputation of the minster.

Both the N. and S. transepts are E. E. The beautiful window at the end of the N. transept, consisting of five very lofty and narrow lancets known as "the Five Sisters," should be noticed. The "Five Sisters" are filled with their original E.-E. glass, of very great beauty.

The existing *nave* is Dec., and although it can hardly be said that the work is among the best examples of English Dec., yet the long roofs of nave and choir; the tower arches which support the lantern; the enormous E. window of the choir; and the solemn effect of the stained glass filling the windows of nave, aisles, and clerestory, —all aid in producing an impression of grandeur which is perhaps most powerful about half-way up the nave. Looking westward, the great feature is the western window, with its stately rows of saints and archbishops.

The *nave aisles* are of great width (30 ft.), and the view up these aisles, terminating at the eastern end of the choir aisles, takes in the whole length of the minster (486 ft.), and is of singular beauty.

The *stained glass* in the nave demands special examination. With some few exceptions, the nave retains

its original glazing, the most perfect and perhaps the most extensive remains of painted glass of the early part of the 14th cent. of which this country can boast.

The *Chapter-house* is entered from the E. aisle of the N. transept. The erection of this, the most beautiful of English chapter-houses, has not been recorded. It is octagonal in form, each bay containing a lofty window with magnificent geometrical tracery of somewhat late character. The stained glass with which the windows are filled "is of the time of Edward II., and commencement of the reign of Edward III., and is an extremely beautiful specimen of E. Dec. work."

Below, runs an arcade of wonderful beauty. It contains a mass of sculpture, which will repay the very closest examination.

The *Choir* (Perp.) is entered through the rich and beautiful stone rood-screen. The visitor is first struck by the great eastern window, the largest in England, the lower part of which is seen through the pierced altar-screen. The vast height and width of the choir impress the mind with a sense of grandeur. Other English choirs are more picturesque, but none is more majestic.

The *Crypt* is entered from the upper part of the choir aisles. It is of late Norm. character, with massive piers, diapered, and having 4 small shafts placed round each.

The four great arches of the *Central Tower*, with their huge piers and capitals of leafage, are magnificent. The vault of the lantern, 180 ft. from the pavement, is a rich lierne. The effect of the whole, it has been well said, is "beyond all praise." The tower should be ascended for the sake of the view, which is very fine and extensive.

A good general view of the *exterior* is obtained from the walk on the walls. Of the nearer views the best are—that of the W. front, from the end of the space before it, and that of the whole N. side, from the lawn in front of the Deanery. The famous façade of the W. front fully deserves

its reputation. It consists of a centre, flanked by two lofty towers, forming the terminations of the aisles. The central doorway has an outer arch of many orders, greatly enriched. The fine tracery-work in this arch is the history of Adam and Eve, and deserves special notice.

The exterior of the N. transept should be especially remarked. Its N. front is one of the most remarkable features of the Minster.

The view E. of the chapter-house is a very fine one; the choir, the central tower, and the chapter-house produce a most picturesque and striking group. The E. end of the choir is only second, as a composition, to the W. front. The best point for examining it is about half-way down the opening before it.

Of the archiepiscopal palace the only remaining portions are the fragments of a *cloister* on the N. side of the precincts, and the building now used as the Chapter-library. The *Library* on three days of the week is open to the public, who may take books from it on payment of a small annual subscription.

Near the W. front of the Minster is the Roman Catholic "Pro-Cathedral," completed in 1864. It contains some elaborate carving and good stained glass.

Before the Reformation the number of *Churches* in York was 45; there are now only 24. Of these the most important are—

St. Michael-le-Belfry, in the Minster Yard. The bell-cot on the W. gable, boldly corbelled out, should be noticed. The *stained glass* is temp. Henry VIII.

Holy Trinity, Goodramgate—Dec. with Perp. portions, and a plain Perp. tower. The E. window contains some fine Perp. glass (circ. 1470).

St. Denis, Walmgate, consists of chancel and aisles; the nave was destroyed 1798. The S. doorway is rich Norm. The E. window contains uncommon tracery of flowing character. There is much good stained glass.

St. Margaret's, Walmgate, which deserves a visit for the sake of its very rich Norm. porch and doorway.

All Saints, Pavement, is remarkable for its very graceful octagonal lantern

at the W. end, rebuilt after the old design.

St. Helen's, Stonegate, is dedicated to the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. The octagonal lantern (restored) at the W. end is very striking.

St. Martin's, Coney-street, is late Perp., and has been restored. The bosses of the painted roof, and the large clerestory window, should be noticed; but the chief feature is the stained glass, which is very rich.

St. Mary, Castlegate (restored by the Dean of York, 1870), has a fine Perp. tower and spire.

All Saints, North-street, is one of the most interesting churches in York. The outer walls and windows are chiefly Perp. The pillars, arches, S. doorway, and font are E. E. The stained glass in this ch. is of great beauty.

St. Mary, Bishop Hill, the younger, has a remarkable tower, which is probably Saxon, built of Roman stones, but patched in more recent times. "The two arches on the S. side of the nave are very curious."

St. Martin-cum-Gregory, Micklegate, has an E.-E. nave with Perp. clerestory, a Perp. chancel, and some Dec. windows. Some very fine Dec. glass (mutilated) remains in the windows of the S. aisle, and in the E. window of the N. aisle.

The garden and grounds of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society* are on the l. bank of the Ouse, about 5 min. walk from the Minster. Members of the Society have the privilege of admitting strangers. If not introduced by a member, the charge is 1s. In the grounds, which are very pleasant and well kept, are the remains of *St. Mary's Abbey*, those of the small hospital of *St. Leonard*, the *Multangular Tower*, the most perfect relic of the Roman city, and the *Museums* of Natural History and Antiquities belonging to the Society.

The remains should be visited in due order. The hospital of St. Leonard is seen rt. on entering the grounds; but the visitor should first examine the *Multangular Tower*, a short distance beyond it. A portion of the ancient

wall is connected with it. The lower part of the tower alone is Roman, the upper part being a mediæval addition. "The diameter of the interior, at the base, is about 33 ft. 6 in.; the plan consists of 10 sides of a nearly regular 13-sided figure, forming 9 very obtuse angles." rt., opposite the lodge at the entrance of the grounds, are the remains of *St. Leonard's* (originally *St. Peter's*) *Hospital*, said to have been founded by Athelstane, re-established by the Conqueror, and rebuilt by Stephen. It was one of the largest and best endowed foundations of its class in the north of England. The principal remains are those of the ambulatory or cloister, and of the chapel of the infirmary.

Passing the Museum, we come to the ruins of *St. Mary's Abbey*, one of the first monastic establishments founded in Yorkshire after the Conquest.

The principal existing remains are those of the *Abbey Church*, very late E.E., or early Dec.; and, although much weather-worn, are of considerable beauty. The W. front must have been very fine; and the leafage which rises between the shafts is especially graceful.

E. of the Abbey ch., and seen from the grounds, is a large irregular pile of building, known as the *King's Manor*, and occupied partly by the Wilberforce School for the Blind, and partly by the National School for Boys.

In the lower part of the grounds, near the river, is the ancient *Hospitium*, or guest-hall, of the monastery; it consists of an upper and lower apartment. In both of these (which have been restored) some interesting antiquities are arranged, the greater part having been found in York or the neighbourhood.

The principal *Museum* of the Society is in the centre of the gardens. It is a Grecian building designed by *Wilkins*, and contains a lecture-room, with apartments occupied by interesting and well-arranged collections in natural history, antiquities, &c., chiefly local. The geological collection is especially good. In the council-room is a large collection of *Coins* (only to

be seen by special application to the Curator).

The *City Walls*, perfect nearly throughout their whole extent, have been built and repaired at many different periods. They retain Norm. and E.-E. portions, but are for the most part Dec. (temp. Edw. III.). The walk round them (2½ m.) is interrupted by a ferry across the Ouse, soon to be superseded by a bridge. Some of the best general views of the Minster are to be obtained from the walls. The whole scene is picturesque, and recalls that from the boulevards of some old Flemish city.

The *Gates*, here called *Bars*, are remarkable features of the city, dating for the most part from the time of Edw. III. The walls may be ascended close to any of the gates or bars, excepting between Layerthorpe Postern and Bootham Bar, where they pass through private property.

At Layerthorpe the wall ceases, and, crossing the bridge, the visitor should take the outer road, beyond the Foss River, until he reaches the *Red Tower*, where the wall begins again. Attached to *Walmgate Bar*, where the road opens to Beverley and Hull, the *barbican* or outwork remains. From Walmgate the wall proceeds to the Fishergate Postern adjoining the Foss and the castle. Crossing the Foss by a bridge, and passing under the outer walls of the castle, the Ouse is reached, and a ferry leads to the Skeldergate Postern. Immediately within Skeldergate is the *Bail Hill*, the site of the second castle built by the Conqueror. The *Victoria Bar* is a new portal, built in the days of Mr. Hudson, of railway celebrity. We next reach *Micklegate Bar*, the most important of all, through which passes the old road to London and the south. Beyond Micklegate the wall is pierced for the railway. We then reach the Lendal Bridge. Then follows the multangular tower, the S.W. angle of the Roman city, and the round is completed at the neighbouring Bootham Bar.

Near the S.E. extremity of the city, on a tongue of land between the Ouse and the Foss, stands the *Castle*, to be

seen only by direct application to the Governor or by a magistrate's order (admission is readily given by sending a card to the Governor, *except on Saturdays*). Within an area of 4 acres, enclosed by a massive wall 1100 yards in circuit and 35 ft. high, stands the *County Gaol*, for felons and debtors; the *County Courts*, where the assizes for the N. and E. Ridings are held; and that fragment of the old castle called *Clifford's Tower*. This was the *keep* of the fortress, and crowns a lofty mound. Its form is remarkable (certainly unique), consisting of parts of 4 cylinders running into one another.

Adjoining the house of the Governor of the prison is a small room, containing a remarkable collection of implements of crime, murder, robbery, &c.

In the small opening called Helen's-square, at the end of Coney-street, stands the *Mansion House*; behind it, reaching down to the river, is the *Guildhall*, having a stately Perp. Gothic hall, erected 1446; divided into a nave and aisles by 2 rows of piers, with a council-room at its further end.

St. Anthony's Hall or *Hospital*, now the *Blue-coat School*, in Peaseholm-green, will reward the archæologist for his visit. *St. William's College*, opposite the E. part of the Minster, was founded 1460. Of the original college little remains, except the entrance doorway, Perp. with carved brackets on each side. The building within is chiefly Jacobean. The staircase deserves notice.

The lover of trees and flowers should visit Messrs. *Backhouse's* gardens, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from York, on the road to Acomb. They cover about 75 acres, and are among the largest and most important nursery gardens in this country.

York Races, which are of some celebrity, take place annually in May and August on Knavesmire, about 2 m. from the city. The course is one of the best in England.

Excursions (by rail).—*Knaresborough* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and *Harrogate* (1 hr.). Boroughbridge (1 hr. 5 min.). (*Inn*: the Crown). The visitor should walk to the bridge and the "Devil's Arrows," and then proceed to *Aldborough*. The so-called Devil's Arrows are 3 rude

masses of gritstone which have long puzzled the brains of antiquaries. *Aldborough*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., beyond a doubt the Roman *Isurium*, is not only the most interesting Roman station in Yorkshire, but one of the most important and instructive in the kingdom. The manor, and greater portion of the town, are the property of Andrew Lawson, Esq.

At the end of the village, in the gardens of the Manor-house, is the "Museum *Isurianum*," filled with relics of the greatest interest. 6d. is charged for admission to each cottage; and an examination of all the relics will cost about 4s. The principal remains in the cottages are tessellated and mosaic pavements, indicating the size and beauty of the ancient houses. Of these the most important are in the gardens of the *Aldborough Arms*.

2 m. N. from the Flaxton Stat., (10 m.), on the Scarborough Rly., are the very interesting remains of *Sheriff Hutton Castle*, built circ. 1140.

Castle Howard (3 m. from the Castle Howard Stat., on the same line of railway), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Carlisle (occupied by Admiral Howard, created Lord Lanerton in 1874), is one of the finest "show places" in England, and contains a noble collection of works of art. During the summer months an omnibus runs from the railway station to the *Castle Howard Hotel*, at the entrance of the park.

Gilling Castle and *Rievaulx Abbey* (see *Thirsk*) may also be visited from York. The magnificent *Abbey Church* of *Selby* may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by railway; and *Hounden Church* may be seen on the same day.

Shorter Days' Excursions; Walks or Drives.

(a) *Heslington Hall* (2 m. S.W. of York) is an Elizabethan mansion (restored, and partly rebuilt by Yarbrough Yarbrough, Esq.), with a fine hall containing some portraits of interest.

(b) *Bishopthorpe* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the palace of the Archbishops of York since it was purchased and attached to the see by Archbishop Gray (1216–1255), is on the

rt. bank of the Ouse. The present building is of various dates; in the dining-room is a series of portraits of the archbishops, of considerable interest.

(c) Two very interesting churches—*Skelton* and *Nun Monkton*; and a third, *Overton*, worth a visit—lie within a short distance of each other, N.W. of York. By road *Skelton* is 4 m. from York, *Overton* 1 m. from *Skelton*, and *Nun Monkton* 2 m. from *Overton*. The pedestrian may, if he prefers it, proceed to the *Shipton* Stat. (5½ m.) on the York & Darlington Rly.; walk thence to *Nun Monkton* (2½ m.), to *Overton* (2 m.), and to *Skelton* (1 m.). From *Skelton* he can either return to York (4 m.) or to *Shipton* Stat. (2 m.).

(d) *Escrick* and *Skipwith* may be visited from the *Escrick* Stat. (6 m.). *Escrick Park* (Lord Wenlock) is large

and well-wooded, but nearly level. The house contains a few good pictures. On the S. side is a large and well-laid-out Italian garden. 3½ m. from *Escrick* is *Skipwith*, with its ancient church.

(e) At *Stamford Bridge* (Stat. 9½ m. from York) we are close to the scene of the great battle (Sept. 23, 1066) between Harold of England and Harald Hardrada, of Norway.

(f) The battlefield of *Marston Moor* is 7 m. N.W. from York on the Wetherby road, or may be visited from the *Marston* Stat. on the railway between York and *Knaresborough*.

YOULGREAVE, see *Rowsley*.

YR EIFL, see *Chlynnog, Criccieth*, and *Pwllheli*.

YSPYTTY CYNFYN, see *Aberystwith*.

ZENNOR, see *Penzance*.

ADDENDUM.

A branch line of 4½ m. is now open from *St. Erth Station* (G. W. Railway) to *St. Ives* (see *PENZANCE*). The mansion known as *Tregenna Castle*, near *St. Ives*, is opened as a first-class hotel.

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HANDBOOK MAP FOR ENGLAND & WALES

Scale of English Miles
10 5 0 10 20 30 40

Railways thus 

N O R T H

A N N E L

Meridian of \odot Greenwich

* Stanford's Geog. Publ. London.

